

EDIZIONE RICORDI

E. R. 2.

L. VAN BEETHOVEN

Sonate

per Pianoforte

(Casella)

Volume II.

G. RICORDI & C.

MILANO

ROMA - NAPOLI - PALERMO

(IMPRIMÉ EN ITALIE)

(Copyright MCMXIX, by G. Ricordi & Co.)

(PRINTED IN ITALY)



A. J. Philipp

*al collega illustre, all'amico carissimo,
dedica questa non lieve "fatica", didattica*

A. C.
Roma. 1919.

SONATE

PER
PIANOFORTE

DI

L. VAN BEETHOVEN

Nuova edizione critica, riveduta e corretta

da

ALFREDO CASELLA

E.R. 1.

Volume I.

E.R. 2.

Volume II.

E.R. 3.

Volume III.

EDIZIONE RICORDI

(Copyright MCMXIX & MCMXX, by G. Ricordi & Co.)

(IMPRIMÉ EN ITALIE)

(PRINTED IN ITALY)

L. van BEETHOVEN

SONATE

TAVOLA TEMATICA

Table thématique

Thematic table

1. *Allegro*
p Op. 2, N° 1.
Vol. I. pag. 1

2. *Allegro vivace*
p Op. 2, N° 2.
Vol. I. pag. 22

3. *Allegro con brio*
p Op. 2, N° 3.
Vol. I. pag. 48

4. *Allegro molto e con brio*
p Op. 7.
Vol. I. pag. 79

5. *Allegro molto e con brio*
f Op. 10, N° 1.
Vol. I. pag. 111

6. *Allegro*
p Op. 10, N° 2.
Vol. I. pag. 129

7. *Presto*
p Op. 10, N° 3.
Vol. I. pag. 145

8. *Grave*
fp Op. 13.
Vol. I. pag. 169

9. *Allegro*
p Op. 14, N° 1.
Vol. I. pag. 191

10. *Allegro*
p Op. 14, N° 2.
Vol. I. pag. 208

11. *Allegro con brio*
p Op. 22.
Vol. I. pag. 227

12. *Andante con Variazioni*
p Op. 26.
Vol. I. pag. 254

13. *Andante*
pp Op. 27, N° 1.
Vol. II. pag. 1

14. *Adagio sostenuto*
pp Op. 27, N° 2.
Vol. II. pag. 19

15. *Allegro*
p Op. 28.
Vol. II. pag. 37

16. *Allegro vivace*
f Op. 31, N° 1.
Vol. II. pag. 64

17. *Largo*
pp Op. 31, N° 2.
Vol. II. pag. 98

Allegro

18. *Allegro*
p Op. 31, N° 3.
Vol. II. pag. 125

19. *Andante*
p *rit.* *mf* Op. 49, N° 1.
Vol. II. pag. 154

20. *Allegro ma non troppo*
p Op. 49, N° 2.
Vol. II. pag. 164

21. *Allegro con brio*
pp Op. 53.
Vol. II. pag. 173

22. *In tempo di Minuetto*
p Op. 54.
Vol. II. pag. 213

23. *Allegro assai*
pp Op. 57.
Vol. II. pag. 228

24. *Adagio cantabile*
p Op. 78.
Vol. III. pag. 1

25. *Presto, alla tedesca*
f Op. 79.
Vol. III. pag. 14

26. *Adagio*
p *espress.* Op. 81^a.
Vol. III. pag. 26

27. *Con vivacità*
f Op. 90.
Vol. III. pag. 47

28. *Allegretto, ma non troppo*
p Op. 101.
Vol. III. pag. 66

29. *Allegro*
f Op. 106.
Vol. III. pag. 90

30. *Vivace, ma non troppo*
p *dolce* Op. 109.
Vol. III. pag. 144

31. *Moderato*
p Op. 110.
Vol. III. pag. 170

32. *Maestoso*
f Op. 111.
Vol. III. pag. 193

PREFAZIONE

Il primo problema da risolvere, quando si tratta di preparare una nuova edizione delle *Sonate* per pianoforte di Beethoven, è questo: devesi ricostituire il semplice testo originale (come si sa, assai imperfetto), oppure completarlo, mettendo in luce tutte quelle infinite intenzioni che esistono allo stato « latente » nella grafia troppo rudimentale di Beethoven?

Il quesito si risolve senza difficoltà, secondo gli scopi di ogni edizione. Se questa è destinata a pochi artisti i quali intuiscono fraternamente i pensieri più reconditi dei grandi creatori, non vi è dubbio che il testo originale è più che bastevole per tali eccezionali interpreti. Se Beethoven indicava sommariamente le sue volontà, Bach le taceva del tutto; eppure ciò non ha impedito a un Mendelssohn, un Joachim o un Busoni di trovarne e di fissarne una interpretazione che si può ritenere in gran parte conforme al pensiero del vecchio « Cantore ».

Ma qualora invece l'edizione (come nel presente caso) abbia specialmente obbiettivi didattici, allora la faccenda è ben diversa. Come accennavo poco sopra, ai tempi di Beethoven l'arte delle indicazioni interpretative era ancora ai suoi inizi. Il compositore moderno fissa tutti i più piccoli, impercettibili particolari della sua interpretazione. Invece, sul cominciare dell'800, gli autori si contentavano d'indicazioni generali, lasciando all'esecutore una libertà molto più larga (forse che gli interpreti di allora meritassero maggior fiducia di quelli moderni?!). Non è qui il luogo per discutere se quegli autori avessero torto o ragione; il fatto sta che, attraverso il secolo scorso sino ai nostri giorni, le indicazioni interpretative si sono andate moltiplicando senza posa, limitando moltissimo la preparazione analitica ed intuitiva sulla quale l'esecutore doveva appoggiare, in passato, le proprie interpretazioni. Bisogna adesso considerare che, mentre Bach è già molto lontano da noi, e il suo stile richiede piuttosto una interpretazione a larghe « pennellate », Beethoven è il primo grande romantico; la sua sensibilità è assai più prossima alla nostra; si sa, da molte ed inoppugnabili testimonianze, che egli suonava la sua musica con una mirabile complessità espressiva, di cui le scarse indicazioni originali non danno neppur lontanamente un'idea. Un conoscitore profondo dell'anima e dell'o-

PRÉFACE

Le premier problème à résoudre, lorsqu'il s'agit de préparer une nouvelle édition des *Sonates* pour piano de Beethoven, est le suivant: doit-on reconstituer simplement le texte original (comme l'on sait, très imparfait), ou doit-on le compléter, mettant en lumière toutes les mille intentions qui existent à l'état latent dans l'orthographe musicale trop rudimentaire de Beethoven?

La question se résout sans difficulté selon le but de chaque édition. Si celle-ci est destinée à ces rares artistes dont l'intuition fraternelle devine les pensées les plus cachées des grands créateurs, il n'y a pas de doute que le texte original ne soit plus que suffisant. Si Beethoven indiquait sommairement ses volontés, Bach les taisait complètement; ce qui n'a pas empêché un Mendelssohn, un Joachim ou un Busoni d'en fixer une interprétation qu'on peut croire en grande partie conforme à la pensée du vieux « Cantor ».

Mais si, au contraire, l'édition (comme dans le cas présent) a surtout un but didactique, alors il en va tout autrement. Comme je viens d'y faire allusion, au temps de Beethoven l'art des indications interprétatives était encore à ses débuts. Le compositeur moderne fixe les détails les plus imperceptibles de son interprétation, tandis qu'au commencement du 19^e siècle les auteurs se contentaient d'indications générales, laissant à l'exécutant une liberté beaucoup plus grande (peut-être les interprètes d'alors méritaient-ils plus de confiance que ceux d'aujourd'hui?!). Il n'y a pas lieu ici de discuter s'ils avaient tort ou raison: le fait est que, pendant le siècle dernier et jusqu'à nos jours, les indications ont été se multipliant sans arrêt, limitant beaucoup la préparation analytique et intuitive sur laquelle l'exécutant devait autrefois appuyer sa propre interprétation. Il faut aussi considérer que, tandis que Bach est déjà très loin de nous, et que son style demande plutôt une interprétation « à larges traits », Beethoven est le premier des grands romantiques; sa sensibilité est beaucoup plus proche de la nôtre; on sait par des témoignages nombreux et irrécusables qu'il exécutait sa musique avec une admirable complexité expressive dont les rares indications originales ne donnent pas la plus lointaine idée. Un connais-

PREFACE

The first question to be solved, in the preparation of a new edition of Beethoven's Sonatas for the piano, is the following: — should one simply reconstruct the text (which one knows to be very imperfect); or should one complete it, bringing to light all the hundred and one ideas that exist in a latent state in Beethoven's musical orthography, which is far too rudimentary? The question resolves itself without difficulty according to the aims of each edition. If it is intended for those rare artists who can intuitively divine the most hidden thoughts of the great creator, there can be no doubt that the original text is more than sufficient. If Beethoven indicated his wishes very summarily, Bach was completely silent about his; yet this fact has not prevented a Mendelssohn, a Joachim or a Busoni from deciding on an interpretation of them, which one can take as being in a large measure in accord with the thoughts of the old « Cantor ». But if, on the contrary, the edition (as in the present case) has chiefly a didactic end in view, then it is quite another matter. As I have just remarked, in Beethoven's time, the art of giving indications for interpretation was still in its early stages. The modern composer gives the minutest and subtlest details of his interpretations; whereas, at the beginning of the 19th century, composers were content to give general indications, leaving to the performer far more liberty (perhaps the interpretative artists of that time deserved greater confidence than those of to-day?!). This is not the place to discuss whether they were right or wrong: the fact is that, during the last century and up to our own time, indications have multiplied without end, limiting a great deal the analytical and intuitive preparation upon which the performer of bygone days had to depend for his own interpretation. It must also be remembered that while Bach is now very remote from us, and while his work demands an interpretation in « broad style », Beethoven is the first of the great romanticists; his temperament is much nearer our own; we know from the unimpeachable evidence of numbers of people that he performed his music with admirable complexity of expression, of which the rare original indications give but the faintest idea. A profound knowledge of

pera beethoveniane può oggi facilmente indovinare un gran numero di « sottintesi » e correggere o completare quasi tutte le imperfezioni degli autografi o delle prime edizioni; ma non si può ancora pretendere tanto dalla massa compatta dei giovani studiosi. E, ciò che è peggio, troppo sovente neanche si può fare affidamento sui loro professori, perchè la enorme popolarità delle *Sonate* di Beethoven le espone ai maggiori pericoli, cioè ad essere insegnate da persone piene di buona volontà, ma mancanti dell'autorità necessaria per commentare un testo così difficile. È quindi indispensabile che in tali circostanze l'edizione sappia agevolare il più possibile il compito dell'insegnante, offrendogli un testo irreprensibile ed abbondantemente corredato di tutte quelle osservazioni musicali e pianistiche atte ad assicurare un'interpretazione per lo meno corretta e dignitosa.

Premesso quanto sopra, dirò adesso i principii direttivi che mi hanno guidato nella redazione del mio lavoro, principii in base ai quali questa edizione si differenzia alquanto dalle altre che la precedettero.

Ecco quali furono questi principii:

- 1.^o *Revisione rigorosa del testo secondo gli autografi conservati e le edizioni originali;*
- 2.^o *Correzione e completamento dell'imperfettissimo « fraseggiato » originale;*
- 3.^o *Modificazione di certe indicazioni dinamiche erronee o insufficienti e completamento generale dei « coloriti » originali con altri secondarii, da quelli dipendenti, sempre conformemente alle leggi naturali dell'espressione musicale;*
- 4.^o *Diteggiatura moderna, intesa a maggiormente assicurare l'accento musicale;*
- 5.^o *Indicazione completa di una « pedalizzazione » (*) moderna.*

Spiegherò ora più specificatamente come abbia messo in pratica questi principii. Tale spiegazione includerà necessariamente osservazioni accessorie riflettenti certi problemi d'esecuzione (trilli, abbellimenti, ecc.).

(*) Mi duole di dover adoperare questa brutta parola. Ma non ne conosco nessuna equivalente.

beethoveniens peut aujourd'hui deviner facilement un gran nombre de « sous-entendus » et corriger ou compléter presque toutes les imperfections des manuscrits ou des premières éditions. Mais on ne peut encore prétendre autant de la masse compacte des jeunes étudiants; et trop souvent, malheureusement, on ne peut se fier à leurs professeurs, parce que l'énorme popularité des *Sonates* de Beethoven expose celles-ci aux plus grands périls, c'est-à-dire à être enseignées par des personnes pleines de bonne volonté, mais manquant de l'autorité nécessaire pour commenter un texte aussi difficile. Etant donné tout ceci, il est donc indispensable que l'édition vienne faciliter la tâche de l'enseignant, lui offrant un texte irréprochable et abondamment pourvu de toutes les observations musicales et pianistiques aptes à assurer une interprétation au moins digne et correcte.

Ceci posé, je dirai les principes directeurs qui m'ont guidé dans la rédaction de mon travail, principes d'après lesquels cette édition se différencie quelque peu de celles qui l'ont précédée.

Ces principes sont les suivants:

- 1.^o *Revision rigoureuse du texte d'après les manuscrits existant et les éditions originales.*
- 2.^o *Correction et complètement de l'imparfait « phrasé » original.*
- 3.^o *Modification de certaines indications dynamiques erronées ou insuffisantes, et complètement général des nuances originales par d'autres secondaires dépendant de celles-ci, toujours conformément aux lois naturelles de l'expression musicale.*
- 4.^o *Doigté moderne, destiné à assurer davantage l'accent musical.*
- 5.^o *Indication complète d'une « pédalisation » (*) moderne.*

J'expliquerai maintenant de façon plus détaillée comment j'ai appliqué ces principes. Cette explication comprendra nécessairement des observations accessoires concernant certains problèmes d'exécution (trilles, ornements, etc.).

(*) Je regrette de devoir employer ce mot inharmonieux, mais je n'en connais pas d'équivalent.

the soul and work of Beethoven can easily help us to-day to divine a great number of the « suggestions » and to correct or complete almost all the imperfections of the manuscripts or of the first editions. But one cannot as yet claim as much for the mass of young students; and too often, unfortunately, one cannot trust to their professors; because the enormous popularity of Beethoven's Sonatas exposes them to the greatest perils — that is to say, to be taught by persons full of the best intentions, but lacking in the authority necessary for commenting upon so difficult a task. Granted all this, it is therefore indispensable that the edition should facilitate the task of the teacher, offering him an irreproachable text and one provided with all the musical and pianistic observations likely to ensure an interpretation at least correct and adequate.

Having said so much, I will state the guiding principles that have directed me in the editing of my work, principles by reason of which this edition differs to some extent from those that have preceded it.

These principles are the following:

- 1.^o *A strict revision of the text from the existing manuscripts and the original editions.*
- 2.^o *The correction and completion of the original « phrasing » which was imperfect.*
- 3.^o *The modification of certain dynamic indications that are erroneous or insufficient; and the general completion of the original « nuances » by others secondary ones dependent on these, always conformable to the natural laws of musical expression.*
- 4.^o *A modern fingering, destined to ensure to a greater degree the musical accent.*
- 5.^o *The complete indication of modern « pedalling ».*

I will now explain, in more detailed manner, how I have applied these principles. This explanation will necessarily include secondary observations concerning certain problems of execution (trills, ornaments, etc.).

a) Revisione del testo.

Il testo è stato oggetto di una revisione metodica ed accuratissima, basata sul confronto delle migliori edizioni antiche e moderne colla autorevole edizione detta « *Urtext* », pubblicata, dietro iniziativa della Accademia Reale delle Belle Arti di Berlino, presso Breitkopf e Haertel per cura di C. Krebs, nel 1898, e il cui testo, stabilito sull'esame dei manoscritti e delle primissime edizioni, offre visibilmente le più serie garanzie di autenticità. Il suddetto confronto mi ha permesso di rilevare una discreta quantità di errori disseminati in tutte le edizioni. D'altra parte, non ho però consentito a adottare ciecamente certe scorrezioni dei manoscritti, quando queste erano troppo flagranti. « Rispetto » non può mai voler dire « abdicazione delle facoltà critiche »; e un manoscritto, sia pur di Beethoven, non è in nessun caso infallibile. Quando invece la cosa poteva prestarsi a ragionevole discussione, allora ho sempre lasciato a posto il testo originale, e redatto in margine la versione che proponevo.

b) Correzione del fraseggiato originale.

Ai tempi di Beethoven, l'arte di ripartire le legature era assai primitiva. Si può anzi asserire che quasi mai le legature concordavano col vero « fraseggiato ». Nelle *Sonate* beethoveniane si incontrano le più gravi deficienze. Talvolta, in un lungo passaggio legato, la legatura cessa dopo una o due battute, senza l'ombra di una ragione. Altre volte, una frase melodica, che richiederebbe una sola grande legatura, viene spezzettata a casaccio in piccoli frammenti. In altri casi ancora, un passo è convenientemente legato, mentre manca poi qualunque segno alla sua ripetizione, evidentemente colla persuasione che l'esecutore intelligente debba trovare sufficiente il primo accenno.

Il professor Riemann ha elaborato un sistema scientifico di segni per fraseggiare, grazie al quale un pessimo dilettante, che acquisti le edizioni del celebre dottore tedesco, dovrebbe subito « cantare » come un Liszt, un Joachim o un Casals. Più modesto, non ho preteso a un così miracoloso risultato: mi sono contentato di rifare tutto l'insieme di legature di queste *Sonate*, allo scopo di renderlo *logico* e quindi capace di facilitare la giusta comprensione dell'opera a un esecutore di *medie attitudini musicali*.

a) Revision du texte.

La texte a été l'objet d'une revision méthodique et des plus attentives basée sur la comparaison des meilleures éditions anciennes et modernes avec l'édition (d'une si grande autorité) dite « *Urtext* » publiée sur l'initiative de l'Académie Royale de Berlin, chez Breitkopf e Haertel, par les soins de C. Krebs en 1898, et dont le texte, établi sur l'examen des manuscrits et des toutes premières éditions, offre visiblement les plus sérieuses garanties d'authenticité. Cette comparaison m'a permis de relever une certaine quantité d'erreurs disséminées dans toutes les éditions. D'autre part, je n'ai pas consenti à adopter aveuglément certaines incorrections des manuscrits, lorsqu'elles étaient par trop flagrantes. « Respect » ne peut jamais vouloir dire « abdication des facultés critiques » et un manuscrit, fût-il de Beethoven, n'est en aucun cas infallible. Quand, au contraire, la chose pouvait prêter à une raisonnable discussion, j'ai toujours laissé comme il était le texte original, et rédigé en marge la version que je proposais.

b) Correction du phrasé original.

Au temps de Beethoven l'art de répartir les liaisons était très primitif. On peut même affirmer que presque jamais les liaisons ne concordaient avec le véritable « phrasé ». L'insuffisance en est surtout sensible dans les *Sonates* beethoveniennes. Parfois, dans un long passage lié, la liaison cesse après une ou deux mesures, sans l'ombre d'une raison. D'autres fois, une phrase mélodique qui demanderait une seule grande liaison est morcelée, au hasard, en petits fragments. Dans d'autres cas encore, un passage est convenablement lié, tandis qu'il manque un signe quelconque à sa reprise, avec la persuasion évidente que l'exécutant intelligent trouvera suffisante cette première indication.

Le professeur Riemann a élaboré un système scientifique de signes pour phraser, grâce auquel un mauvais amateur venant à posséder les éditions du célèbre docteur allemand, devrait aussitôt « chanter » comme un Liszt, un Joachim ou un Casals. Plus modeste, je ne prétends pas à un aussi miraculeux résultat: je me suis contenté de refaire l'ensemble des liaisons des *Sonates*, pour le rendre *logique* et capable ainsi de faciliter la juste compréhension de l'œuvre à un exécutant d'*aptitudes musicales moyennes*.

a) Revision of the text.

The text has been the object of a most methodical and accurate revision, based on the comparison of the best ancient and modern editions with the edition « *Urtext* », published on the initiative of the Royal Academy of Berlin by Breitkopf and Haertel in 1898, under the supervision of C. Krebs, and the text of which, based on the examination of the manuscripts and of all the first editions, obviously offers the most serious guarantees of authenticity. This comparison has allowed me to bring to light a certain number of errors that exist in all the editions. On the other hand, I have not consented to adopt blindly certain inaccuracies of the manuscripts, when these were only too flagrant. « Respect » can never mean the abandonment of critical faculties, and a manuscript, though it be Beethoven's, is in no case infallible. When, on the contrary, the matter was open to reasonable discussion, I have always left the original text as it was, and have written in the margin the version that I propose.

b) Correction of the original phrasing.

In Beethoven's time, the method of distributing the phrase-marks was very primitive. One may even assert that the phrase-marks hardly ever agree with the real « phrasing ». Their insufficiency is chiefly noticeable in the Sonatas of Beethoven. Sometimes in a long connected passage the « slur » ceases after one or two bars without the shadow of a reason. At other times, a melodic phrase, which would seem to demand a single long slur, is broken up, haphazard, into little fragments. Yet again in other cases, a passage is properly phrased, while at its repetition a sign is missing, in the evident belief that the intelligent performer will find the first sign sufficient.

Professor Riemann has elaborated a scientific system of phrase-marks, thanks to which a poor amateur, in possession of the editions of the celebrated German doctor should be able at once to « sing » like a Liszt, a Joachim or a Casals. More modest, I do not pretend to such a miraculous result. I have been content to put together the whole body of phrase-marks in the Sonatas, in order to render it logical and thus facilitate the true comprehension of the work to a player of *only moderate aptitude for music*.

c) Modificazioni di certe indicazioni dinamiche, completamento di altre troppo sommarie, ecc.

Se in Beethoven le legature lasciano moltissimo a desiderare, altrettanto non si può dire delle indicazioni dinamiche, specialmente dall'op. 53 in poi. Tuttavia, anche qui vi sono frequenti negligenze, dovute da una parte alla eccessiva fiducia di Beethoven nella comprensività del suo esecutore, e d'altra parte alla fretta e alla nervosità colle quali egli buttò giù molti dei suoi manoscritti. È quindi qui pure indispensabile un lavoro di correzione e di completamento per mettere in evidenza la vera espressione.

Vi è in Beethoven una frequente e caratteristica difficoltà dinamica: il *crescendo* che improvvisamente si risolve in un *piano*. Spesso ho aggiunto al **P** la parola *subito*, la quale attira più sicuramente l'attenzione dell'allievo. Altre volte ho fatto seguire, o addirittura sostituito al vocabolo *cresc.*, il segno \triangleleft , più efficace.

Altra non trascurabile difficoltà, in Beethoven, è la valutazione precisa dello *sf*; a quei tempi, questo segno serviva a tutti gli usi, cioè, secondo l'espressione momentanea, poteva significare: violento, duro, medio e perfino dolce. In certi casi ho completato col vocabolo *poco*. Spetta soprattutto al maestro di sorvegliare nell'allievo l'osservanza dell'esatto valore dinamico.

Ho segnato certi accenti deboli, ma indispensabili, col segno moderno —.

Frequentemente si trovano in Beethoven certi *sfp* (o *fp*), che appaiono pianisticamente ineseguibili. Tali i seguenti:

(Op. 10, N.º 3)

(a)

c) Modification de certaines indications dynamiques, complètement d'autres trop sommaires, etc.

Si, chez Beethoven, les liaisons laissent beaucoup à désirer, on n'en peut dire autant des indications dynamiques, surtout à partir de l'op. 53. Pourtant là aussi il y a de fréquentes lacunes, résultant d'une part de l'excessive confiance qu'avait Beethoven dans la compréhension de ses exécutants, et, d'autre part, de la rapidité et de la nervosité avec lesquelles il rédigeait beaucoup de ses manuscrits. Il est donc aussi indispensable ici de corriger et de compléter afin de rendre évidente l'expression juste.

Il y a, chez Beethoven, une difficulté dynamique fréquente et caractéristique: le *crescendo* qui, subitement, se résout en un *piano*. Souvent j'ai ajouté au **P** le mot *subito* qui attire plus sûrement l'attention de l'élève. D'autres fois j'ai fait suivre, ou remplacé complètement la mot *cresc.* par le signe \triangleleft , plus efficace.

Une autre difficulté non négligeable, chez Beethoven, est l'évaluation précise du *sf*; à cette époque ce signe servait à tous les usages, c'est à dire, suivant l'expression momentanée, pouvait vouloir dire: violent, dur, modéré ou même doux. En certains cas périlleux j'ai complété par le mot *poco*. C'est surtout au maître que revient la tâche de surveiller chez l'élève l'observance exacte de cette valeur dynamique.

J'ai marqué certains accents faibles, mais indispensables, au moyen du signe moderne —.

Fréquemment on trouve chez Beethoven certains *sfp* (ou *fp*), qui semblent pianistiquement inexécutables. P. ex. les suivants:

(Op. 13)

(b)

c) Modification of certain dynamic signs, completion of others that are too concise, etc.

If, in Beethoven, the phrase-marks leave a good deal to be desired, one cannot say the same for the dynamic indications. However, here also there are frequent omissions, the result, on the one hand, of the excessive amount of confidence that Beethoven had in the intelligence of his performers; and, on the other, of the rapidity and nervous excitability with which he wrote many of his manuscripts. Here also therefore, it is necessary to correct and complete, in order to make the right expression clear.

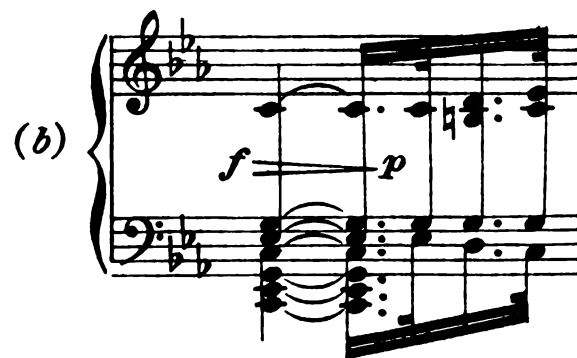
Moreover, with Beethoven there is a difficulty in regard to dynamics, which is both frequent and characteristic, i. e. the *crescendo* that suddenly resolves into a *piano*. I have often added to the **P** the word *subito*, which is more certain to attract the pupil's attention. At other times, either after the word *crescendo* or in place of it, I have put the sign \triangleleft , which is more efficacious. Another difficulty in dealing with Beethoven, a difficulty that cannot be overlooked, is the precise value of the *sf*. At that period, this sign could be used for manifold purposes — in other words, according to the expression of the actual moment, it could be violent, strong, moderate, or even soft. In certain hazardous cases I have added the word *poco*. It rests chiefly with the master to see that the pupil observes the exact dynamic values.

I have indicated certain subordinate, but indispensable, accents by means of the modern sign —. Frequently one comes across certain *sfp* (or *fp*) in Beethoven, which appear to be incapable of execution on the pianoforte. For instance, the following:

Risulta evidente che l'intenzione dell'autore – espressa con più moderna precisione – non può esser altro che:

Il est évident que l'intention de l'auteur – exprimée avec la précision moderne – ne peut être que celle-ci:

It is evident that the composer meant nothing else but the following, which nowadays could be more precisely expressed thus:



(Non si deve dimenticare – d'altra parte – che la vibrazione ancora assai breve del pianoforte, ai tempi di Beethoven, poteva maggiormente giustificare i segni *sfp* e *fp*.)

In casi particolarmente importanti, ho ricorso a leggere modificazioni grafiche, per rendere più afferrabile la volontà del Maestro; così, nell'op. 57, questi accenti:

(On ne doit pas oublier, d'autre part, que la vibration encore très courte du piano au temps de Beethoven pouvait justifier davantage les signes *sfp* ou *fp*.)

Dans des cas particulièrement importants, j'ai eu recours à de légères modifications graphiques, pour rendre plus claire la volonté du Maître; ainsi dans l'op. 57, les accents:

(Further one should not forget that the length of vibration of the piano, which in Beethoven's time was still very short, could still more justify the sign *sfp* or *fp*.)

In specially important cases I have had recourse to slight modification in the writing, in order to give a clearer rendering of the master's wishes — thus, for instance, in op. 57 the accents:



sono stati rettificati nel seguente modo, certo meno laconico e più conforme al sentimento di qualunque buon musicista:

ont été rectifiés de la façon suivante, certes moins laconique et plus conforme au sentiment de n'importe quel bon musicien:

have been rectified in the following manner, which is certainly less abrupt and more in accord with the sentiment of any good musician:



Bülow diceva « *cresc. è piano; diminuendo è forte* ». Questo paradosso è una verità da ricordare religiosamente, quando si suona Beethoven.

Bülow disait « *crescendo est piano; diminuendo est forte* ». Ce paradoxe est une vérité qu'il ne faut jamais oublier quand on joue Beethoven.

Bülow said « *crescendo is piano, diminuendo is forte* ». This paradox expresses a truth that should never be forgotten when one is playing Beethoven.

d) Particolarità del legato.

Beethoven esigeva dai suoi discepoli e interpreti un legato straordinario, e si riferisce che egli volesse sempre vedere « *la mano fare corpo colla tastiera* », e che il movimento delle dita fosse « *quasi impercettibile* » (vedi Schindler). Si racconta pure che chiamasse ironicamente « *danza delle dita* » (*Fingertanz*) l'esecuzione non legata.

d) Particularités du legato.

Beethoven exigeait de ses disciples et interprètes un legato extraordinaire, et on rapporte qu'il voulait toujours voir « *la main faire corps avec le clavier* » et que le mouvement des doigts fût « *presque imperceptible* » (voir Schindler). On raconte aussi qu'il appelait ironiquement « *danse des doigts* » (*Fingertanz*) l'exécution non liée.

d) Details on « legato ».

From his disciples and interpreters Beethoven demanded an extraordinary « *legato* » and it is said that he always wished to see « *the hand identified with the clavier* », and that the movement of the fingers was « *almost imperceptible* » (see Schindler). It is also said that he called unconnected execution a « *finger-dance* » (*Finger-*

Va osservato però che l'analogia dello stile pianistico di Beethoven col suo orchestrale – oltre alle solite necessità di contrasto – impone per certi tratti vigorosi (od anche leggeri) una esecuzione *non legata*, corrispondente nei limiti del possibile allo $\square \vee \square \vee$ degli archi. Nella presente revisione questi casi eccezionali sono sempre segnalati.

e) Particolarità dello staccato.

La questione dello staccato, in Beethoven, è stata argomento di numerose discussioni sino a una ventina d'anni fa, in ragione della coesistenza, in tutte le vecchie edizioni, di *tre* segni di staccato, cioè virgole (, , , ,), punti (. . . .), e punti legati (. . . .). In seguito a lunghi e pazienti studi intrapresi dalla casa Breitkopf per l'edizione della R. Accademia di Berlino (di cui ho parlato sopra), fu finalmente accertato che Beethoven solleva invariabilmente notare il vero staccato (breve) con virgole, ed invece quello allungato o espressivo (francese: *louré*) con punti legati, *oppure anche con soli punti*. Ciò risulta abbondantemente provato dall'esame dei manoscritti, oltrechè da modificazioni autografe esistenti sulle prime parti staccate della sinfonia in *la* e da una lettera di Beethoven al violinista Carlo Holz, riflettente la correzione del quartetto op. 132. Così viene distrutta la erronea ipotesi che Beethoven conoscesse tre specie di staccato, riducendosi queste invece alle due consuete. Fin qui, tutto andrebbe benissimo. Ma disgraziatamente Beethoven, il quale scriveva frettolosamente e con febbrile nervosità, segnò spessissimo le virgole così corte da sembrare punti ordinari; donde una confusione inestricabile, perchè i primi incisori sbagliarono quasi tutto, in modo che oggi è materialmente impossibile di ricostruire con assoluta certezza la versione originale, eccettuato per quelle poche sonate di cui si è conservato l'autografo. Anche in questa parte del mio compito, mi sono lasciato guidare dal sentimento naturale e dal gusto, per fissare a quale staccato si dovesse ricorrere. D'altra parte ciò non era molto difficile.

Il faut observer cependant, que l'analogie du style pianistique de Beethoven avec son style orchestral – outre les habituelles nécessités de contraste – impose pour certains traits vigoureux (ou même légers) une exécution *non liée*, correspondant dans les limites du possible aux $\square \vee \square \vee$ des cordes. Dans la présente revision ces cas exceptionnels sont toujours signalés.

e) Particularités du « staccato ».

La question du *staccato* chez Beethoven a été le thème de nombreuses discussions jusqu'à il y a une vingtaine d'années, à cause de la coexistence dans toutes les anciennes éditions de *trois* signes de staccato, c'est à dire: virgules (, , , ,), points (. . . .) et points liés (. . . .). Après de longues et patientes études entreprises par la maison Breitkopf pour l'édition de l'Académie Royale de Berlin (dont j'ai parlé plus haut), il fut finalement reconnu que Beethoven notait invariablement le vrai *staccato* (bref) avec des virgules, et le *staccato* allongé et expressif (*louré*) avec des points liés *ou seulement avec des points*. Ceci est prouvé abondamment par l'examen des manuscrits, par les modifications autographes faites sur les premières parties d'orchestre de la *Symphonie* en *la* et par une lettre de Beethoven au violiniste Ch. Holz à propos de la correction du Quatuor op. 132. Ainsi se trouve détruite l'hypothèse erronée que Beethoven ait connu trois espèces de *staccato*, et l'on peut donc réduire celles-ci aux deux sortes habituelles. Jusqu'ici tout serait parfait. Malheureusement Beethoven, qui écrivait hâtivement et avec une nervosité fébrile, faisait très souvent les virgules si courtes qu'elles paraissaient des points ordinaires; d'où une confusion inextricable, parce que les premiers graveurs se trompèrent presque partout, si bien qu'il est aujourd'hui matériellement impossible de reconstituer la version originale, sauf pour les rares Sonates dont on a conservé le manuscrit.

Dans cette partie de ma tâche, je me suis laissé guider, une fois de plus, par le sentiment et le goût naturels pour fixer auquel des deux *staccati* on doit avoir recours. D'ailleurs ce n'était pas très difficile.

tanz). It must be observed, however, that the similarity of Beethoven's piano style with his orchestral – beyond the usual necessities of contrast – demands for certain vigorous passages a non-connected execution, corresponding, within the limits possible, to the $\square \vee \square \vee$ of string instruments. In the present edition these exceptional cases are always noted.

e) Details on « staccato ».

The question of Beethoven's *staccato* was the topic of numerous discussions until within the last twenty years, because of the coexistence in all the old editions of *three* signs for staccato, viz: dashes (, , , ,) dots (. . . .) and slurred dots (. . . .). After long and patient study, undertaken by Breitkopf and Haertel for the Edition of the Royal Academy of Berlin (of which I have spoken) it was finally recognised that Beethoven invariably noted the real *staccato* (short) by means of dashes, and the « lengthened » and expressive (« *louré* ») staccato by slurred dots, *or by dots only*. This is abundantly proved by the examination of the manuscripts, by autograph modifications made in the first orchestral parts of the Symphony in A, and by a letter which Beethoven sent to the violinist, Ch. Holz, à propos of the correction of the Quartet op. 132.

Thus has been abolished the erroneous hypothesis that Beethoven recognised three kinds of staccato, and three kinds have been reduced to the two ordinarily accepted. So far, all would be well. Unfortunately, Beethoven, who wrote hastily and with feverish nervousness, often made the dashes so short that they appeared to be ordinary dots; hence arose inextricable confusion, because the first engravers were almost always mistaken, so much so, that it is to-day materially impossible to reconstruct the original version, except in the case of the few sonatas of which the manuscript has been preserved. In this part of my task I have once again allowed myself to be guided by natural taste and sentiment, in order to settle which of the two « *staccati* » should be employed. This, however, was not very difficult.

f) Modificazioni dovute all'estensione moderna della tastiera.

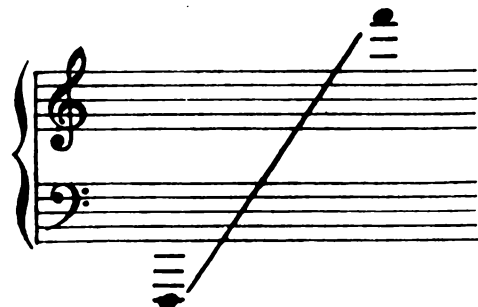
Alla fine del '700 e nei primi anni del seguente secolo, la tastiera del pianoforte aveva la medesima estensione che quella del clavicembalo, ossia:

f) Modifications dues à l'extension moderne du clavier.

A la fin du 18^e siècle et dans les premières années du 19^e, le clavier du piano avait la même extension que celui du clavecin, c'est-à-dire:

f) Modifications due to the modern extension of the keyboard.

At the end of the 18th century and in the first years of the 19th, the piano keyboard had the same extension as that of the clavecin, viz:



Durante la vita di Beethoven poi andò alquanto estendendosi alle due estremità, ma sempre in una scarsa e timida misura. Il genio audace e prepotente di Beethoven soffriva assai di questa insufficienza materiale, e nelle *Sonate* si vedono costantemente le sue robuste e tozze mani, avidi di nuovi suoni, avventarsi contro queste tardigrade barriere, quasi – come avrebbe immancabilmente detto qualunque musicologo romantico – «*artigli di furente leone*». Si incontrano così certi casi veramente curiosi, per esempio:

Pendant la vie de Beethoven il s'étendit peu à peu aux extrémités, mais toujours dans une mesure faible et timide. Le génie audacieux et impérieux de Beethoven souffrait beaucoup de cette insuffisance matérielle, et dans les *Sonates* on voit constamment ses mains robustes et rudes, avides de nouveaux sons, se heurter à ces barreaux conservateurs, telles – aurait dit inmanquablement un musicologue romantique – «*des griffes de lion furieux*». On rencontre ainsi certains exemples vraiment curieux:

During Beethoven's life-time it was extended little by little at both extremities, but always in a rather hesitating and timid manner. The daring and imperious genius of Beethoven suffered much from this material insufficiency, and in his *Sonatas* we constantly see his robust and rugged hands, eager for new tones, knocking against the conservative barriers – hands which a romantic musicologist would not have failed to call «the paws of a furious lion». We thus meet with the following curious examples:



In casi come questo, ove la cosa non era assolutamente discutibile, ho completato il testo. In altri casi, invece, mi sono attenuto al principio di lasciare il testo originale, rimandando in margine la versione moderna. Nelle modificazioni proposte poi, ho adottato soltanto quelle basate sopra qualche forte ragione (come sarebbe, ad es., la simmetria obbligatoria – o pressochè – della classica ripetizione di un brano con tonalità trasportata), scartando senza indugio tutte le altre troppo moderne, arbitrarie ed anacronistiche, che infestano le migliori edizioni tedesche.

Dans des cas semblables qui n'étaient même pas discutables, j'ai complété le texte. Dans d'autres cas, au contraire, je m'en suis tenu au principe de laisser le texte original et de renvoyer en marge la version moderne. Dans les modifications proposées, je n'ai adopté que celles basées sur quelque forte raison (par exemple la symétrie obligatoire – ou à peu près – de la répétition classique d'un passage dans une autre tonalité), écartant sans hésiter toutes les autres trop modernes, arbitraires et anachroniques qui infestent les meilleures éditions allemandes.

In similar cases, which were not even indisputable, I have completed the text. In other cases, on the contrary, I have kept to the principle of leaving the original text, inserting in the margin the modern version. In the modifications suggested, I have adopted only those based on some good reason (e. g. the symmetry, more or less obligatory, of the classical repetition of a passage in another tonality), casting aside, without hesitation, all others that are too modern, arbitrary and anachronistic, and which infest the best modern editions.

g) Abbellimenti.

I. Appoggiature.

All'epoca di Beethoven, non è sempre facile discernere se una appoggiatura debba essere lunga o breve. Per quanto riguarda Beethoven, la

g) Ornaments.

I. Appoggiatures.

A l'époque de Beethoven il n'est pas toujours facile de discerner si une appoggiature doit être longue ou brève. Mais, en ce qui concerne Beethoven,

g) Ornaments.

I. Appoggiaturas.


In the music of Beethoven's time it is not always easy to see whether an appoggiatura is to be long or short. But, so far as Beethoven himself is


questione è ormai esaurientemente risolta; si sa, infatti, che *egli scrisse fin dalla prima giovinezza tutte le appoggiature lunghe in note reali*. Basta questo celebre esempio, tolto dalla *Sonata* op. 2, n.° 1:


la question est désormais épuisée: on sait, en effet, *qu'il écrivait depuis sa première jeunesse toutes les appoggiatures longues en notes réelles*. Il suffit, pour le prouver, du célèbre exemple pris dans la *Sonate* op. 2, n. 1:

concerned, the question has been from henceforth exhausted. We know that, as a matter of fact, from his earliest youth, he wrote all long appoggiaturas in actual notes. To prove this it is sufficient to quote the famous example taken from Sonata op. 2, N.° 1:



Se Beethoven avesse voluto la  lunga (cioè in valore di croma), non avrebbe scritto

Si Beethoven avait voulu la  longue (c'est-à-dire ayant valeur de croche), il n'aurait pas écrit

If Beethoven had wished the  to be long (i. e. to have the value of a quaver), he would not have written



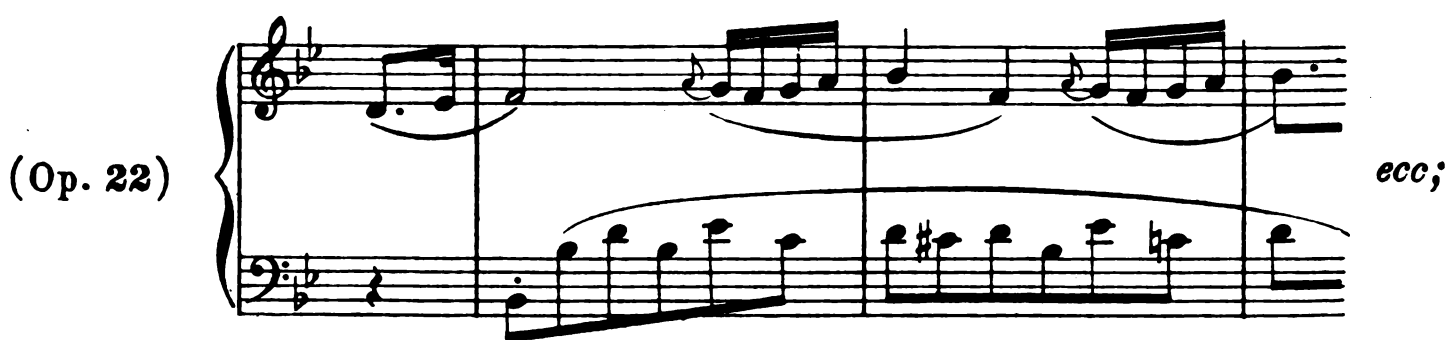
la seconda e terza volta.

La passata confusione provenne dal fatto che le appoggiature brevi (acciaccature) di Beethoven non sono quasi mai tagliate. Ma innumerevoli casi come i seguenti:

la 2^{me} et 3^{me} fois.

La confusion d'autrefois venait de ce fait que, chez Beethoven, les appoggiatures brèves (« acciaccature ») ne sont presque jamais barrées. Mais de nombreux cas comme les suivants:

the 2nd and 3rd time. The confusion existing in times past arose from the fact that Beethoven's short appoggiaturas (acciaccature) almost never have the stroke through the tail. But numerous cases like the following:




ecc., oppure:

etc., ou

etc., or




sono altrettante prove delle precedenti osservazioni.

Nella presente edizione, a scanso di equivoci, tutte le appoggiature brevi sono notate: .


Altro pomo di discordia era (ed è ancora) l'accento dell'appoggiatura breve. Si crede che ai tempi di Beethoven i tedeschi del nord la eseguissero in levare, quelli del sud invece in battere, ciò che potrebbe essere il

sont autant de preuves à l'appui de la précédente assertion.

Dans la présente édition, afin d'éviter toute équivoque, les appoggiatures brèves sont toujours notées: .

Une autre « pomme de discorde » était (et est encore) l'accent de l'appoggiature brève. On suppose que, du temps de Beethoven, les Allemands du nord l'exécutaient en levare, ceux du sud, au contraire, sur le temps, ce qui aurait pu être le cas de Beethoven

are so many proofs in support of the above assertion.

In the present edition, in order to avoid all misunderstanding, short appoggiaturas are always written thus: .

Another bone of contention was (and still is) the accentuation of the short appoggiatura. It is supposed that at the time of Beethoven, the Germans of the North played the appoggiatura before the beat; those of the South, on the contrary, on the beat, which might very well have been the case with

caso di Beethoven, vissuto a Vienna. Però il fatto che talvolta Beethoven scrisse passi come questo:

qui vivait à Vienne. Pourtant le fait que parfois Beethoven notait un passage comme celui-ci:

Beethoven who lived in Vienna. However, the fact that Beethoven sometimes wrote a passage like the following:

(Op. 14, N° 2)



che poteva scrivere assai più naturalmente così:

qu'il pouvait beaucoup plus naturellement écrire:

which he could have written much more naturally:



tenderebbe a provare che l'accento in battere era per lui eccezionale. Nell'incertezza, il gusto sarà una volta di più la miglior guida. In regola generale, si dovranno eseguire in levare tutte le *♩* non aventi carattere espressivo (come sarebbero quasi tutte quelle dei tempi rapidi); invece quelle più « cantabili » (soprattutto nei tempi lenti) staranno meglio in battere. Valgano di illustrazione questi due esempi:

tendrait à prouver que l'accent sur le temps était chez lui exceptionnel. Dans l'incertitude le goût sera, comme toujours, le meilleur guide. En règle générale, on devra exécuter en levant toutes les *♩* n'ayant pas un caractère expressif (comme presque toutes celles des mouvements rapides); par contre les plus « cantabili » (surtout dans les mouvements lents) seront mieux sur le temps. Pour illustrer ceci, voici deux exemples:

would tend to prove that, with him, the accent on the beat was exceptional. In cases of uncertainty, taste will be, as always, the best guide. As a general rule, one should play before the beat all the *♩* not having an expressive character (as, for instance, nearly all those in the quick movements); whereas the more « cantabili » (especially those in the slow movements) will do better to come on the beat. Here are two examples to illustrate this:

(Op. 53)

(a)



(Op. 109)

(b)



che si eseguono rispettivamente:

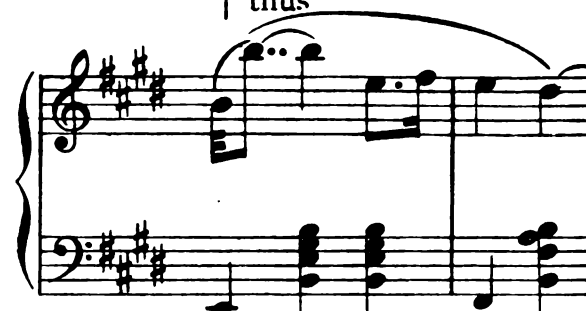
qui s'exécutent respectivement:

which are respectively to be performed thus:

(a)



(b)



Il primo tempo dell'op. 57 presenta pure molti esempi di appoggiature « *iper-espressive* », richiedenti l'esecuzione in battere. Ma, in casi importantissimi come questi, ho sempre provveduto nei miei commenti.

II. Trilli.

Molto si è scritto sull'esecuzione del trillo in Beethoven, senza arrivare a concludere con quale nota esso debba cominciare. Il problema è insolubile, perchè all'epoca di Beethoven regnava

Le premier mouvement de l'op. 57 présente aussi plusieurs exemples d'appoggiatures « *hyperexpressives* », demandant l'exécution sur le temps. Mais j'ai toujours pourvu dans mes commentaires à des cas aussi importants que ceux que je viens de citer.

II. Trilles.

On a beaucoup écrit sur l'exécution du trille chez Beethoven, sans arriver à rien conclure au sujet de la note qui doit le commencer. Le problème est insoluble, parce qu'à l'époque de Beethoven régnait déjà la plus grande

The first movement of op. 57 also presents several examples of « *hyper-expressive* » appoggiaturas demanding execution on the beat. But I have always provided in my notes for cases as important as those which I have just quoted.

II. Trills.

A great deal has been written about the execution of the trill in Beethoven's works, but no conclusion has been reached as to the note with which the trill should begin. The problem is insoluble, because, already in Beethoven's

già la massima confusione, e Beethoven stesso non sembra aver fatto altro che seguire il suo capriccio momentaneo.

Riemann ha definito il trillo « una appoggiatura ripetuta », decretando in conseguenza che esso debba (in teoria almeno) cominciare invariabilmente colla nota superiore. Ma il trillo moderno (dall' '800 in poi) va considerato invece come un « mordente ripetuto ».

D'altra parte, una revisione ben approfondita delle *Sonate* dimostra che, in massima, Beethoven dovesse piuttosto cominciare il trillo sulla nota reale, perchè, in quei casi ove il trillo deve – per esigenze espressive – iniziarsi colla nota ornamentale, egli scrisse quasi sempre nel seguente modo:

confusion, et Beethoven lui-même ne semble avoir fait autre chose que suivre son caprice du moment.

Riemann a défini le trille une « appoggiature répétée », décrétant en conséquence qu'il doit (en théorie, du moins) commencer invariablement par la note supérieure. Mais le trille moderne (depuis le commencement du 19^e siècle) doit être considéré plutôt comme un « mordant répété ».

D'autre part, une revision bien approfondie des *Sonates* démontre que, en général, Beethoven devait commencer plutôt le trille sur la note réelle, parce que, dans les cas où le trille doit – pour raisons d'expression – commencer par la note ornamentale, il l'écrivit presque toujours de la façon suivante:



In questa edizione, tutti i trilli, i quali – per qualche fondata ragione – debbono cominciare colla nota ornamentale, sono stati segnati secondo il modello precitato. Tutti gli altri dovranno invariabilmente cominciare *colla nota reale*.

Le finali (o conclusioni) dei trilli sono indicate in tutti i casi dubbii.

III. *Gruppetti, mordenti ed altri ornamenti.*

Per quanto riguarda i (∞), in ogni caso difficile ho notato l'esecuzione in margine, e certe volte anche nel testo, per maggior comodità di lettura.

I mordenti (w), abbastanza rari in Beethoven, dovranno sempre eseguirsi *in levare e il più velocemente possibile*. (*)

(*) In alcuni casi simili a questo:

Dans cette édition, tous les trilles qui, pour quelque raison bien fondée, doivent commencer par la note ornamentale, ont été notés suivant le modèle ci-dessus. Tous les autres doivent toujours commencer *par la note réelle*. Les terminaisons des trilles sont indiquées dans tous les cas douteux.

III. « *Gruppetti* », mordants et autres ornements.

En ce qui concerne les (∞), dans chaque cas difficile j'ai noté l'exécution en marge, parfois même dans le texte, pour rendre la lecture plus aisée.

Les mordants (w), assez rares chez Beethoven, devront toujours être exécutés en levant et le plus rapidement possible (*).

(*) Dans quelques cas semblables à celui-ci:



certe edizioni « accademiche » tedesche propongono la seguente volgarissima versione ritmica:

grazie alla quale il nervoso melismo

si trasforma in una ignobile inflessione da caffè-concerto. È doveroso protestare con ogni energia contro simili attentati al gusto.

certaines éditions « académiques » allemandes proposent la vulgaire version rythmique que voici:



grâce à laquelle le nerveux mélisme



se transforme en une ignoble inflexion de café-concert. Il convient de protester avec la plus grande énergie contre de semblables attentats au goût.

time, the greatest confusion existed; and Beethoven himself seems to have done nothing else than follow the caprice of the moment. Riemann has defined the trill as an « appoggiatura repeated » declaring that it should invariably begin (in theory at least) with the upper note. But the modern trill, (since the beginning of the 19th century) is to be regarded rather as a « repeated mordent ». On the other hand, a very thorough revision of the Sonatas shows that, in general, Beethoven must have begun the trill rather on the actual note itself; because, in the instances where, for reasons of expression, the trill should begin on the ornamental note, he almost always writes it in the following manner:

In this edition, all trills which, for some well-founded reason, should begin on the ornamental note, have been written on the model of the example quoted above. All the others should begin on the actual note itself. The endings of the trills are always indicated in all doubtful cases.

III. *Turns, mordents and ornaments.*

In regard to turns (∞) in each difficult case I have written the execution in the margin, sometimes even in the text itself, in order to make the reading easier. Mordents (w), very rare in Beethoven, should always be played before the beat, and as rapidly as possible (*).

(*) In some cases like this:

certain « academic » German editions propose the following vulgar rhythmical version:

thanks to which the vigorous figure

becomes transformed into an ignoble turn reminiscent of a café-concert. An energetic protest should be made against similar violations of good taste.

Per quei melismi che si incontrano particolarmente nei tempi lenti, varrà ancora l'osservazione già formulata a proposito delle appoggiature espressive, cioè sarà – in moltissime circostanze – preferibile l'esecuzione in battente. Esempio:



Pour les mélismes qui se rencontrent particulièrement dans les mouvements lents, vaudra encore l'observation déjà formulée à propos de l'appoggiature expressive, c'est-à-dire que l'exécution sur le temps sera préférable dans la plupart des cas. Exemple:



For ornamental figures, which are frequently to be met with, particularly in the slow movements, the observation already made *à propos* of the expressive appoggiatura will apply, viz. that, in the majority of cases, their execution on the beat will be preferable:

Anche in questi importanti casi l'esecutore sarà avvertito dalle mie note.

In regola generale, bisogna interpretare con molta fantasia e sentimento gli « abbellimenti » di Beethoven, i quali hanno un carattere intensamente espressivo ed *umano*, che gli ornamenti clavicembalistici di Haydn e Mozart non raggiunsero quasi mai.

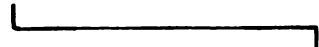
h) Pedale.

La « registrazione » dei pedali è uno dei punti più deboli in tutte le edizioni, senza eccettuare le migliori (Bülow, Klindworth, d'Albert, ecc.). In ogni edizione, o mancano del tutto, o – peggio ancora – sono distribuiti in un modo così ingenuo e grossolano da meravigliare fortemente che grandi ed illustri artisti – come quelli ora nominati – abbiano potuto contentarsi con tanta facilità.

Avendo studiato questo importantissimo problema colla dovuta cura, mi sono deciso a notare *completamente* la « mia » pedalizzazione. So per quotidiana esperienza quanto poco sia ancora diffusa l'arte moderna del pedale, non dico soltanto presso gli allievi, ma purtroppo anche presso i « virtuosi » (*). Credo quindi fermamente che la notazione molto particolareggiata di un giuoco di pedali, rispondente alle esigenze dell'orecchio odierno, possa rendere veri servizi agli studiosi.

La grande frequenza, colla quale si rinnova oggi, il pedale destro, rende impraticabili le vecchie indicazioni Ped. e \ast . A queste ho sostituito la notazione moderna: — , in cui la durata dell'abbassamento è indicata dalla linea orizzontale. Cioè, in relazione agli antichi segni:

Ped.



Dans des cas aussi importants, l'exécutant sera averti par mes notes.

En règle générale, il faut interpréter avec beaucoup de fantaisie et de sentiment les « ornements » de Beethoven. Ils ont un caractère intensément expressif et humain comme n'en ont jamais ceux de Haydn ou de Mozart, encore ornements de clavecin.

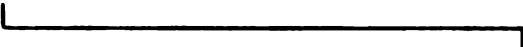
h) Pédale.

La « registration » des pédales est un des points les plus faibles de toutes les éditions, même les meilleures (Bülow, Klindworth, d'Albert, etc.). Dans toutes ces éditions, ou elles manquent complètement, ou – pis encore – elles sont distribuées d'une façon si ingénue et si grossière, qu'on s'étonne fortement que de grands et illustres artistes – comme ceux que je viens de nommer – aient pu se satisfaire si facilement.

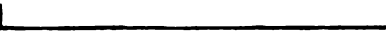
Ayant étudié cet important problème avec tout le soin qu'il comporte, je me suis décidé à noter *entièrement* « ma » pédalisation. Je sais par une expérience quotidienne combien peu encore est répandu l'art moderne de la pédale, et cela, non seulement chez les élèves, mais encore chez les « virtuoses » (*). Je crois donc fermement que la notation très détaillée d'un jeu de pédales répondant aux exigences de l'oreille contemporaine peut rendre de vrais services aux musiciens.

La grande fréquence, avec laquelle on change aujourd'hui la pédale droite, rend impraticables les vieilles indications: Ped. et \ast . A celles-ci j'ai substitué la notation moderne: — , dans laquelle la durée de l'abaissement est indiquée par la ligne horizontale. C'est-à-dire, par rapport aux anciens signes:

Ped.



Ped.



In cases of such importance, the player will be guided by my notes. As a general rule, Beethoven's ornaments should be interpreted with a good deal of imagination and feeling. They have an intensely expressive and human character, whereas those in Haydn and Mozart, which are really turns for the clavecin, never have.

h) The pedal.

The indications for the pedal are one of the weakest points in all editions, even the best (Bülow, Klindworth, d'Albert, etc.). In all these editions, either they are completely lacking, or – still worse – they are given in such an unsatisfactory and clumsy manner, that one is greatly astonished to find such great and illustrious artists, as those I have just mentioned, so easily satisfied. Having studied this important problem with all the care it deserves, I have decided to mark « my » pedalling *throughout*. I know by daily experience how little advanced the modern art of pedalling is, not only among pupils, but even among the virtuosi (*). Therefore I firmly believe that a very detailed notation of the use of the pedals, responding to the demands of the modern ear, would render a real service to musicians.


The great frequency with which one changes the right pedal nowadays makes the old indications Ped. and \ast impracticable. In place of these indications, I have substituted the modern notation — in which the length of time during which the pedal should be held down is indicated by the horizontal line, that is to say, as compared with old signs, thus:

(*) Non classifico fra questi un Ferruccio Busoni, luminoso e geniale esempio della scienza « pedalistica » più moderna ed evoluta.

(*) Je ne range pas parmi ces derniers un Ferruccio Busoni, lumineux et genial exemple de science « pédalistique » la plus moderne et la plus évoluée.

(*) I do not include among these latter a genius like Ferruccio Busoni, who is an illuminating example of the most modern and developed science of pedalling.

Questo sistema (del quale non si deve credermi l'inventore) consente la maggior frequenza e chiarezza.

Talvolta - dall'op. 53 in poi - si troverà, in mezzo alla linea orizzontale, il segno ; ciò significa *semi-cambiamento* (sollevare pochissimo il piede e riabbassarlo subito).

Nel segnare il piede destro, ho posto la massima cura a non compromettere il fraseggiato, rispettando - fino all'impossibile - le cesure e le interruzioni del *melos*. Raccomando in conseguenza al discepolo di osservare colla maggior precisione i segni di abbassamento e di abbandono, perchè possa approfittare pienamente del mio lavoro.


Nelle prime Sonate, l'indicazione « *pedale come prima* » significa che il passo va pedalizzato come alla sua precedente esposizione in altra tonalità.

I pedali originali di Beethoven sono stati da me conservati - nei limiti della compatibilità col nostro pianoforte moderno - perchè spesso geniali e audaci e sempre caratteristici (vedi finale dell'op. 53). Testimonianze di Schindler, Ries e Czerny provano con assoluta certezza che Beethoven usava *moltissimo* i due pedali.

Ove la precisione dei miei segni non bastasse ad insegnare allo studioso il rinnovamento razionale del pedale destro (quel rinnovamento che G. Sgambati chiamò felicemente « *sincoato* », consistente nel cambiare il pedale immediatamente *dopo* percosso il nuovo suono o accordo, ottenendosi così un assoluto legato), si troveranno preziose indicazioni negli eccellenti: « *Appunti ed esempi per l'uso dei pedali del pianoforte* » di G. Sgambati e F. Boghen (Ricordi, 1915).

Per ciò che si riferisce al pedale sinistro, lo si troverà uniformemente segnato: *una corda* (o « u. c. ») per l'abbassamento; *tre corde* (o « 3 c. ») per l'abbandono. Ho notato questo pedale nei casi principali (qualche volta anche in un *forte* - vedi op. 57, primo tempo - per ragioni di sonorità e di espressione); ma l'esecutore più avanzato potrà trovarne - secondo l'istrumento adoperato - molte altre applicazioni, non considerandolo come un comodo espediente per suonare più piano, ma piuttosto come una *sordina* analoga a quella degli strumenti ad arco.

Ce système (dont on ne doit pas me croire l'inventeur) permet la plus grande fréquence et la plus grande clarté.

Parfois - à partir de l'op. 53 - on trouvera, au milieu de la ligne horizontale, le signe ; cela signifie demi-changement (soulever très faiblement le pied et l'abaisser aussitôt).


En marquant la pédale droite, j'ai pris le plus grand soin de ne point compromettre le phrasé, respectant - jusqu'à l'impossible - les césures et les interruptions du *mélос*. Je recommande en conséquence au disciple d'observer avec la plus grande précision les signes d'abaissement et de relèvement, pour profiter pleinement de mon travail.

Dans les premières Sonates, l'indication « *pedale come prima* » signifie que le passage doit être pédalisé comme à sa précédente exposition dans une autre tonalité. J'ai conservé - dans les limites compatibles avec notre piano moderne - les pédales originales de Beethoven. Elles sont souvent géniales et audacieuses et toujours caractéristiques (voir le *finale* de l'op. 53). Les témoignages de Schindler, Ries et Czerny prouvent avec une certitude absolue que Beethoven employait très fréquemment les deux pédales.

Si la précision de mes signes ne suffisait pas à enseigner à l'étudiant le renouvellement rationnel de la pédale droite (ce renouvellement qualifié si heureusement, par G. Sgambati, de « *syncope* » et qui consiste à changer la pédale immédiatement *après* avoir frappé le nouveau son ou accord, obtenant ainsi un absolu *legato*), on trouvera de précieuses indications dans l'excellent volume: « *Appunti ed esempi per l'uso dei pedali del pianoforte* » de G. Sgambati et F. Boghen (Ricordi, 1915).

Pour ce qui concerne la pédale gauche, on la trouvera indiquée uniformément: *una corda* (ou « u. c. ») pour l'abaissement; *tre corde* (ou « 3 c. ») pour le relèvement. J'ai noté cette pédale seulement dans les cas principaux, parfois même dans un *forte* - voir op. 57, premier mouvement - pour des raisons de sonorité et d'expression; mais l'exécutant plus avancé pourra en trouver, suivant l'instrument employé, beaucoup d'autres applications, ne devant pas considérer cette pédale comme un expédient facile pour jouer plus *piano*, mais plutôt comme une *sourdine* analogue à celle des instruments à cordes.

This system (of which it must not be supposed that I am the inventor) admits of the greatest frequency (in the change of pedal) and the greatest clearness.

Sometimes, in the Sonatas later than op. 53, in the middle of the horizontal line the sign  will be found. This signifies a half change (i. e. the foot is to be raised very slightly and immediately pressed down again). In marking the right pedal, I have taken the greatest care not to compromise the phrasing, and have respected, even when it was well-nigh impossible, the breaks and interruptions of the melody. Therefore I recommend the pupil to observe with the greatest care the signs for the raising and lowering of the pedal, in order to derive full advantage from my labour.

In the early Sonatas the indication « *pedale come prima* » signifies that the passage is to be pedalled as in its earlier appearance in another key. I have preserved, within the limits compatible with our modern piano, Beethoven's original pedalling. They are often daring strokes of genius and always characteristic (see the *Finale* of op. 23). The evidence of Schindler, Ries and Czerny proves with absolute certainty that Beethoven employed both pedals to an enormous extent.

And if my indications, with all their precision, are not sufficient to teach the pupils the rational « *renewing* » of the pedal (which « *renewing* » so happily called by G. Sgambati « *syncope* », consist in changing the pedal immediately after having struck the new sound or chord, whereby an absolute legato is thus obtained), some valuable indications will be found in the excellent volume « *Notes and examples on the use of Pedals* » by G. Sgambati and F. Boghen (Ricordi, 1915).

In regard to the left pedal, the uniform indication will be: *una corda* (or u. c.) for the lowering; *tre corde* (or 3 c.) for the raising. I have marked this pedal only in the most important cases (sometimes even in a *forte* - see op. 57, first movement - for reasons of tone and expression); but the more advanced player will be able - according to the instrument employed - to find many other applications, considering this pedal not as an easy mean of playing more softly, but rather as a mute, similar to that of string-instruments.

i) Diteggiature.

Tutte le diteggiature della presente revisione, che possono differire dalle altre edizioni, sono frutto di una pratica non solo personale, ma anche – ciò che più vale – risultante da lunghe e numerose esperienze fatte su allievi assai diversi.

Beethoven è difficilissimo a diteggiare, perchè « pensato male » per la tastiera. In una edizione ben fatta, abbondano per questo le diteggiature più insolite ed – apparentemente – empiriche, imposte dalle necessità eccezionali dell'accento musicale. In uno Chopin, i concetti musicali sono – in certo qual modo – dipendenti ed inseparabili dalle meravigliose possibilità « manuali » del loro autore; la musica di Beethoven invece *tirannizza* letteralmente le falangi dell'esecutore, imponendo loro non di rado sforzi crudeli ed antinaturali. Per meglio spiegarli, dirò che, se in Chopin il complesso meccanismo della tastiera e della mano guida sempre l'ispirazione, in Beethoven, al contrario, la musica detta sprezzantemente la sua ferrea, sovrumana volontà alle umili dita. A esigenze straordinarie si deve far fronte con mezzi anormali. Donde la necessità di diteggiare Beethoven in modo – talvolta – alquanto « barbaro ».

Nei tradizionali *bis in idem* di numerosi brani, non ho creduto di dover ripetere le diteggiature segnate la prima volta.

Certi tratti scabrosi sono stati suddivisi fra le due mani, a scopo di facilitarne l'esecuzione. Le difficoltà superflue, anzi pericolose, per la finitezza dell'interpretazione debbono essere soppresse senza nessunissimo scrupolo, allorchè si tratta di opere come le *Sonate* di Beethoven.

k) Metronomo.

In tutte le buone edizioni si usa indicare il tempo metronomico. Benchè sia molto scettico sull'utilità di questa consuetudine, pure ho finito per fare come i miei predecessori. I miei tempi non concordano quasi mai con quelli delle grandi edizioni tedesche, perchè questi – eccettuata l'edizione di Bülow – sono di una pesantezza che talora confina col grottesco. Affare di razza, quindi impossibile a discutersi...

Beethoven diceva del metronomo: « *E' superfluo a chi possiede un vero sentimento musicale; e non può d'altronde giovare per niente a colui che ne è privo* » (Vedi Schindler). Perciò,

i) Doigtés.

Tous les doigtés de la présente revision, qui diffèrent de ceux d'autres éditions, sont le fruit non seulement d'une pratique personnelle, mais aussi – ce qui vaut davantage – de longues et nombreuses expériences faites sur les élèves les plus divers.

Beethoven est très difficile à doigter parce qu'il « pensait mal » pour le clavier. Dans une édition bien faite, il y aura donc abondance de doigtés insolites et – en apparence – empiriques, imposés par les nécessités exceptionnelles de l'accent musical. Chez un Chopin, les conceptions musicales sont – en quelque sorte – dépendantes et inséparables des merveilleuses possibilités « manuelles » de leur auteur: la musique de Beethoven, au contraire, *tyrannise* littéralement les phalanges de l'exécutant, leur imposant souvent des efforts cruels et anti-naturels. Pour mieux me faire comprendre, je dirai que si, chez Chopin, le mécanisme du clavier, d'accord avec celui de la main, guide toujours l'inspiration, chez Beethoven, au contraire, la musique dicte dédaigneusement aux humbles doigts sa volonté surhumaine. A des exigences extraordinaires on doit faire front avec des moyens anormaux. D'où la nécessité de doigter Beethoven d'une manière parfois quelque peu « barbare ».

Dans les traditionnels *bis in idem* de nombreux passages, je n'ai pas cru devoir répéter les doigtés marqués la première fois.

Certains traits scabreux ont été partagés entre les deux mains dans le but d'en faciliter l'exécution. Les difficultés superflues, voir même périlleuses pour le *fini* de l'interprétation, doivent être supprimées sans le moindre scrupule, quand il s'agit d'œuvres comme les *Sonates* de Beethoven.

k) Métronome.

Dans toutes les bonnes éditions on indique les mouvements métronomiques. Bien que je sois très sceptique sur l'utilité de cet usage, j'ai fini par faire comme mes prédécesseurs. Mes mouvements ne concordent presque jamais avec ceux des grandes éditions allemandes, parce que – exception faite pour celle de Bülow – ils sont d'une lourdeur qui parfois confine au grotesque. Affaire de race, par conséquent impossible à discuter....

Beethoven disait du métronome: « *Il est inutile à qui possède un vrai sentiment musical, et il ne peut aucunement servir à qui en est privé* » (voir Schindler). Pour cela, je le répète,

i) Fingering.

All the fingerings in the present edition, differing from those in others, are the fruit not only of one's practice, but also – what is of still more value – of long and numerous experiments made on pupils of all kinds.

It is very difficult to finger Beethoven, because he « thought badly » for the keyboard. In a well-prepared edition, therefore, there will be many unusual and apparently experimental fingerings imposed by the exceptional demands of the musical accent. With Chopin, the musical conceptions are in some measure dependent upon, and inseparable from, the marvellous « manual » possibilities of their composer; Beethoven's music, on the contrary, literally tyrannises over the performer's fingers, often demanding of them cruel and unnatural efforts. I shall make myself better understood by saying that if, in Chopin, the mechanism of the keyboard always guides the inspiration in accordance with the hand, in Beethoven, the music disdainfully dictates its superhuman will to the humble fingers. One has to meet such extraordinary demands by abnormal means. Hence the necessity of fingering Beethoven sometimes in a rather « barbaric » manner.

In the traditional « bis in idem » occurring in numerous places, I have not thought it necessary to repeat the fingerings marked the first time.

Certain awkward passages have been divided between the two hands in order to facilitate the execution. Superfluous difficulties – indeed even perilous for the finished interpretation – must be removed without the smallest scruple, when it is a question of works like the *Sonatas* of Beethoven.

k) Metronome.

In all the good editions the metronomic « tempi » are given. Although I am very sceptical of the advantage of this custom, I have ended by doing as my predecessors. My « tempi » hardly ever agree with those of the great German editions, because, with the exception of Hans von Bülow's, they are so heavy and dull as sometimes to run to the grotesque. A question of temperament, hence impossible to discuss.

Of the metronome Beethoven said: « *It is useless to one who has true musical instincts, and can be of no service to one who has none* » (see Schindler). For this reason, I repeat,

ripeto, in nessuna musica si deve attribuire soverchia importanza alle indicazioni metronomiche, *nemmeno quando sono segnate dallo stesso compositore.*

1) Ritornelli.

I ritornelli sono assolutamente obbligatorii in tutte le Sonate, per ragioni di stile e di « architettura ». Possono soltanto fare eccezione alla regola: il 2.^{do} ritornello nel finale dell'op. 10, n.º 2; quelli dei finali degli op. 31, n.º 3, op. 81^a e op. 101. Nel finale dell'op. 57 se ne trova poi uno così notoriamente inutile e ingiustificato, che ne ho tranquillamente operato la soppressione.

Nel primo tempo dell'op. 2, n.º 2, ho mantenuto invece un 2.^{do} ritornello che non va osservato, ma per ragioni speciali esposte in margine a quella pagina.

Oltre a tutto il suddetto lavoro di revisione, ho cercato di portare l'esecutore ad una migliore penetrazione del contenuto estetico di queste Sonate mediante un prudente uso di quei vocaboli espressivi che Beethoven adoperava ancora poco, quali « *grazioso, energico, cantabile*, » ecc. Ho anche indicato - in casi indispensabili - certe momentanee modificazioni di tempo, richieste dalla costante opposizione di due diversi principii che è base fondamentale della forma beethoveniana (*). In casi molto difficili (specialmente nelle sonate più avanzate), ove un consiglio d'interpretazione può riescir veramente utile allo studioso, ho commentato all'uopo il frammento, sforzandomi di essere *musicale* prima che *personale*.

Potrà forse destar meraviglia la soppressione dei titoli - tanto diffusi - degli op. 27 n.º 2, 28, 53, 57, 106. Ma tutti questi titoli più o meno romantici sono apocriefi ed inventati dagli editori per attirare i dilettanti, e non dovrebbero mai figurare nè in una edizione, nè su un programma. La sola sonata intitolata da Beethoven fu l'op. 81: « *Sonata caratteristica (L'adieu, l'absence et le retour)* ». La sonata « *Patetica* » fu così intitolata dall'editore, col tacito consenso di Beethoven. La « *Sonata quasi una fan-*

(*) Si troverà un eloquente esempio di questa necessità agogica all'entrata del secondo tema nel primo tempo della sonata op. 57.

dans aucune musique on ne doit attribuer une trop grande importance aux indications métronomiques, *même quand elles émanent du compositeur lui-même.*

1) Reprises.

Les reprises sont absolument obligatoires dans toutes les Sonates, pour des raisons de style et d'« architecture ». Peuvent faire exception à la règle: la 2^{me} reprise du final de l'op. 10, n.º 2; celles des *finales* des op. 31, n.º 3, 81^a et 101. Dans le *finale* de l'op. 57 on en trouve une qui est si notoirement inutile et injustifiée, que je l'ai supprimée radicalement. Dans le premier mouvement de l'op. 2, n.º 2, j'ai maintenu au contraire une seconde reprise qu'on n'a pas l'habitude d'observer, mais pour des raisons spéciales exposées en marge de la page.

En plus de tout le susdit travail de revision, j'ai tâché d'amener l'exécutant à une meilleure pénétration du contenu esthétique des Sonates, au moyen d'un usage prudent de ces termes expressifs que Beethoven employait encore peu, tels que: *grazioso, energico, cantabile*, etc.. J'ai aussi indiqué - dans des cas indispensables - certaines modifications momentanées de mouvement, exigées par cette opposition constante de deux principes divers, qui est la base fondamentale de la pensée beethovenienne (*). Dans des cas très difficiles (spécialement dans les sonates les plus avancées) où un conseil d'interprétation peut être d'une réelle utilité à l'étudiant, j'ai commenté le fragment comme il convenait, m'efforçant d'être plus *musical* que *personnel*.

Peut-être s'étonnera-t-on de la suppression des titres - si répandus - des op. 27 n.º 2, 28, 53, 57, 106. Mais tous ces titres, plus ou moins romantiques, sont apocryphes, inventés par les éditeurs pour attirer les dilettantes, et ne devraient figurer ni dans une édition ni sur un programme. La seule sonate dont le titre soit de Beethoven est l'op. 81: « *Sonata caractéristique (L'adieu, l'absence et le retour)* ». La sonate « *Pathétique* » fut appelée ainsi par l'éditeur avec le consentement tacite de Beethoven. La

(*) On trouvera un éloquent exemple de cette nécessité agogique à l'entrée du deuxième thème du premier mouvement de l'op. 57.

in no music should one attach too great importance to the metronomic indications, even when they come from the composer himself.

1) Repeats.

The repeats are absolutely obligatory in all the Sonatas for stylistic and architectural reasons. The following may form an exception to this rule: the 2nd repeat in the Finale of op. 10, N.º 2; those in the Finales of op. 31, N.º 3, 81^a, and 101. In the Finale of op. 57 there is one that is so obviously useless and unjustified that I have entirely omitted it. On the other hand, I have preserved the second repeat, which is generally disregarded: but I have given my special reasons for doing so in the margin of the page.

Most of all, in this work of revision, I have tried to guide the player towards a deeper penetration into the aesthetic contents of the Sonatas, by a prudent use of terms of expression that Beethoven still used somewhat rarely - such, for instance, as *grazioso, energico, cantabile*, etc. I have also indicated - in cases where it was necessary - certain momentary modifications of the time demanded by that constant opposition of two divergent principles, which is the fundamental basis of Beethoven's musical form (*). In very difficult cases (especially in the more advanced sonatas) where a word of advice on the interpretation might be of real use to the student, I have commented on the passage, as was proper, striving to be *musical* rather than *personal*.

Perhaps one will be astonished at the omission of the titles - so well-known - of op. 27 N.º 2, 28, 53, 57, 106. But all these more or less romantic titles are apocryphal, invented by editors to attract the *dilettanti*, and should figure neither in an edition nor on a programme. The only Sonata, the title of which is attributed to Beethoven is « *Characteristic Sonata* », op. 81 (*L'adieu, l'absence et le retour*). The « *Pathetic* » Sonata was so called by the editor with the tacit consent of Beethoven. The « *Sonata*

(*) An eloquent example of the necessity of such guidance will be found in the second theme of the first movement of op. 57.

tasia », op. 27, n.º 2, fu battezzata « *Au clair de lune* » dal critico tedesco Rellstab, il quale vedeva, nel sublime *adagio*, una barca errare per un bel chiaro di luna sul lago dei Quattro Cantoni (!). L'op. 28 sarà presumibilmente stata detta « *Pastorale* » dal carattere agreste del suo *rondò*. L'op. 53 si chiama in Germania « *Waldstein-sonate* » (causa la dedica) e in Francia « *l'Aurore* » (perchè?). L'op. 57 fu detta « *Appassionata* » per la prima volta dall'editore Cranz di Amburgo.

Interessante è il caso della grande sonata op. 106, soprannominata in tutte le edizioni germaniche « *Sonate für das Hammerklavier* » (letteralmente: *per il pianoforte a martelli*, il che fece spesso supporre che questa sonata fosse la sola delle trentadue pensata per il pianoforte moderno). *Le sonate op. 101 e 109 vennero pure pubblicate colla stessa indicazione tedesca*, ma questa non si conservò poi che per l'op. 106. La ragione che determinò l'adozione della parola *Hammerklavier* è semplicissima, e ce la rivela una lettera di Beethoven all'editore Steiner in data del 23 genn. 1817 (Steiner stava allora preparando la pubblicazione dell'op. 101), nella quale il Maestro partecipa la sua decisione di sostituire *Hammerklavier* al vocabolo italiano *pianoforte*. Tutti sanno, d'altra parte, che sin dal 1809 Beethoven – involontario precursore dei moderni pangermanisti! – volle redigere in tedesco tutte quelle indicazioni di tempo e di espressione che usava prima scrivere in italiano, e che, dopo esperienza di parecchi anni, fece ritorno al nostro idioma. Così si spiega, con insperata facilità, l'origine di quella enigmatica parola, che una vecchia e tenace tradizione ha conservato accanto al numero di *opus* della formidabile *Sonata in si bemolle*.

Si troverà, facendo seguito alla presente prefazione: 1.º un quadro cronologico delle *Sonate* (perchè si sa che i numeri di *opus* non coincidono coll'ordine di composizione), comprendente pure la loro ripartizione secondo le tre « maniere » in cui viene oggi suddivisa l'intera attività creatrice di Beethoven (a); 2.º un ordinamento pedagogico per grado progressivo di dif-

(a) Franz Liszt definiva i tre stili beethoveniani: « il Fanciullo, l'Uomo, il Dio ».

« *Sonata quasi una fantasia* » op. 27, n.º 2, fut baptisée « *Au clair de lune* » par le critique allemand Rellstab, lequel voyait, dans le sublime *adagio*, une barque errer, par un beau clair de lune, sur le lac des Quatre Cantons (!). L'op. 53 s'appelle en Allemagne « *Waldsteinsonate* » (d'après la dédicace) et en France « *l'Aurore* » (pourquoi?). L'op. 57 fut dit « *Appassionata* » pour la première fois, par l'éditeur Cranz de Hambourg.

Un cas intéressant est celui de la grande sonate op. 106, dénommée dans toutes les éditions allemandes « *Sonate für das Hammerklavier* » (littéralement *pour le piano à marteaux*, ce qui fit supposer souvent que cette sonate fût la seule des 32 conçue exclusivement pour le piano moderne). *Les sonates op. 101 et 109 furent publiées aussi avec la même indication allemande*, qui ne fut conservée depuis que pour l'op. 106. La raison qui déterminait l'adoption de la parole *Hammerklavier* est des plus simples, et nous est révélée par une lettre de Beethoven à l'éditeur Steiner datée du 23 Janvier 1817 (Steiner préparait alors la publication de l'op. 101), et dans laquelle le Maître fait part de sa décision de remplacer par *Hammerklavier* le mot italien *pianoforte*. On sait, d'autre part, que dès 1809 Beethoven – précurseur involontaire des modernes pangermanistes! – voulut rédiger en allemand toutes les indications de mouvement et d'expression qu'il avait coutume d'écrire en italien, et que, après une expérience de quelques années, il revint à l'ancienne habitude. Ainsi s'explique avec une facilité insperée l'origine de cette énigmatique parole qu'une tradition vieille et tenace a conservée à côté du numéro d'*opus* de la formidable *Sonate en si bémol*.

On trouvera faisant suite à la présente préface: 1.º un tableau chronologique des *Sonates* (on sait que les numéros d'*opus* ne coïncident pas avec l'ordre de composition) qui comprend aussi leur répartition d'après les trois « manières » en lesquelles on subdivise aujourd'hui tout l'œuvre de Beethoven (a); 2.º un tableau pédagogique de classement par degré progressif

(a) Fr. Liszt définissait les trois styles beethoveniens: « l'Enfant, l'Homme, le Dieu ».

quasi una fantasia », op. 27, N.º 2, was baptised « *Moonlight* » by the German critic Rellstab, who saw in the sublime *adagio* « a bark floating in beautiful moonlight on Lake Lucerne » (!). Op. 53 is called in Germany the « *Waldstein Sonata* » (after the dedication) and in France « *l'Aurore* » (why?). Op. 57 was called « *Appassionata* » for the first time by the editor Cranz of Hamburg.

An interesting case is that of the great Sonata op. 106 described in all German editions as « *Sonate für das Hammerklavier* » (literally « *for the piano with hammers* ») which has often led people to suppose that, of all the 32 sonatas, that alone was conceived for the modern piano. Sonatas op. 101 and 109 were also published with the same German description, which, however, was subsequently retained for the op. 106 alone. The reasons that determined the adoption of the word « *Hammerklavier* » are of the simplest, and have been revealed to us by a letter written by Beethoven to the editor Artaria, dated January 23, 1817 (Artaria was, at that time, preparing the publication of op. 101) and in which the master declares his intention of substituting the word « *Hammerklavier* » for the Italian « *pianoforte* ». Besides, we know that, at this period, Beethoven – an involuntary precursor of the modern Pan-Germans – wished to give, in German, all the indications of time and expression, which he had hitherto written in Italian: and that, after short experience, he reverted to his earlier custom. Thus, has been found an unexpectedly simple explanation of the origin of this enigmatic word, which an old and persistent tradition has preserved side by side with the *opus* number of the formidable *Sonata in B flat*.

Following on this present preface will be found: 1) a chronological table of the *Sonatas* (it is known that the *opus* numbers do not coincide with the order of composition), which includes also their re-grouping according to three « manners » or « periods » into which it is customary nowadays to sub-divide all of Beethoven's works (a); 2) an instructive table of classification

(a) Fr. Liszt called these three styles: « The Child, the Man, the God ».

ficoltà, diviso in quattro stadii: facile, medio, difficile e superiore-trascendentale.

(N. B.: Per ragioni pratiche, i titoli tradizionali – di cui sopra – sono stati conservati in questi due quadri).

W. de Lenz disse: « Beethoven non si insegna: lo si comprende; per ben comprenderlo bisogna abbracciare tutta la sua creazione, e non vedere soltanto il frammento che se ne interpreta ». Nulla di più giusto; non basta conoscere tale o tal'altra sonata: bisogna conoscere ed approfondire tutto Beethoven. D'altra parte ciò è sempre necessario per la penetrazione acuta e veramente proficua di qualunque sommo genio artistico o scientifico.

Ma, nel caso particolare di Beethoven, s'impone ancora un'altra cognizione: quella della sua vita. La bellezza dell'arte beethoveniana è più sovente d'ordine filosofico e morale che non puramente musicale. Lo studioso deve – questo s'intende – formarsi un'idea esatta e completa di ciò che rappresenta lo sforzo « tecnico » di Beethoven; deve analizzare tutti i suoi massimi lavori, paragonarli con quelli dei suoi predecessori, e cercare di afferrare la smisurata grandezza del musicista, il quale ebbe in retaggio la sinfonia, il quartetto, la sonata di Haydn e Mozart, e seppe – a traverso una evoluzione di cui la musica non offre altro esempio – giungere a farne la 9^a Sinfonia, i quartetti op. 127 e 131, la sonata op. 106. Ma non basta; per sentire quel che v'ha di più intimo in Beethoven, ciò che ne fece l'Amico di coloro che lottano e soffrono in mezzo alla mediocrità umana, è indispensabile conoscere la tragedia della sua esistenza, tragedia tale da sorpassare i più crudeli martirii della storia; è indispensabile sapere quale fu la sua forza d'animo di fronte ad una sciagura che avrebbe spinto qualunque altro uomo al suicidio; infine, è indispensabile leggere le sue lettere e le memorie dei suoi pochi discepoli ed amici, per farsi una degna nozione della sua altezza morale e della incrollabile fede ottimistica – unica in tutto il Romanticismo – che lo sorresse fino all'ultimo lavoro (a).

(*) Fra i libri che maggiormente possono contribuire alla documentazione di chi studia Beethoven, vanno raccomandati i seguenti (in lingua francese, tedesca o inglese):

1) « *Beethoven* » di Romain Rolland, breve ma stupendo studio biografico-psicologico, che ogni persona colta dovrebbe possedere (1903, presso Ollendorff a Parigi);

de difficulté, divisé en quatre stades: facile, moyen, difficile, et transcendant.

(NB.: pour des raisons pratiques, les titres traditionnels – voir plus haut – ont été conservés dans ces deux tableaux).

W. de Lenz disait: « On n'enseigne pas Beethoven – on le comprend; pour bien le comprendre, il faut savoir embrasser son œuvre et ne pas viser un morceau. » Rien de plus juste; il ne suffit pas de connaître telle ou telle sonate, il faut connaître et approfondir tout Beethoven. D'ailleurs, ceci est toujours nécessaire pour la pénétration aigüe et vraiment profitable de tout grand génie artistique ou scientifique.

Mais, dans le cas particulier de Beethoven, s'impose encore une autre connaissance: celle de sa vie. La beauté de l'art de Beethoven est d'ordre plus souvent philosophique et moral que purement musical. L'étudiant doit – naturellement – se former une idée exacte et complète de ce qui représente l'effort « technique » de Beethoven; il doit analyser toutes ses œuvres les plus importantes, les comparer avec celles de ses prédécesseurs, et chercher à saisir la grandeur démesurée du musicien qui reçut en héritage la symphonie, le quatuor, la sonate de Haydn et de Mozart et sut en faire – grâce à une évolution dont la musique n'offre pas d'autre exemple – la 9^{me} Symphonie, les quatuors op. 127 et 131 et la sonata op. 106. Mais ce n'est pas assez: pour sentir ce qu'il y a de plus intime dans Beethoven, ce qui en fait l'Ami de ceux qui luttent et souffrent au milieu de la médiocrité humaine, il est indispensable de connaître la tragédie de son existence, tragédie telle qu'elle surpasse les plus cruels martyrs de l'histoire; il est indispensable de savoir quelle fut sa force d'âme devant un malheur qui aurait poussé tout autre homme au suicide; enfin, il est indispensable de lire ses lettres et les mémoires de ses quelques disciples et amis pour se faire une idée complète de sa grandeur morale et de l'inébranlable optimisme – unique dans tout le Romanticisme – qui le soutint jusqu'à son dernier ouvrage (a).

(a) Parmi les livres pouvant contribuer le mieux à documenter quiconque étudie Beethoven, se recommandent les suivants (en langue française, allemande ou anglaise):

1) le « *Beethoven* » de Romain Rolland, étude biographico-psychologique brève mais admirable, que toute personne cultivée devrait posséder (1903, chez Ollendorff, Paris);

by progressive degrees of difficulty, divided into four stages: easy, moderate, difficult and transcendently difficult (n. b. for practical reasons the traditional titles – see above – have been given in these two tables).

W. de Lenz said « Beethoven is not to be taught – he is to be understood; in order to understand well one must embrace his whole work and not overlook one single fragment ». Nothing could be truer; it is not sufficient to know this or that sonata, it is necessary to know and to sound all Beethoven. On the other hand this is indispensable if one would penetrate deeply and profitably into the spirit of any great artistic or scientific genius.

But, in the special case of Beethoven, it is necessary to know something else: his life. The beauty and art of Beethoven are more often than not of a philosophical and moral, rather than of a purely musical order. The student should, naturally, form an exact and complete idea of what is represented by the « technical » effort in Beethoven; he should analyse all of Beethoven's most important works, compare them with those of his predecessors, and seek to grasp the immeasurable grandeur of the musician, who, receiving as an heritage the symphony, the quartet and the sonata of Mozart and Haydn, knew how to develop out of them – as a result of an evolution of which music offers no other example – the 9th Symphony, the Quartets op. 127 and 131, and the Sonata op. 106. But that is not enough. In order to feel what is most « intime » in Beethoven, what was accomplished by the Friend of those who struggle and suffer in the midst of human mediocrity, one must know the tragedy of his existence, a tragedy that surpasses the cruellest martyrdoms of history; one must know what was the strength of his soul in the face of misfortunes that would have driven any other man to suicide; finally one must read his letters, and the memoirs handed down by his few disciples and friends, if one would form a complete idea of his moral grandeur, and of his unshakable optimism – unique in the history of Romanticism – which sustained him up to his last work (a).

(a) Amongst the books which may contribute to make easier to anyone the study of Beethoven, the best ones are the following (in French, German or English):

(1) « *Beethoven* » by Romain Rolland, a biographical and psychological study, short but admirable, which every cultured person should possess (1903 Ollendorff, Paris);

Così, gradatamente, si penetrerà in quel vasto impero spirituale. Non molti sono coloro che possono intuire e rendere in tutta la sua grandiosità il pensiero beethoveniano; « *il n'y a que l'esprit qui sente l'esprit* » dice Chamfort. Ma se ad alcuni eletti soli è consentita la vera, totale comprensione di Beethoven, molti ingegni minori possono avvicinarsene più o meno, secondo le loro attitudini. Del resto, Beethoven non è quasi mai capito dai *virtuosi* (salvo rarissime eccezioni); e lui stesso diceva di questa categoria di artisti(?) « *sono gente che perdono la ragione e il sentimento man mano che acquistano la velocità delle dita* ». Beethoven è destinato solamente ai veri musicisti, pei quali gli « *affetti cantabili* » — come dicevano i nostri maestri del '600 — prevalgono sullo sfoggio vanitoso della virtuosità.

Una tradizione assurda, che va combattuta con tutte le forze, è quella che Beethoven, perchè *classico* (?!), si debba interpretare senza libertà, nè fantasia, nè elasticità. Purtroppo oggi ancora si può incontrare ad ogni passo, in Italia e fuori, un professore — detto autorevole — che vi sostiene questa lagrimevole tesi. Come se l'esecuzione libera, fantasiosa, elastica insomma, fosse una scoperta moderna! Non è ormai saputo e risaputo che il *tempo rubato* e la libertà agogica ed espressiva — che gli ignoranti credono innovazioni dei romantici — erano sommi

2) il piacevolissimo — ed assai istruttivo — libro di W. de Lenz: « *Beethoven et ses trois styles* » (1855; ristampato nel 1909 presso Legoux a Parigi, per cura di M. D. Calvocoressi);

3) la « *Biographie Ludwig van Beethovens* » (1849) di A. Schindler (traduzione francese di Sowinski, inglese di Moscheles);

4) le « *Biographische Notizen über L. van Beethoven* » (1838) di Wegeler e Ries (edizione francese di Legentil, 1862);

5) i due volumi « *Beethoveniana* » (1872-1887) di G. Nottebohm, di primaria importanza per chi voglia conoscere la genesi delle opere di Beethoven ed i suoi metodi di lavoro;

(N. B. — Non credo che esistano in altra lingua che la tedesca.);

6) le « *Lettere* » di Beethoven — edizioni di Nohl, Köchel, Kalischer (quest'ultima completa). Una scelta ne è stata pubblicata nel 1904 a Parigi, con testo francese di J. Chantavoine.

Colgo l'occasione per ricordare che qualunque studioso deve avere in casa il prezioso *Dizionario di musica* di Ugo Riemann (edizioni tedesca, francese, inglese, russa, ecc. — quella francese (trad. di G. Humbert) presso Perrin a Parigi).

Ainsi peu à peu on pénétrera dans ce vaste empire spirituel. Rares sont ceux qui peuvent deviner et rendre, dans toute sa grandeur, le penser beethovenien; « *il n'y a que l'esprit qui sente l'esprit* » dit Chamfort. Mais si la réelle et totale compréhension de Beethoven n'est consentie qu'à de rares élus, beaucoup d'esprits « normaux » peuvent s'en approcher plus ou moins, selon leurs aptitudes. Du reste Beethoven n'est presque jamais compris par les *virtuoses* (sauf de très rares exceptions); et lui — même disait de cette catégorie d'artistes (?): « *ce sont des gens qui perdent la raison et le sentiment au fur et à mesure qu'ils acquièrent la vitesse des doigts* ». Beethoven est destiné aux seuls vrais musiciens, pour lesquels les « *affetti cantabili* » — comme disaient les vieux maîtres italiens du 17^{me} siècle — valent plus que l'étalage vain de la virtuosité.

D'après une tradition absurde, qu'on doit combattre de toutes ses forces, Beethoven, parce que *classique* (?!), doit être interprété sans liberté, sans fantaisie, sans souplesse. Aujourd'hui encore, malheureusement, on peut rencontrer à chaque pas, en Italie et à l'étranger, un professeur — soit-disant « *autorisé* » — qui soutient cette déplorable thèse. Comme si l'exécution libre, fantaisiste, souple en somme, était d'invention moderne! N'est-il pas désormais connu et archiconnu que le *tempo rubato* et la liberté agogique et expressive — que les ignorants croient

2. le charmant — et très instructif — livre de W. de Lenz: « *Beethoven et ses trois styles* » (1855; réimprimé en 1909 chez Legoux à Paris, par les soins de M. D. Calvocoressi);

3. la « *Biographie Ludwig van Beethovens* » (1849) de A. Schindler (traduction française de Sowinski, anglaise de Moscheles);

4. les « *Biographische Notizen über L. van Beethoven* » (1838) de Wegeler et Ries (édition française de Legentil, 1862);

5. les deux volumes « *Beethoveniana* » (1872-1887) de G. Nottebohm, d'importance capitale pour qui veut connaître la genèse des oeuvres de Beethoven et sa méthode de travail.

(NB. Je crois que cette oeuvre n'existe qu'en allemand.);

6. les « *Lettres* » de Beethoven — éditions de Nohl, Köchel, Kalischer (cette dernière complète). Un choix en a été publié en 1904 à Paris, texte français de J. Chantavoine.

(Je saisis cette occasion pour rappeler que tout étudiant doit avoir chez soi le précieux *Dictionnaire de musique* de Hugo Riemann (éditions allemande, française, anglaise, russe, etc. — l'édition française (traduction de G. Humbert) chez Perrin, Paris).

Thus, little by little, one will penetrate into this vast spiritual world. They are very few, who can divine and render Beethoven's thought in all its grandeur: « *il n'y a que l'esprit qui sente l'esprit* » says Chamfort. But if the real and full comprehension of Beethoven is vouchsafed only to the elect few, many « normal » minds may approach it, to some extent, according to their ability.

Moreover, Beethoven is hardly ever understood by the virtuosi (except the very rare exceptions) and he himself said of this category of artists(?): « They are people who lose reason and sentiment in proportion as they acquire speed in their fingers ».

Beethoven is destined for those true artists alone for whom the « *affetti cantabili* » as the old Italian masters said, are of more value than the vain exhibition of velocity.

According to an absurd tradition, which should be energetically opposed, Beethoven, because a classic (?!) ought to be interpreted without freedom, without fantasy, without flexibility. Unfortunately, to-day even, one meets at every step, in Italy and abroad, self-styled « *authorised* » professors, who uphold this deplorable theory. As if a free, fanciful and flexible execution were a modern invention. Is it not now known, and more than known, that the *tempo rubato* and the freedom of expression — which the ignorant believe to be an innovation of the romantic

(2) the delightful and very instructive book by W. de Lenz: « *Beethoven and his three styles* » (1855, reprinted in 1909 by Legoux of Paris, edited by M. D. Calvocoressi);

(3) the « *Biographie Ludwig van Beethovens* » (1849) by A. Schindler (French translation by Sowinski; English, by Moscheles);

(4) the « *Biographische Notizen über L. van Beethoven* » (1838) by Wegeler and Ries (French edition by Legentil, 1862);

(5) the two-volumed « *Beethoveniana* » (1872-1887) by G. Nottebohm, of chief importance for those who wish to know the genesis of Beethoven's works, and his method of working.

(N. B. — I believe this work exists only in German.);

(6) the « *Letters* » of Beethoven — editions by Nohl, Köchel, Kalischer (this letter is complete). A selection from these has been published in 1904 in Paris, French text by J. Chantavoine. (I seize this opportunity of reminding the reader that every student should possess the valuable « *Dictionary of Music* » by Hugo Riemann (German, French, English, Russian etc. editions — French edition translated by G. Humbert at Perrin's, Paris).

capi dell'interpretazione musicale fin dai primi anni del '600? (*) Non si comprende davvero come si sia venuta formando la ridicola « tradizione », che pretendeva negare al primo e più grande romantico (chè tale va considerato Beethoven) quella esecuzione espressiva e flessuosa che si concede – senza discussione – a tutti gli altri autori del secolo 19°.

L'arte di Beethoven – arte nata e svoltasi in mezzo alla Rivoluzione francese e all'epopea di Napoleone – è fondata essenzialmente sull'antagonismo fra due opposti principii (secondo Schindler, Beethoven stesso definiva questi principii: *bittend* – che chiede – e *widerstrebend* – che nega –; in altri termini: *debole e forte*). Il *pathos* beethoveniano trae la sua terribile eloquenza dal continuo contrasto fra un impeto epico, eroico, plebeo (**), e quegli episodii di meravigliosa dolcezza che racchiudono quasi sempre ciò che v'ha di più nobile e benefico nella grande anima del Maestro. Come disse con giustezza Maurizio Kufferath: « Beethoven procede per opposizioni violente di luci e d'ombra, allo stesso modo di Rembrandt »; e numerosi documenti attestano che Beethoven si interpretava con una estrema varietà dinamica e ritmica, e che egli ebbe più volte a dire che le sue sonate dovevano essere « declamate » (parola testuale).

Si può dunque sorridere di quei simpatici pedanti, i quali assimilano l'esecuzione di Beethoven a quella di Hummel, Dussek od anche peggio!

Quando si scrive e si ragiona intorno a problemi sollevati da certe interpretazioni di ordine trascendentale, non si possono tacere le auree osservazioni di Weber (prefazione all'*Euryante*) sulla funzione del ritmo nella esecuzione musicale. Eccone il brano principale:

(*) Nella prefazione di G. Frescobaldi al suo volume « *Toccate d'intavolatura di cimbalo e d'organo* » ecc., in data del 1637, si può vedere questo nostro Maestro raccomandare agli esecutori *la massima fantasia nell'interpretare*.

(**) Il *melos* di Beethoven è sempre di essenza popolare. In ciò B. deriva assai più direttamente dal « rustico » Haydn, che non dall'« aristocratico » Mozart.

des innovations romantiques – étaient les principaux éléments de l'interprétation musicale depuis le 17^{me} siècle (*)? On ne peut vraiment comprendre comment a pu se former la ridicule « tradition » qui prétend nier au premier et au plus grand des romantiques (car c'est ainsi qu'on doit considérer Beethoven) cette exécution expressive et flexible que l'on concède sans discussion à tous les autres auteurs du 19^{me} siècle.

L'art de Beethoven – art né et développé au milieu de la Révolution Française et de l'épopée de Napoléon – est fondé essentiellement sur l'antagonisme de deux principes (selon Schindler Beethoven lui-même définissait ces deux principes: *bittend* – qui implore – et *widerstrebend* – qui nie – en d'autres termes: *faible* et *fort*). Le pathétique beethovenien tire sa terribile éloquence du contraste continu entre un élan épique, héroïque, plébéien (**) et ces épisodes d'une douceur merveilleuse qui renferment presque toujours ce qu'il y a de plus noble et de plus bienfaisant dans la grande âme du Maître. Comme le dit avec justesse Maurice Kufferath: « Beethoven procède par oppositions violentes de lumière et d'ombre, à la manière de Rembrandt »; et de nombreux documents attestent que Beethoven s'interprétait soi-même avec une extrême variété dynamique et rythmique, et qu'il déclara plusieurs fois que ses sonates devaient être « déclamées » (parole textuelle).

On peut donc sourire de ces sympathiques pédants lesquels assimilent l'exécution de Beethoven à celle d'un Hummel, d'un Dussek – ou pis encore.

Quand on écrit et que l'on discute des problèmes soulevés par certaines interprétations d'ordre transcendant, on ne peut passer sous silence les admirables observations de Weber (préface d'*Euryanthe*) sur la fonction du rythme dans l'exécution musicale. En voici le passage principal:

(*) Dans la préface de G. Frescobaldi pour son volume: « *Toccate d'intavolatura di cimbalo e d'organo* » etc., daté de 1637, on peut voir ce Maître recommander aux exécutants *la plus grande fantaisie dans l'interprétation*.

(**) Le *melos* de Beethoven est toujours d'essence populaire. En ceci, Beethoven dérive beaucoup plus directement du « rustique » Haydn que de l'« aristocratique » Mozart.

school – have been the chief elements of musical interpretation since the 17th century (*)? One cannot really understand what led to the formation of this ridiculous « tradition », which presumes to deny to the first and greatest of romanticists (for thus one must consider Beethoven) that expressive and flexible execution, which one concedes without discussion to all the other composers of the 19th century.

The art of Beethoven – an art born, developed in the midst of the French Revolution and of the Napoleonic era, is essentially based on the antagonism of two principles (according to Schindler, Beethoven himself defined these two principles: *bittend* – pleading – and *widerstrebend* – struggling: in other words, the weak and the strong). The « pathetic » character of Beethoven's music derives its terrible eloquence from the continual contrast between an energetic impulse, epic, heroic and plebeian (**) in character, and those episodes, marvellously soft and sweet, which nearly always, contain what is noblest and best in the great soul of Beethoven.

As Maurice Kufferath rightly said: « Beethoven proceeds by violent oppositions of light and shade after the manner of Rembrandt », and numerous accounts prove that Beethoven himself interpreted his works with extreme dynamic and rhythmic variety, and that he many times declared that the notes should be « declaimed » (his actual words). We can therefore smile at those sympathetic pedants who would make the execution of a Beethoven similar to that of a Hummel or a Dussek – or even worse.

When one writes about and discusses problems raised by certain interpretations of a transcending order, one cannot refrain from quoting the admirable observations made by Weber (preface to « *Euryanthe* ») on the function of rhythm in musical execution. This is the principal passage: –

(*) In G. Frescobaldi's preface to his volume « *Toccate d'intavolatura di cimbalo e d'organo* » etc. dated 1637, one can see that this master recommends players to use the greatest possible amount of phantasy in the interpretation.

(**) The *melos* of Beethoven is always essentially « popular ». In this Beethoven inherits much more directly from the « rustic » Haydn, than from the « aristocratic » Mozart.

« La voce e gli strumenti musicali hanno tendenze affatto distinte. L'articolazione verbale e il poema impongono al canto un ritmo ondeggiante paragonabile al moto delle onde. L'istrumento invece divide il tempo in periodi matematicamente identici. Ora, la verità espressiva non è raggiungibile che combinando queste due tendenze in modo così perfetto da sopprimere assolutamente le loro diversità. Diciamo così: la battuta non deve mai somigliare al rigido e monotono *tic-tac* di un molino, ma deve – al contrario – mantenersi elastica e flessibile, ed essere per la musica ciò che il battito del polso è per l'organismo umano ».

Queste mirabili parole dovrebbero essere impresse nella memoria di ogni interprete.

Ad ogni modo, si rammenti il pianista accingentesi allo studio di queste *Sonate* che, di tutte le qualità necessarie tanto al creatore come all'interprete, la principale – direi quasi l'unica – è la VITA. E quando il nostro studioso si accosterà a taluno dei grandi capolavori beethoveniani, lo faccia senza timore; non si deve temere la bellezza, e nemmeno la si deve inutilmente « rispettare »: si deve *amarla*. Si « rispettano » soltanto le cose vecchie o morte. E le *Sonate* di Beethoven non sono nè questo nè quello....

Roma, 1918.

ALFREDO CASELLA.

« La voix et les instruments musicaux ont des tendances tout à fait distinctes. L'articulation verbale et le poème imposent au chant un rythme ondoyant comparable au mouvement des flots. L'instrument, au contraire, divise le temps en périodes mathématiquement égales. Or, la vérité expressive ne peut être atteinte qu'en fusionnant ces deux tendances d'une façon assez parfaite pour supprimer absolument leurs divergences. En résumé, la mesure ne doit jamais ressembler au *tic-tac* rigide et monotone d'un moulin, mais – au contraire – se maintenir élastique et flexible; être pour la musique ce qu'est le battement du poulx pour l'organisme humain ».

Ces paroles admirables devraient se graver pour toujours dans la mémoire de l'interprète.

De toutes façons, que le pianiste abordant l'étude de ces *Sonates* se souvienne que, parmi les qualités nécessaires, aussi bien au créateur qu'à l'interprète, la première – je dirais presque la seule – est la VIE. Et quand notre étudiant s'approchera des plus grands chefs-d'oeuvre beethoveniens, que ce soit sans crainte; il ne faut pas craindre la beauté, il ne faut même pas la « respecter » inutilement: il faut l'*aimer*. On ne « respecte » que les choses vieilles ou mortes. Et les *Sonates* de Beethoven ne sont ni l'un ni l'autre...

Rome, 1918.

ALFREDO CASELLA.

« The voice and musical instruments have quite distinct tendencies. Verbal articulation and the poem impose on singing an undulating rhythm comparable to the movement of waves. Instruments, on the contrary, divide the time into periods mathematically equal. Now truth of expression cannot be attained unless these two tendencies be fused in so perfect a manner as wholly to eliminate their divergences. Hence the beat should never resemble the rigid and monotonous tick-tack of a mill, but, on the contrary, be kept elastic and flexible, being for music what the beating of the pulse is for the human organism ».

These admirable words should be engraved, once and for all, on the memory of the interpreter.

Above all, let the pianist, who is entering upon the study of these *Sonatas*, remember that, among the qualities necessary – as well for the creator as for the interpreter – the first, and I had almost said, the only one is the comprehension of LIFE. And when our student approaches many of the masterpieces of Beethoven, let it be without fear; one should not fear beauty, nor « respect » it merely; one should *love* it. One respects only things that are old or dead. The *Sonatas* of Beethoven are neither the one nor the other.

Rome, 1918.

ALFREDO CASELLA.

SONATE

per Pianoforte

Nuova edizione critica,
riveduta e corretta da

Nouvelle édition critique,
revue et corrigée par
Alfredo CASELLA

New critical edition
revised and corrected by

Volume II.

SONATA

(Sonata quasi una Fantasia)

dedicata alla Principessa di Lichtenstein
Op. 27. N. 1.

Composta nel 1801,
pubblicata in Marzo 1803
presso Cappi, a Vienna.

13. Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

1. C. *pp dolce*

pp *cresc.* *sf* *decresc.* *p* *12* *1*

2. Poco meno mosso $\text{♩} = 72$

espress. molto sostenuto *pp* *decresc.* *p* *12* *1* *sempre* *1 C.*

1. 2. *sempre un poco meno mosso*

pp 3 Corde cresc. sf (leg.) 1 C. pp

1 2 3 5

tr 2 3 Corde cresc. sf (leg.) 1 C. pp

1 2 3 5

Red. come sopra (non secco)
pp grazioso
senza pedale

p cresc. sf decresc. p
(sempre senza Red.)

p cresc. sf decresc. p
senza Red.

Allegro $\text{♩} = 108 = 112$
3 Corde f vigoroso p subito f vigoroso p subito

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a treble staff with a *cresc.* marking and a bass staff with a *p (non legato)* marking. The second system features a *f(a)* marking in the bass staff, followed by *sf* and *(sempre f)* in the treble staff, and *sf* in the bass staff. The third system includes *sf* and *p* in the treble staff, *cresc.* in the bass staff, and *p (non legato)* in the treble staff. The fourth system shows *p* in the treble staff, *sf(meno) (sempre p)* in the bass staff, *sf(meno)* in the treble staff, and *sf id.* in the bass staff. The fifth system features *sf id.* in the treble staff, *sf id. (più p)* in the bass staff, and *(lunga)* in the treble staff. The sixth system includes *cresc.* in the treble staff, *f* in the bass staff, and *sf* in the treble staff.

(a) Le vecchie edizioni hanno qui un *p*. Dalla struttura plastica di questo Allegro mi sembra però risultare l'evidenza di un errore, e che sia molto preferibile di riservare il *piano* alla 2.^{da} volta (8 battute dopo).

(a) Les vieilles éditions ont ici un *p*. D'après la structure "plastique" de cet Allegro, ceci me semble une erreur évidente, et je crois très préférable de réserver le piano pour la seconde fois (8 mesures plus loin).

(a) The old editions have here a *p*. From the "plastic" structure of this Allegro it seems to me that this is an evident error, and that it is much preferable to reserve the *piano* until the "second time" (secunda volta), 8 bars later.

Tempo I.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat), 4/4 time. The right hand plays chords and single notes, with a first ending bracket labeled "1 C." and a *pp* dynamic. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. A *And. come prima* marking is below the system.

And. come prima

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand plays chords. Dynamics include *pp* in both hands.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand plays chords, and the left hand plays eighth-note patterns. Dynamics include *pp*, *cresc.*, *sf*, and *decresc. p*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features complex fingerings (1-5, 2-4, 3-5) and dynamics including *sf*, *cresc.*, *sf*, *decresc. p*, and *pp*. The left hand plays chords and eighth notes, with a *pp* dynamic and the instruction "sempre 1 C.".

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand plays chords, and the left hand plays eighth-note patterns. Dynamics include *decresc.*, *pp*, and *pp*. The system concludes with a double bar line and a 3/4 time signature change.

*attaca subito
l' Allegro.*

Allegro molto e vivace $\text{♩} = 112$

3 Corde
p
senza Ped.

1.

2.

p

cresc.

1. 2.

p

(a) Come in quasi tutti gli scherzi beethoveniani, le battute di questo pezzo si alternano forti e deboli; abbiamo cioè, come si diceva ai tempi di Beethoven, un "ritmo di due battute". Bisogna quindi immaginare la seguente ritmica:



e così sempre per tutto lo scherzo.

(a) Comme dans presque tous les scherzi beethoveniens, les mesures de ce morceau sont alternativement fortes et faibles; nous avons ainsi un "rythme de deux mesures" comme on disait à cette époque. Il faut donc imaginer la rythmique suivante:



et ainsi de suite pour tout le scherzo.

(a) As in nearly all the *Scherzi* of Beethoven, the bars of this piece are alternatively strong and weak; we have thus a "rhythm of two bars" as it was called in Beethoven's time. It is therefore necessary to imagine the following rhythm:



and so on throughout the whole *Scherzo*.

Trio
(l'istesso tempo)

staccato molto *cresc.* *ff*
simile

decresc. *p* *pp sempre stacc.* *pp*
1 C.

simile *cresc.*
3 Corde

p *sempre senza pedale*

f

sempre legato *p* *sempre staccato*

5 5 5 4 8 4 8

p

cresc.

sf

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

sf *sf* *sf*

senza rall. (a) *sf*

attacca subito l' Adagio

(a) Sul pianoforte odierno, è assai preferibile completare l'intenzione non dubbia dell'autore, cioè:



(a) Sur le piano moderne, il est très préférable de compléter ainsi l'intention non douteuse de l'auteur:



E.R.2

(a) On the modern pianoforte it is preferable thus to complete the undoubted intentions of the composer:



Adagio con espressione $\text{♩} = 72$

p sost. *cresc.* *fp*

cresc. *fp* *tr* *(a)* *cresc.*

rf *decresc.* *p* *pp* *(sempre espress.)* *rf*

p *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *fp* *Ped. ad ogni*

cresc. *decresc.*

(a) *ecc.*
etc.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *pp*, *cresc.*, *fp*. Fingerings: 1 2 2, 5 4 5, 3, 4 5 5, 5, 5 2, 4 5. Trills: (a) *tr* 4, (b).

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *fp*, *cresc.*. Fingerings: 4 5 4 5, 4 5 4 8, 4 5. Trills: (c) *tr* 4.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: (d) *(mf)* *deces.*, *pp*, *legg.*. Fingerings: 4 4 5, 5 4, 4 4 5 5, 3, 1 3, 1 3, 2 4, 1 2 4. Trills: *tr* 4.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *cresc.*. Fingerings: 1 3 2 3 1 3 2 3 *ecc.*

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *sfp*, *pp*. Tempo markings: *ad lib., non presto*, *rall. molto.....*. Trills: *tr*, *(ten.)*. *attacca subito l'Allegro vivace.*

Bottom section with four small musical examples labeled (a), (b), (c), and (d). (a) *ecc. etc.* (b) *oppure: ou bien: or else:* (c) *ecc. etc.* (d) *ecc. etc.*

Allegro vivace ♩ = 138

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Allegro vivace' with a quarter note equal to 138 beats per minute. The time signature is 2/4.

System 1: Starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a trill (*tr*) on the first measure, marked with a first finger fingering (1). The left hand has a 'quasi non legato' marking. A crescendo (*cresc.*) begins in the third measure. The system ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a 'quasi non legato' marking.

System 2: Continues the piece with various dynamics including *p*, *sf* (sforzando), and *f*. It includes 'quasi non legato' markings and a trill in the right hand.

System 3: Features a *sf* dynamic and continues the melodic and harmonic development.

System 4: Includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a *sf* dynamic. The left hand has a 'quasi non legato' marking.

System 5: Starts with a *sf* dynamic and includes a 'robusto' (robust) marking. The system ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

System 6: Continues with various dynamics including *p*, *f*, and *sf*. It includes a trill in the right hand and a 'quasi non legato' marking.

Footnote (a): A small musical example at the bottom left shows a sequence of notes with fingerings: 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 5.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has fingerings 5 1, 4, 4, 4, 1 4, 2 5 1 4, 1 3 1 4, 2 1 4, 1 3 1 4. Bass staff has fingerings 4, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2. Dynamics: *p*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *p*. Markings: *(sopra)*, *senza pedale*.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has fingerings 2 5 1 4, 2 4, 3 4, 2 4, 3 4, 2 5 1 4. Bass staff has fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. Dynamics: *decresc.* Marking: *(sempre stacc.)*.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has fingerings 1 5, 1 5 4, 1 4, 1 5 4. Bass staff has fingerings 3, 2, 3 C., 2, 3 C., 2. Dynamics: *pp*, *cresc.*, *p*. Markings: 1 C., 3 C., 1 C.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has fingerings 5 4, 1 5 1 4, 1 4, 1 5 1 4, 4. Bass staff has fingerings 1, 2, 1, 3 C., 5, 1, 1. Dynamics: *cresc.* Marking: *(sotto)*.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has fingerings 1 2 3, 1 5 2 4, 1 2, 1 5 2 5, 2 1 5 4, 2 1 5, 3. Bass staff has fingerings 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5. Dynamics: *f*, *sf*. Marking: *sf*.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has fingerings 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. Bass staff has fingerings 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. Dynamics: *sf*, *sf*. Marking: *sf*.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 7-measure rest followed by a series of chords. Bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 4 are visible in the bass staff. A *sf* (sforzando) marking is present.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues with chords. Bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are visible. The instruction *sempre stacc.* (always staccato) is written above the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has chords. Bass staff has eighth-note accompaniment with slurs. Fingering numbers 1, 2 are visible. *sf* markings are present in the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 2-measure rest followed by a trill (*tr*) and then a single note. Bass staff has eighth-note accompaniment. *sf* markings are present. The instruction *P subito* (piano subito) is written above the treble staff. Below the staves, the instructions *(molto marcato)* and *(senza Ped.)* are written.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a trill (*tr*) and then a single note. Bass staff has eighth-note accompaniment. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is written above the bass staff. A *f* (forte) marking is present in the bass staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has chords. Bass staff has eighth-note accompaniment. *sf* and *p* (piano) markings are present.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each containing a treble and bass clef staff joined by a brace. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature.

- System 1:** Features a melody in the treble staff with slurs and a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic. The bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and accompanimental patterns, with *sf* markings in both staves.
- System 3:** The treble staff has a *non legato* marking. The bass staff has a *marcato* marking. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.
- System 4:** The treble staff begins with *p subito* (piano subito) and *non legato*. The bass staff has a *sf (poco)* marking. The system ends with a *f* (forte) dynamic.
- System 5:** Both staves feature *sf* markings. The bass staff has a more active eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 6:** The treble staff begins with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. The system concludes with *sf* markings in both staves.

Throughout the piece, various musical notations are used, including slurs, ties, and specific fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 for octaves) to guide the performer.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and features a series of chords and single notes, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The second system starts with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking and includes a series of chords and single notes, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The third system continues with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking and includes a series of chords and single notes, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The fourth system begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking and includes a series of chords and single notes, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The fifth system starts with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking and includes a series of chords and single notes, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The sixth system begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking and includes a series of chords and single notes, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and includes various musical markings such as *p*, *f*, *ff*, *sf*, *fp*, and *pp*. The page is numbered 14 in the top left corner.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords, some marked with a '4' above them. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords, some marked with a '7' above them. The dynamic marking *pp* is present. The instruction *cresc.* and *3 Corde* are also present.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords, some marked with a *tr* above them. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords, some marked with a *tr* above them. The dynamic marking *p subito* is present. The instruction *cresc.* is also present.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords, some marked with a *tr* above them. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords, some marked with a *f* below them. The dynamic marking *f* is present. The instruction *cresc.* is also present.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords, some marked with a *p* below them. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords, some marked with a *sf* below them. The dynamic marking *p* is present. The instruction *sf* is also present.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords, some marked with a *sf* below them. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords, some marked with a *sf* below them. The dynamic marking *sf* is present. The instruction *sf* is also present.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords, some marked with a *sf* below them. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords, some marked with a *sf* below them. The dynamic marking *sf* is present. The instruction *sf* is also present.

robusto

sf sf p p f p sf

p sf p sf p sf sf sf sf p (sopra)

(stacc.) (senza Ped.)

2 5 1 4 1 3 2 1 3 4 2 5 1 4

decresc:..... pp 4 C.

cresc. p 1 C. cresc. 3 C. (sotto)

(sopra)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with the tempo marking 'robusto' and includes dynamic markings such as *sf*, *p*, *f*, and *sf*. The second system continues with *p*, *sf*, and *p*, and includes a vocal line marked *(sopra)*. The third system features a series of notes with fingerings 2, 5, 1, 4, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 5, 1, 4. The fourth system includes a *decresc:* marking and a *pp 4 C.* instruction. The fifth system has *cresc.*, *p 1 C.*, and *cresc. 3 C.* markings, with a *(sotto)* instruction at the end. The sixth system includes a *(sopra)* instruction. The score is characterized by complex fingering and dynamic contrasts.

[illegible]

18

Tempo I.

p sost. *cresc.* *fp* *cresc.* *fp*

cresc. *(mf)* *decresc.* *p* *sf p cresc.* *(a)*

p *sf* *sf* *sf* *p ad lib., non presto* *rall. molto*

Presto $\text{♩} = 96 = 100$

Presto $\text{♩} = 96-100$

p *sf* *sf*

cresc. sf *f*

non legato *senza pedale*

sempre stacc. *ff*

(a) Questo terzo quarto senza rigor di tempo, quasi come: ☺.

(a) Ce troisième temps sans rigueur de mouvement, presque : ♩.

(a) This third beat is not to be played strictly in time, but almost as: ♩.

SONATA

(Sonata quasi una Fantasia)

dedicata alla Contessina Giulietta Guicciardi

Op. 27. N. 2.

*Composta nel 1801,
pubblicata in Marzo 1803
presso Cappi, a Vienna.*

Si deve suonare tutto questo pezzo delicatissimamente e senza sordino. (a)

Adagio sostenuto ♩ = 60

14.

sempre pp e senza sordino (a)
N.B. una corda sino alla fine del pezzo

pp ma espr.

58

(a) Non sarà forse inutile ricordare che, ai tempi di Beethoven, la dicitura "senza sordino" significava *con pedale*, cioè si riferiva al pedale di *destra*, il quale ha per effetto di sollevare gli *smorzatori* (o *sordine*) delle corde. Questa indicazione non ha dunque nessun rapporto col pedale di sinistra.

(a) Il ne sera peut-être pas inutile de rappeler que, au temps de Beethoven, l'indication "senza sordino" signifiait "avec pédale" se référant à la pédale de droite, qui a pour effet de soulever les étouffoirs (ou sordine) des cordes. Elle n'a donc aucun rapport avec la pédale gauche.

(a) Perhaps it is well to remind the player that, at the time of Beethoven, the indication "senza sordino" signified "with the pedal" and had reference to the *right* pedal, the effect of which is to raise the dampers (or "sordine") of the strings. This indication has, therefore, no connection with the *left* pedal.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a slur. Bass staff has a single note.
- System 2:** Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a single note.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a *ten.* marking. Bass staff has a single note.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a *ten.* marking. Bass staff has a single note.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a *p* marking. Bass staff has a single note.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8). The page is numbered 20 in the top left corner.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. Each system typically has a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 3/4 or 4/4 based on the note values.

- System 1:** Treble staff has a melody. Bass staff has a bass line. Markings: *cresc.*, *poco f*.
- System 2:** Treble staff has a melody with a triplet. Bass staff has a bass line. Markings: *decreso.*, *p*, *(a)*.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a melody. Bass staff has a bass line with a triplet. Markings: *(a)*, *(misterioso)*.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a melody. Bass staff has a bass line with a triplet. Markings: *(sempre pp)*.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a melody. Bass staff has a bass line with a triplet. Markings: *molto espress.*.

Pedal markings are indicated by 'dillo' with a line showing the pedal's duration. The first system has a long pedal line. The second system has a shorter pedal line. The third system has a shorter pedal line. The fourth system has a shorter pedal line. The fifth system has a shorter pedal line.

(a) È importante di cambiare qui il pedale alla terza \flat della prima terzina per assicurare il "respiro" della melodia.

(a) Il est important de changer ici la pédale à la troisième \flat du premier triolet, pour assurer la "respiration" dans la mélodie.

E.R.2

(a) It is important to change the pedal on the third \flat of the first triplet, in order to ensure the "respiration" in the melody.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is in common time (C). The vocal line is written in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is written in the bass clef. The piano part features a prominent bass line with a repeating eighth-note pattern. The vocal line consists of a single melody line. The score is divided into two systems, each with a repeat sign at the end. The first system is marked with a piano (pp) dynamic. The second system is marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score is titled "The Rose Tree" and is attributed to "J. H. W. & Co. Boston".

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano accompaniment, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains a treble staff with a melody of eighth notes and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The second measure contains a treble staff with a melody of eighth notes and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The third measure contains a treble staff with a melody of eighth notes and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The score is written in a simple, clear style, suitable for a children's songbook.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, both in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps). The treble staff contains a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. A 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking is placed above the first measure of the second system, and a 'p' (piano) marking is placed above the first measure of the third system. The score is enclosed in a decorative border.

The musical score for "The Rose Tree" is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody is written in eighth notes, with a slur over the first four measures and a fermata over the fifth. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and the same key signature. It contains a single whole note chord in the first measure, followed by a whole rest, and then a series of eighth notes in the second measure. The second system continues the melody in the treble staff, which now has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in eighth notes, with a slur over the first four measures and a fermata over the fifth. The bass staff continues with a single whole note chord in the first measure, followed by a whole rest, and then a series of eighth notes in the second measure. The score is labeled with the title "The Rose Tree" and the tempo marking "(ten.)".

(ten.)

cresc. *p*

pp *marcato, espress.*

(a)

decresc. *ppp*

attacca subito il seguente.

(a) Il --- di queste due battute più debole di quello delle due battute precedenti.

(a) Le --- plus faible dans ces deux mesures que dans les deux précédentes.

(a) The --- of these two bars is to be less strong than that of the two preceding ones.

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 84 = 88$

La prima parte senza ripetizione

p *grazioso*
senza pedale

dolce *cresc.* *sf* *p*

cresc. *sf* *p*

Trio *espress.* *sf* *fp*

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). It consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes the tempo and dynamics markings *p* and *grazioso*, and the instruction *senza pedale*. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system introduces the marking *dolce* and includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. The fourth system continues the piece. The fifth system includes another crescendo (*cresc.*) and fortissimo (*sf*) marking. The sixth system is marked **Trio** and includes the marking *espress.* (expressive) and fortissimo (*fp*). The score is heavily annotated with fingerings (numbers 1-5) and slurs, indicating a technically demanding piece.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *pp* (pianissimo) and *fp* (fortissimo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *fp* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p* (piano). Tempo/mood: *grazioso* (graceful). Pedal instruction: *senza pedale* (without pedal).

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Continuation of the musical piece.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano).

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *cresc.* (crescendo), *sf* (sforzando), and *p* (piano).

*attacca subito
il Presto*

Presto agitato $\text{♩} = 92 = 96$

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked 'Presto agitato' with a metronome marking of 92 or 96 quarter notes per minute. The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into seven systems, each containing a piano (p) and bass (b) staff. The music is characterized by rapid, ascending and descending arpeggiated figures, often with triplets and complex fingering (1-2-3-4-5). Dynamics include piano (p), sforzando (sf), and fortissimo (f). Performance instructions include 'sempre staccatissimo' (always very staccato), 'sempre f' (always fortissimo), and 'sempre stacc.' (always staccato). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs.

(a) Ogni arpeggio ascendente senza crescendo!

(a) Chaque arpège ascendant sans crescendo!

(a) Each ascending arpeggio without crescendo!

First system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo/mood is marked *cresc.* and *p appassionato*. The right hand has complex fingering with numbers 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 5, 3, 5, 4, 2. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues with melodic lines and slurs, with fingering 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand has a *cresc.* marking. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering in the right hand includes 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand has a *sf (forte)* marking. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering in the right hand includes 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand has a *sf* marking. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering in the right hand includes 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2.

Possibile sul pianoforte moderno
Possible sur le piano moderne
Possible on the modern pianoforte

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand has a *cresc.* marking. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering in the right hand includes 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2.

(a)


Diagram (a) shows a specific fingering for a sequence of notes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

(b)


Diagram (b) shows a specific fingering for a sequence of notes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score consists of four measures. The first measure has a treble staff starting with a G#4 and a bass staff starting with a G#2. The second measure has a treble staff starting with a G#4 and a bass staff starting with a G#2. The third measure has a treble staff starting with a G#4 and a bass staff starting with a G#2. The fourth measure has a treble staff starting with a G#4 and a bass staff starting with a G#2. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and bar lines. There are some markings above the treble staff, possibly indicating fingerings or breath marks, and some markings below the bass staff, possibly indicating pedaling or other performance instructions.

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It is written for voice and piano. The key signature is D major (two sharps: F# and C#). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems, each containing a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The vocal line begins with the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and "The Rose Tree". The piano accompaniment features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p cresc.* (piano crescendo) and *f* (forte). There are also performance instructions like *(a)* and *(b)* in the piano part. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble clef for the voice and a bass clef for the piano. The piano part includes a key signature change from D major to D minor (three sharps: F#, C#, and G#) in the second system. The score is a page from a music book, with the page number 14 visible in the bottom right corner.

(a) Per le mani più piccole: 

(a) *Pour les mains petites :* 

(a) For small hands: 

musical score for piano, page 29. The score is written for piano (p) and includes various dynamics, articulations, and fingerings. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation is arranged in six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The first system shows a piano introduction with a crescendo. The second system features a first ending with a forte piano (fp) dynamic. The third system includes a second ending with a sf p dynamic and a "sempre stacc." instruction. The fourth system continues with sf p and f dynamics. The fifth system has a p espress. dynamic. The sixth system concludes with an espress. dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Slurs and ties are used throughout to indicate phrasing and articulation.

1 4 2 1 5 2 1 4 3 4 2

cresc. *fp* *sempre espress.*

sf *sf* *a)* *sf* *sf*

sf *f* *fp (senza ritardare)*

cresc. *p*

Per le mani più piccole:

a) Pour les mains petites:

For small hands:

ecc. etc.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a crescendo/decrescendo hairpin. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *cresc.* and *decresc.*

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *p*, *pp*, *p*, *fp*, *sf*, *p*. Performance instruction: *sempre staccato*.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *sf*, *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *sf*, *p*, *sf*, *f*.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *sf*.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *sf*.

5 *espress.* 4 3 1 1

p *appassionato*

cresc.

sf (*forte*) *sf*

tr *sf* *tr* *sf*

ff *p* (*non leg.*) *cresc.*

p *ff* *p* *cresc.*

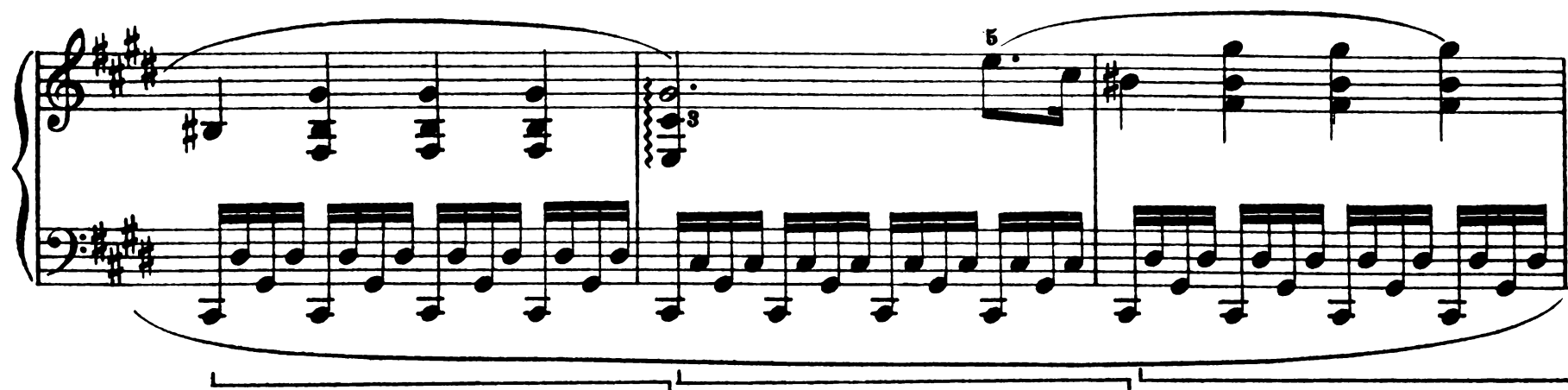
E.R. 2

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the right hand with many accidentals and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. The second system introduces a piano (*p*) dynamic and a staccato (*sempre stacc.*) instruction. The third system continues with similar patterns, including some triplet markings. The fourth system features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a staccato (*stacc.*) instruction. The sixth system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*), decrescendo (*decresc.*), piano (*p*), and expressive (*espress.*) instruction.

(a) Per le mani più piccole:

(a) Pour les mains petites:

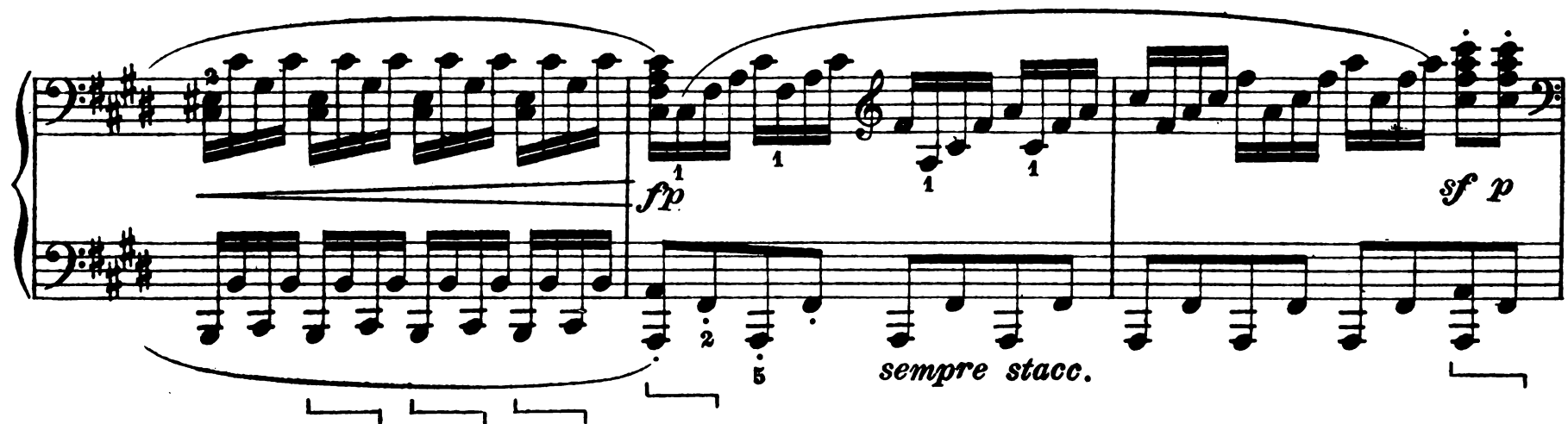
(a) For small hands:



First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords, with a fermata over the final chord. The bass clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. A bracket spans the first two measures of the bass staff.



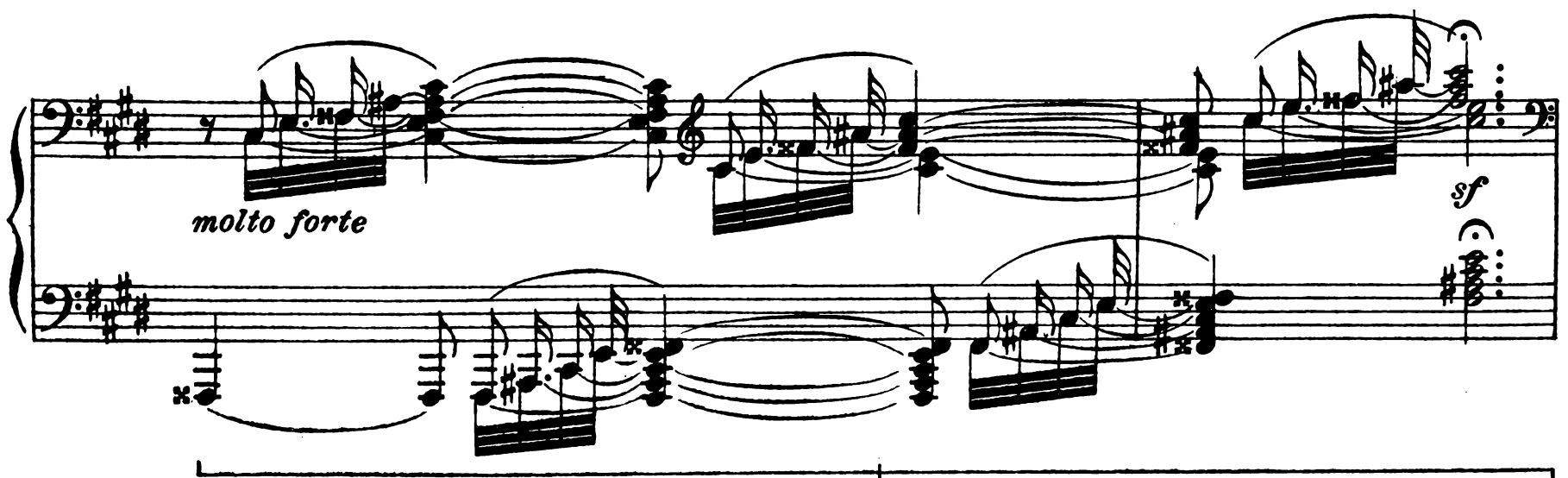
Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords, with a fermata over the final chord. The bass clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. A bracket spans the first two measures of the bass staff. The word *cresc.* is written below the treble staff.



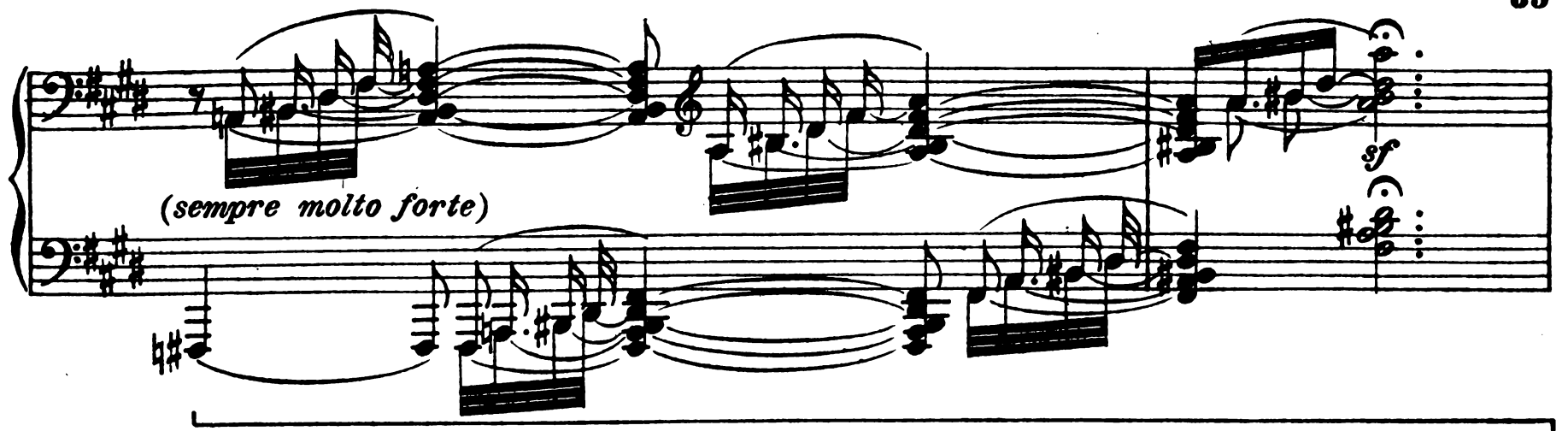
Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords, with a fermata over the final chord. The bass clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. A bracket spans the first two measures of the bass staff. The word *fp* is written below the treble staff. The word *sf p* is written below the bass staff. The word *sempre stacc.* is written below the bass staff.



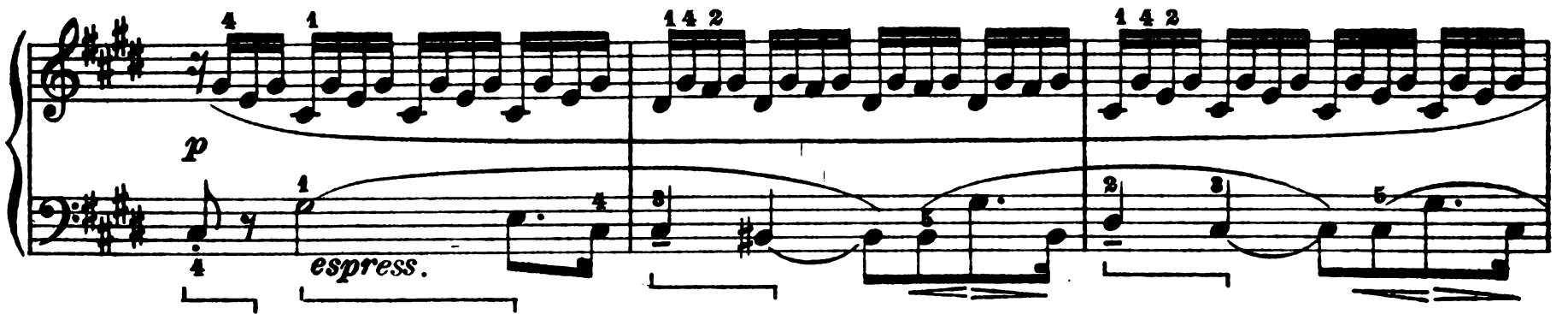
Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords, with a fermata over the final chord. The bass clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. A bracket spans the first two measures of the bass staff. The word *sf p* is written below the treble staff.



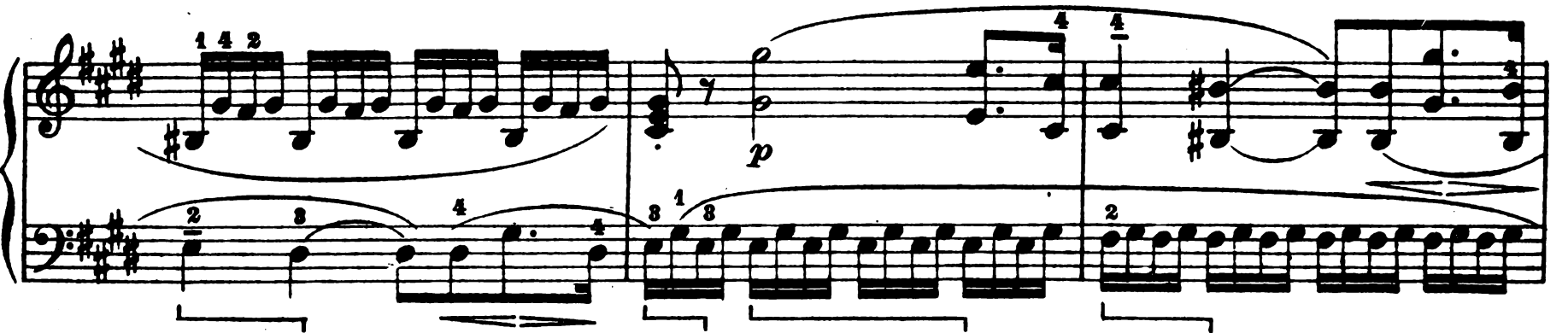
Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords, with a fermata over the final chord. The bass clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. A bracket spans the first two measures of the bass staff. The word *molto forte* is written below the treble staff. The word *sf* is written below the bass staff.



First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 7/8. The music is marked *(sempre molto forte)*. The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.




Second system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The bass staff includes the marking *espress.*. The system contains complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings.



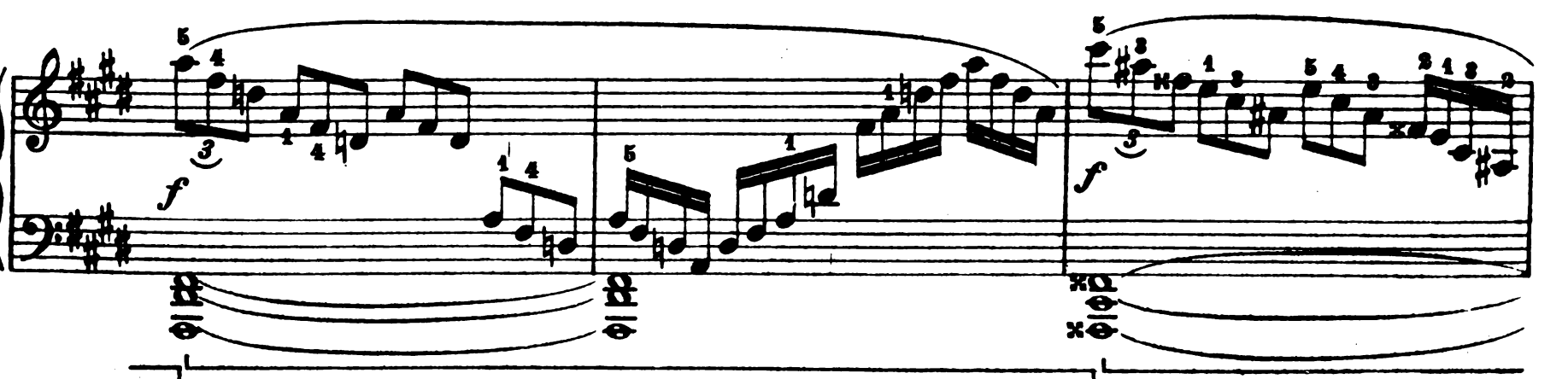
Third system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The system features intricate musical notation with various fingerings and articulations.



Fourth system of musical notation. The system includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The music is characterized by rapid passages and complex rhythmic structures.



Fifth system of musical notation. The system includes a *f (con forza)* (forte, with force) marking. The music is marked with various fingerings and articulations.



Sixth system of musical notation. The system includes a *f* (forte) marking. The music is marked with various fingerings and articulations.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Features a complex melodic line in the treble staff with many accidentals and a bass line with a prominent sixteenth-note pattern. Fingerings (1-5) and a sixteenth-note group (1 2 1) are indicated.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic development with a large slur over the treble staff. The bass line has a triplet of sixteenth notes (3) and a five-note group (5).
- System 3:** Includes the instruction *decreso.* above the treble staff and *ad lib. con fantasia* below the bass staff. The tempo changes to *Adagio* and then *Tempo I.* Dynamic markings include *p* and *(p) risoluto*. The treble staff has a five-note group (5) and the bass staff has a four-note group (4).
- System 4:** Features a series of chords in the treble staff and a continuous sixteenth-note pattern in the bass staff.
- System 5:** Includes the instruction *decreso.* above the treble staff. The treble staff has a four-note group (4) and the bass staff has a five-note group (5).
- System 6:** Features a complex melodic line in the treble staff with many accidentals and a bass line with a prominent sixteenth-note pattern. Fingerings (1-5) and a sixteenth-note group (1 2 1) are indicated.

SONATA

dedicata al Nobile Giuseppe von Sonnenfels

Op. 28.

*Composta nel 1801,
pubblicata nel 1801
presso il "Bureau des arts
et de l'industrie" di Lipsia.*

Allegro ♩ = 84 - 88

15.

p dolce, espressivo

non troppo staccato

cresc. *p* *f* *(a)* *cresc.*

f *p* *f* *p* *f*

(a) L'osservazione di d'Albert: "quasi clarinette" riflettente il carattere di questo arpeggio è assai acuta e giusta.

(a) L'observation de d'Albert: "quasi clarinetto" concernant le caractère de cet ar. page est très fine et juste.

(a) Eugen d'Albert's observations "*quasi clarinetto*" in regard to the character of this arpeggio is very acute and just.

sf

sf

sf

sf

sf (cresc.)

sf (forte)

senza ped.

(molto legato)

decresc.

p

pp

(a) 1.C.

cresc.

3 Corde

(a) Lo staccato leggero del basso esclude la possibilità del pedale in queste battute. Si ponga dunque la massima cura nel realizzare il difficile *legato* della m.d.

(a) Le léger staccato de la basse exclut la possibilité de la pédale dans ces mesures. Il faut donc apporter le plus grand soin à réaliser le difficile *legato* de la main droite.

(a) The light *staccato* of the bass excludes the possibility of the pedal in these bars, therefore the greatest attention must be directed towards the realisation of the difficult "*legato*" of the right hand.

p dolce

creso.


sf sf sf sf f (forte)

sf (forte) fz fz

sf decresc. p p grazioso senza pedale

(a) Più agevole  *eco.*

(a) Plus facile  *etc.*

(a) Easier  *etc.*

sempre *p*

cresc.

f *decreso:*

1. *pp* 2. *pp* *cresc.* *sf* *p*

(a) Le prime edizioni non avevano la legatura fra questi due *re*. Ho adottato questa versione perchè mi sembra più conforme al senso ritmico del pezzo. E. d'Albert ha fatto lo stesso nella sua autorevole edizione.

(a) Les premières éditions n'avaient pas de liaison entre ces deux *ré*. J'ai adopté cette version, parce qu'elle me semble plus conforme au sens rythmique du passage. E. d'Albert a fait de même dans sa belle édition.

(a) The first editions had no tie between the two *D*'s. I have adopted this version, because it seems to me to be more conformable to the rhythmical sense of the passage. E. d'Albert has done the same in his excellent edition.

cresc.
sf
p
marcato
cresc.:.....
non legato
senza ped.

f marcato

sf
p
cresc.:.....
(sempre senza ped.)

sf

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The first system features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a series of eighth notes. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *ff* (fortissimo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

System 2: The second system continues the melodic lines in both staves. Dynamics include *sf* and *ff*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

System 3: The third system introduces a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking in the treble staff. Dynamics include *sf* and *ff*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

System 4: The fourth system features a *sempre più p* (always more piano) marking in the treble staff. Dynamics include *sf* and *ff*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

System 5: The fifth system features a *cresc. poco* (crescendo poco) marking in the treble staff. Dynamics include *sf* and *ff*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

System 6: The sixth system features a *decresc.* (decrescendo) marking in the treble staff. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *p* (piano). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

(come un ricordo)

senza ped.

più *p*

1 C.

Adagio

Tempo I.

pp

3 Corde

p

pp

ped come prima

p.

cresc.

cresc.

sf

p

sf

p

sf

p

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano, written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, dynamics, and fingerings.

- System 1:** Features a series of ascending and descending runs in the right hand, with dynamics *sf* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic lines with more complex runs and slurs. Dynamics include *p* and *sf*.
- System 3:** Shows a more sustained texture with longer notes and slurs. Dynamics include *sf* and *p*.
- System 4:** Features a series of ascending and descending runs in the right hand, with dynamics *sf* and *p*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- System 5:** Continues the melodic lines with more complex runs and slurs. Dynamics include *sf* and *p*.
- System 6:** Shows a more sustained texture with longer notes and slurs. Dynamics include *sf* and *p*.

Key markings and dynamics include:

- sf* (fortissimo)
- p* (piano)
- sf (cresc.)* (fortissimo, crescendo)
- sf (forte)* (fortissimo)
- decresc.* (decrescendo)
- senza Ped.* (without pedal)

(a) See preceding note.

(a) Più agevole: ecc.

(a) Plus facile: etc.

(a) Easier: etc.

The musical score consists of six systems of piano notation. Each system typically has a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a piano (p) or forte (f) dynamic. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. Performance instructions are written in Italian and French, including *p grazioso*, *(senza ped.)*, *cresc.*, *sf*, *decresc.*, *pp*, *sf(a)*, *ben legato*, *pp legg.*, and *senza ped.*. The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a fermata.

(a) Poco *sf* e non secco; sempre grazioso ed espressivo.

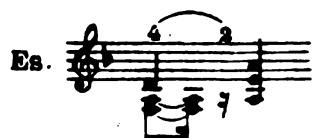
(a) Poco *sf* et pas sec; toujours gracieux et expressif.

(a) Poco *sf* and not "dry"; throughout graceful and expressive.

Andante ♩ = 88 = 92

(a) *sost.*
p
stacc.
senza pedale
cresc.
sempre staccato
cresc.
p
cresc.
espress.
p
cresc.
legatissimo
p
sf
sempre stacc.
senza ped.
cresc.
sf
p
sf

(a) Tenere il più a lungo possibile i due suoni inferiori dell'accordo:



(a) Tenir le plus longtemps possible les deux sons inférieurs de l'accord:



ER 2

(a) Hold as long as possible the two lower notes of the chord:



L'istesso tempo

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingerings (e.g., 4, 1, 5, 4, 8, 4, 1, 8, 1, 2, 4, 4, 4). The bass staff has a simpler accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *con grazia*. The instruction *senza ped.* (without pedal) is written below the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The bass staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The bass staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The bass staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). A large slur covers the end of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The bass staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The bass staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include *(p)*, *cresc.*, *p*, *sempre stacc.*, *legatissimo e molto eguale*, *espressivo*, *stacc. (senza ped.)*, *(a) p*, *(sempre senza ped.)*, *(legato)*, *cresc.*, *espress.*, *p(a)*, *(5)*, *p*, *cresc.*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *p*, and *legatissimo*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above the notes. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 7/8.

(a)(a) Questi due *p* non figurano nelle vecchie edizioni. Verosimilmente trattasi di una dimenticanza dell'autore.

(a)(a) Ces deux *p* ne se trouvent pas dans les vieilles éditions. Il s'agit là, vraisemblablement, d'un oubli de l'auteur.

(a)(a) These two *p* are not to be found in the old editions - due perhaps to forgetfulness on the part of the composer

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a *sost.* marking and contains several measures of music with slurs. The bass clef staff starts with a *(stacc. (senza ped.))* marking, followed by *sempre stacc.* and then *cresc.* and *sf* markings. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a *p* marking, followed by *espress.* and *ton.* markings, and ends with a *cresc.* marking. The bass clef staff includes a *7* fingering and a *cresc.* marking. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains several measures of music with slurs and a *sf* marking. The bass clef staff includes a *sf* marking. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a *cresc.* marking and a *p* marking. The bass clef staff includes a *cresc.* marking. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a *p (sempre senza ped.)* marking, followed by *sf* markings. The bass clef staff starts with a *(legato)* marking, followed by *sf* markings. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

cresc.

mf

p *senza ripetere*

sostenendo

cresc.

1 C.

cresc.

3 C.

1 C.

p (sottovoce)

3 C.

(senza ped.)

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

sf

decreso

pp

sf

pp

senza pedale

(a) Certe edizioni (p.e. Klindworth e Lebert) hanno qui un $S\sharp$, mediante il quale il gruppetto risulta semplicemente orribile. Vero è che le prime edizioni l'ave-

vano segnato così: ; ma o-

gnuno sa (o dovrebbe sapere) che tanto Beethoven quanto Mozart scrivevano sempre i gruppetti della sensibile del modo minore, secondo la scala minore melodica anche quando ciò provoca l'urto col sesto grado discendente, come si troverà, p.e. nella Sonata op. 31, N.º 2 dello stesso autore:




(a) Certaines éditions (p.ex. Klindworth et Lebert) ont ici un $S\sharp$ qui rend ce gruppetto simplement horrible. Il est vrai que les premières éditions l'indiquaient ainsi:

; mais chacun sait (ou de-

vrait savoir) que Beethoven (comme Mozart) écrivait toujours les gruppetti de la sensible du mode mineur, d'après la gamme mineure mélodique, même quand cela provoquait un choc avec le sixième degré descendant, comme on le trouvera, p.ex. dans la Sonata op. 31, N.º 2 du même auteur:



(a) Certain editions have here a $B\sharp$ as a result of which the turn becomes simply horrible. It is true that the first editions likewise had the same indication:

; but everyone knows (or

ought to know) that Beethoven, like Mozart, always wrote the leading note of the minor mode according to the melodic minor scale, even though it clashed with the sixth degree of the scale when descending as will be found, for instance, in the Sonata Op. 31, N.º 2 by the same composer:



(a) $\frac{5}{3} \frac{2}{2}$ *sf* $\frac{2}{3}$ *sf* *ff* *p* *di nuovo senza pedale*

cresc. *f* *f* **1**

Trio $\text{♩} = 100$

dolce, quasi oboe
p leggero

senza pedale

la seconda parte una volta

cresc.

sf *p*

Scherzo da capo

(a) Si può ottenere una maggior sonorità d'itteggiando così questi due accordi della m.d.: $\frac{5}{2}$ (invece di $\frac{5}{3}$).

(a) On peut obtenir une plus grande sonorité en doigtant ainsi ces deux accords de la main droite: $\frac{5}{2}$ (au lieu de $\frac{5}{3}$).

(a) Greater tone may be obtained by fingering the two chords of the right hand thus: $\frac{5}{2}$ (instead of $\frac{5}{3}$).

Rondò (a)

Allegro ma non troppo $\text{♩} = 92$

senza pedale
p *legatissimo* *dolce*

(Poco più mosso)

p e molto legato e senza pedale

cresc.:.....

(senza ped.)

(a) Un interprete intelligente e coscienzioso non deve ignorare che il carattere spiccatamente agreste di questo rondò fu senza dubbio l'ispiratore del soprannome "Pastorale", dato alla Sonata.

(a) Un interprète intelligent et consciencieux ne doit pas ignorer que le caractère nettement agreste de ce rondeau fut sans doute l'origine du surnom de "Pastorale" donné à cette Sonata.

(a) An intelligent and conscientious interpreter should not be ignorant of the fact that the obviously rustic character of this rondo was doubtless the cause of the title "Pastorale", which has been given to this Sonata.

(a) Quasi tutte le edizioni (anche quella di Cotta) hanno qui una legatura riupente i due Mi, la quale non esisteva però sulle prime edizioni. Dato, d'altronde, che quattro battute dopo, il medesimo caso si ripresenta senza legatura, mi pare più logico di fare lo stesso la prima volta. Così pure il d'Albert.

(a) Presque toutes les éditions (même celle de Cotta) ont ici une liaison réunissant les deux Mi, qui n'existait pourtant pas dans les premières éditions. Etant donné, d'autre part, que quatre mesures plus loin, le même cas se reproduit sans liaison, il me paraît plus logique de faire de même la première fois. C'est l'avis aussi de d'Albert.

(a) Nearly all editions (including Cotta's) have here a tie connecting the two E's, which did not exist in the first editions. Since, however, the same figure occurs four bars later without a tie, it seemed to me to be more logical to do the same at its first appearance. E.d'Albert does likewise.

p (sempre tranquillo)

molto legato

p

senza ped.

(la parte sup. espress.)

pp e legatissimo (ma sempre

senza pedale)

(la parte di mezzo espress.)

1 C.

3 C.

(a)

(a) La legatura dei due Si manca nelle primissime edizioni.

(a) La liaison des deux Si manque dans les toutes premières éditions.

(a) The tie connecting the two B's is wanting in the very first editions.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 5. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The system concludes with the instruction *(il basso espr.) senza pedale*.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The system concludes with the instruction *(Poco animando)*.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The system concludes with the instruction *marcatissimo*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The system concludes with the instruction *sempre ff*.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The system concludes with the instruction *sf*.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The system concludes with the instruction *non legato, con forza* and *(lunga)*.

legatissimo
p dolce
senza pedale

(Poco più mosso)
p e molto legato
(senza ped.)

cresc:.....
(senza ped.)

(senza dim.)

E.R. 2

I Tempo

p dolce

legg. e sempre p

ten.

sf p (p) sf (p) cresc.: sf

sf

ten.

(stacc.)

(sempre stacc.)

fz

(a) Vedere nota precedente.

(a) Voir la note précédente.

(a) See the note preceding.

(non secco, anzi un poco espress.)

pp (*senza pedale*)
1.C. (sempre legatissimo)

cresc. *p* *cresc..*
3 Corde

f *simile*

ff

(poco rall:.....)

p *decresc.* *pp*
1.C. (*senza ped.*)

Più Allegro quasi presto (a) $\text{♩} = 120$
non legato e brillante

3 C. p *poco a poco cresc:*

f *sempre piu cresc:*

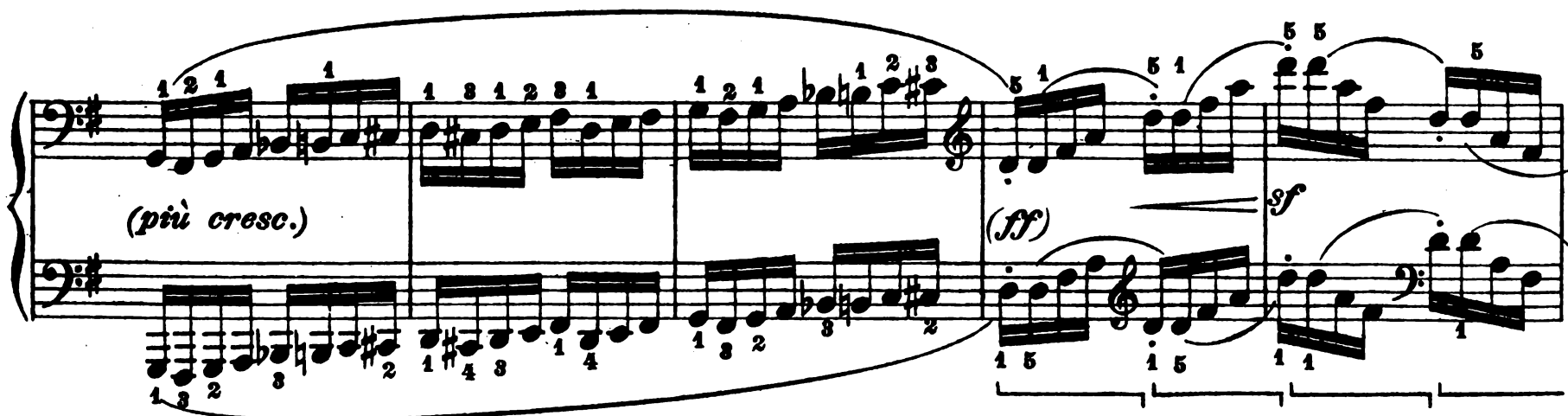
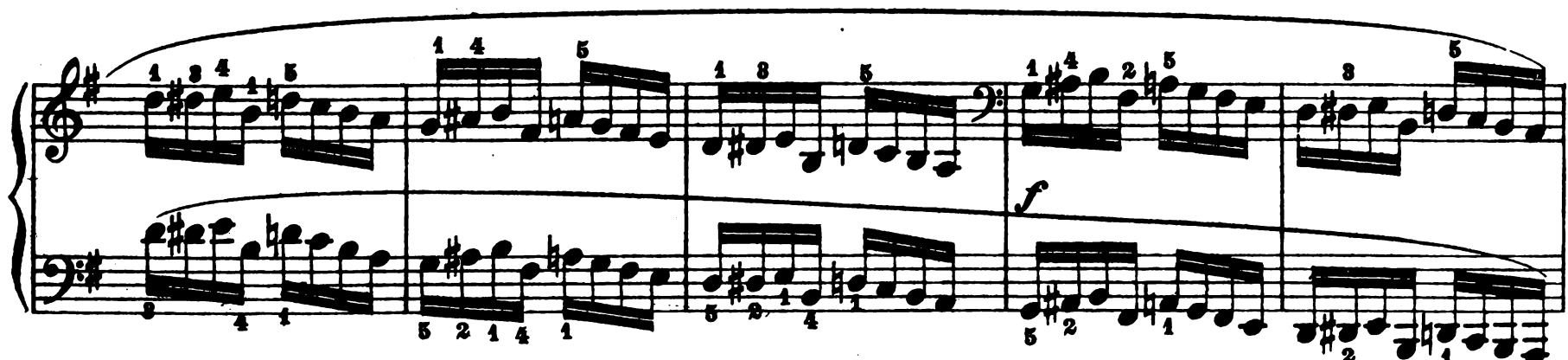
sf

ff sempre non legato

(a) Indicazione delle edizioni originali,
 modificata poi colla soppressione delle
 due ultime parole.

(a) Indication des éditions originales,
 modifiée depuis par la suppression
 des deux derniers mots.

(a) Indication in the original editions,
 since modified by the suppression of the
 last two words.



(a) Le prime edizioni avevano qui un *f*. E mia opinione che ciò sia un errore; altrimenti il *f* che si trova quattro battute dopo risulterebbe inesplicabile.

(a) Les premières éditions avaient ici un *f*. Mon opinion est qu'il s'agit d'une erreur; autrement le *f* qui se trouve quatre mesures après serait inexplicable.

(a) The first editions had here a *f*. In my opinion this is an error; for otherwise the *f* which is found four bars later would be inexplicable.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords and eighth notes. Bass staff contains eighth notes. Dynamics: *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). Fingering numbers are present above and below notes.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth notes and chords. Bass staff contains eighth notes. Dynamics: *(p)* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo). Fingering numbers are present.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth notes and chords. Bass staff contains chords. Dynamics: *p dolce e legg.* (piano, sweet and light). Performance instructions: *(sempre senza ped.)* (always without pedal) and *sempre stacc.* (always staccato). Fingering numbers are present.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth notes and chords. Bass staff contains eighth notes and chords. Dynamics: *f* (forte) and *sf* (sforzando). Performance instruction: *marcato assai* (very marked). Fingering numbers are present.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth notes and chords. Bass staff contains eighth notes and chords. Dynamics: *sf* (sforzando). Fingering numbers are present.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth notes and chords. Bass staff contains eighth notes and chords. Dynamics: *sempre molto forte* (always very forte). Fingering numbers are present.

First system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (4, 3, 2, 4, 1, 3, 2, 8, 2, 1, 2, 8, 4, 4). The bass clef staff has a few notes with fingerings (2, 1, 2, 4). Dynamics include *p subito* and *sempre stacc.*. The instruction *senza pedale* is written below the bass staff.

Second system of the musical score. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated throughout.

Third system of the musical score. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a *dolce* (sweet) marking. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *p subito* and *pp*. The instruction *1 C.* is written below the bass staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*. The instruction *(sottovoce)* (softly) is written below the bass staff. The instruction *(non stacc.) (id.)* is written below the bass staff.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a *f (subito)* (sudden forte) marking. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. The instruction *(senza cresc.)* (without crescendo) is written below the bass staff.

Sixth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a *f energico* (energetic forte) marking. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. The instruction *p* is written below the bass staff.

(un poco espress.)

f energico

con forza

f

(sempre molto forte)

(sempre forte)

35 *tr*

53 *tr*

(p) (la m.d. sempre p)

(f) (a) p

(sempre più p)

(a) La grande analogia di questa vasta dominante con quella precedente la terza ripresa del tema iniziale nel Rondò dell'Op. 58 mi fa ritenere qui pure opportuna una di quelle lunghe tenute di pedale, tanto care a Beethoven.

(a) La grande analogie de cette vaste dominante avec celle qui précède la troisième reprise du thème initial du Rondau de l'Op. 58 me fait présumer opportune, ici aussi, une de ces longues tenues de pédale, si chères à Beethoven.

(a) The great similarity of this vast dominant chord with that which precedes the third appearance of the initial theme of the Rondo of Op. 58. seems to me to afford an opportunity for one of those lengthy sustainings of the pedal, so dear to Beethoven.

(senza rall.)

1 C. *pp*

ppp 3 C. *ff* (*impetuoso*) *p*

senza ped.

p *f* *p* *f*

5 2 1

p *(p)* *(p)*

cresc. *p dolce*

(sempre senza ped.)

sempre stacc.

marcato assai

cresc.

ff

*(di nuovo stacc.
p e senza ped.)*

f

sempre molto marcato

sf

sf

sempre molto f

ER.2

E.R. 2

(a)

sf *p* *pp*

sempre pp

sempre pp (con grazia)

sempre 1 C.

sempre pp

senza rall.

ff *p*

3 Corde

1 C.

(a) A titolo di curiosità, vale ricordare che Naegeli, pubblicando la *prima* edizione della presente sonata, credette opportuno di aggiungere in questo punto le seguenti quattro battute:

(a) A titre de curiosité on peut rappeler que Naegeli, dans la première édition de la présente sonate, crut bon d'ajouter à cet endroit les 4 mesures suivantes:

(a) As a matter for curiosity it may be recalled that Naegeli, in the *first* edition of the present sonata, thought it well to add at this point the following four bars:

p *pp*

Adagio grazioso ♩ = 46-48

(a)

tr.

p

espr. e sost.

sf (poco forte)

la m.d. molto piano

dim.

p

tr.

espr. e ben cantabile

(b)

leggermente

simile

leggermente

simile

espr.

(a) Il pedale è segnato, in talune autorevoli edizioni, con lunghe tenute, le quali alterano gravemente lo staccato della m. s. Usandolo come l'ho notato, raccomando che lo staccato non sia secco; si evochi un grazioso pizzicato di viole e violoncelli.

(b) Diteggiatura di Beethoven: eco.

(a) La pédale est marquée, dans quelques éditions qui font autorité, avec de longues tenues, qui altèrent gravement le staccato de la main gauche. En l'employant ainsi que je l'ai notée, je recommande que le staccato ne soit pas sec; qu'il évoque un gracieux pizzicato d'altos et de violoncelles.

(b) Doigté de Beethoven: etc.

(a) The pedal is indicated, in some authoritative editions, with long tenuto marks which seriously affect the staccato of the left hand. With the pedalling that I have indicated I recommend that the staccato should not be "dry" but should suggest the graceful pizzicato of violas and violoncelli.

(b) Beethoven's fingering: etc.

(a) *non troppo stacc., sempre espress.*

pp (b) dolcissimo molto espress.

cresc.

sf dim.

p *pp (espress.)*

cresc.

sf dim.

p

1 C.

1 C.

3 C.

(a) Come vero:

(b) L'accento ideale delle terzine sarebbe:



L'esecutore sensibile lo troverà istintivamente. Si mantenga tutto questo meraviglioso frammento in una atmosfera di lieve e misteriosa inquietudine.

(a) Come un véritable:

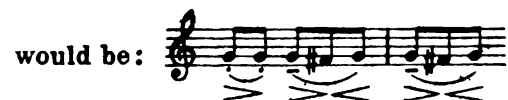
(b) L'accent idéal des triolets serait:



L'exécutant sensible le trouvera instinctivement. Il faut maintenir ce merveilleux fragment dans une atmosphère de légère et mystérieuse inquiétude.

(a) As if it were:

(b) The ideal accentuation of the triplets



would be: A sensitive player will find it instinctively. The whole of this marvellous passage should be in an atmosphere suggesting mysterious unrest.

tr. (a)

ten.

ten.

ten.

tr.

dolce, con grazia

tr.

(delicatamen-)

te)

legg.

espress. e sosten.

cresc.

s f p

pp sottovoce (senza pedale)

5 3 1 2 2 2 (simile)

(a) Data la lunghezza di questo "vocalizzo" instrumentale e la sua melodicità, potrà tornare utile dividerlo secondo la seguente figurazione ritmica:

(a) Etant donné la longueur de cette "vocalise" instrumentale, qui est vraiment mélodique, il vaudra mieux la diviser suivant la figuration rythmique que voici:

(a) Given the length of this instrumental "vocalisation" and its melodious character, the best is to divide it according to the following rhythmical figuration:

ecc.
etc.

non molto presto (le ♩ sempre = per tutto il tratto).
pas trop vite (les ♩ toujours égales pour tout le trait).
not too fast (the ♩ being equal for all this passage).

piano ma espress.

(a) La difficoltà di legare la melodia potrà venire rimediata dai più esperti coloristi mediante qualche impercettibile tocco di pedale che non comprometta lo staccato del basso.

(a) Les coloristes les plus experts pourront remédier à la difficulté de lier la mélodie par d'imperceptibles touches de pédale, sans compromettre le staccato de la basse.

(a) Skillfull colorists will be able to overcome the difficulty of playing the melody smoothly by imperceptible touches of the pedal which will not compromise the *staccato* in the bass.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with various fingerings (2, 3, 5, 4, 1, 3, 4, 2, 8, 4, 1, 4, 2) and a final measure with a 4/8 time signature. The bass clef staff features a dense, sustained chordal texture with a 1 3 5 fingering in the first measure. Dynamics *f* and *p* are indicated.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a 5 4 1 2 2 2 fingering. The bass clef staff continues the chordal texture with a 3 1 fingering. Dynamics *p* and *f* are indicated.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a 5 4 1 2 2 2 fingering. The bass clef staff continues the chordal texture with a 1 2 3 4 fingering. Dynamics *f* and *p* are indicated.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a 5 4 2 fingering. The bass clef staff continues the chordal texture with a 4 fingering. Dynamics *cresc.* and *f* are indicated.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a 5 4 2 fingering. The bass clef staff continues the chordal texture with a 5 fingering. Dynamics *dimin.* are indicated.

1 C.
pp

sf

sf

simile
(non stacc.)

sf

dimin.

poco rit:.....

a tempo

3 Corde
cresc.

p legg.

simile

senza pedale

tr

simile

simile

(ten.)

(ten.)

(sempre senza ped.)

The image shows a musical score for the piano and harp parts of 'L'Espresso' by Debussy. The piano part is written in treble and bass clefs, and the harp part is in treble clef. The tempo is 'legg. assai' and the mood is 'cantabile'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

leggermente

The musical score is written for piano on two staves. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff begins with a bass clef. The tempo marking 'leggermente' is written above the treble staff. The score consists of a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above the notes. The treble staff has a series of chords and single notes, while the bass staff has a series of chords and single notes. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains the first 10 measures, and the second system contains the remaining 10 measures. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score consists of two systems, each with two staves. The first system shows the beginning of the song, with the voice part starting on a whole note and the piano part providing a harmonic accompaniment. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and a more complex right hand with various chords and melodic lines. The score is marked with "sf" (sforzando) and includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

1 C.

pp
dolcissimo e
molto espress.

(non stacc.)
cresc.

sf dim.

p → *pp*

1 C.

3 Corde

cresc.

sf dim.

3 C.

p

5

4

(a) Vedi prima volta note per l'espressione

(a) Voir à la première fois les notes sur l'expression.

(a) For the expression, see the notes appended to the "prima volta"

(a) *tr* *p* *creso.*

tr *simile* *(senza pedale)*

tr *simile*

3 egualmente *dim.* *f*

(a) Come da nota precedente:

(a) Comme d'après la note précédente:

(a) As according to the preceding note:

poco rit:..... *dim.* *p*

[illegible]

(a) Molte edizioni hanno questo trillo b. Tale interpretazione, oltrechè arbitraria (le prime edizioni non comportavano affatto questo b), è illogica, perchè l'accordo di *Fa* non è qui tonica di *Fa*, ma sottodominante di *Do*, e quindi il *Si* del trillo dev'essere \sharp , come quello che si trova nella melodia all' 8.^{va} croma della stessa battuta.

(a) *Beaucoup d'éditions ont ce trille b. Une pareille interprétation, outre qu'arbitraire (les premières éditions ne comportaient pas du tout ce b), est illogique, parce que l'accord de Fa n'est pas ici la tonique de Fa, mais la sous-dominante de Ut, donc le Si du trille doit être b, comme celui qui se trouve dans la mélodie à la 8.^{ème} croche de la même mesure.*

(a) Many editions have this trill \flat . Such an interpretation, besides being arbitrary (the first editions did not admit of this), is illogical, for the F here is not the tonic chord of F, but the subdominant of C, therefore the B of this trill must be \sharp , similar to that which appears in the melody on the 6th quaver of the same bar.

espress.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves, primarily in bass clef. The notation includes complex fingerings, trills, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a trill. The right hand features a series of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 1, 2. The left hand has a trill and a half note. A tempo marking *(poco marc.)* is present.
- System 2:** Continues the trill in the right hand. The left hand has a trill and a half note. A tempo marking *(poco marc.)* is present.
- System 3:** Features a trill in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. A tempo marking *(poco marc.)* is present.
- System 4:** Includes a trill in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. A tempo marking *(poco marc.)* is present.
- System 5:** Features a trill in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. A tempo marking *(poco marc.)* is present.

Key performance instructions and dynamics include:

- espress.* (expressive)
- p* (piano)
- tr* (trill)
- (poco marc.)* (poco marcato)
- sf* (sforzando)
- (poco sf decresc.)* (poco sforzando decrescendo)
- (piano)*
- pp* (pianissimo)
- (poco ritenendo sino alla fine)* (poco ritenendo fino alla fine)
- (perdendosi)* (fading away)
- cresc.* (crescendo)
- (poco espress.)* (poco espressivo)

Rondo

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 108$

p con grazia

p senza pedale

p

p

p

il tema ben marcato

leggero e non legato (sempre piano)

p

p

p

sempre marcato

p

il tema ben marcato

sf *f* *p* *n.b. non arpeggiato*

espress. *(mp)* *(mf)*

(poco ritenuto) *molto espress.* *p* *sf* *p* *sf*

(a tempo) *sf* *sf* *fp ten.* *(a) stacc. ma non troppo (senza pedale)*

cresc. *sfp ten.*

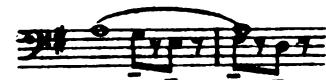
(a) Le prime edizioni non hanno nessuna indicazione di legato per questo basso. Credo quindi consigliabile uno staccato alquanto pesante, press'a poco così:

 *ecc.* Il La sempre scrupolosamente tenuto, come una nota di corno.

(a) Les premières éditions n'ont aucune indication de legato pour cette basse. Je conseille donc un staccato un peu lourd, à peu près comme ceci:

 *etc.* Le La toujours scrupuleusement tenu comme une note de cor.

(a) The first editions have no *legato* sign for this bass; hence I think a somewhat heavy *staccato* is advisable, somewhat like

 *etc.* The A is to be scrupulously held throughout, like a note on the horn.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano accompaniment, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The score includes fingerings (1-5) and a final double bar line.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each containing a treble and bass clef staff. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. Dynamics and performance instructions are indicated throughout the piece.

The first system begins with a treble staff starting on a whole note G4 and a bass staff with a whole note G3. The second system features a piano (*p*) dynamic in the bass staff. The third system includes a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and a non-legato instruction. The fourth system has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) marcato dynamic. The fifth system includes a marcato dynamic and a crescendo instruction. The sixth system features a sempre più forte instruction and a marcato sempre instruction.

The musical notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The dynamics and performance instructions are indicated throughout the piece.

*n.b.:
la m.d. piano*

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature.

System 1: Treble staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a forte (*sf*) marking. The bass staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic and a *simile* marking. A *(forte)* marking is also present in the treble staff.

System 2: Treble staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *dolce* marking. The bass staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *simile* marking.

System 3: Treble staff has a forte (*sf*) marking and a *(forte)* marking. The bass staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic and a *simile* marking.

System 4: Treble staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *simile* marking.

System 5: Treble staff has a forte (*sf*) marking. The bass staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic and a *simile* marking.

System 6: Treble staff has a *sempre forte* marking. The bass staff has a *sempre forte* marking and a *il basso non legato* marking.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely in G major or D minor (one sharp). It consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The first system begins with a *simile* marking. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a *decresc.* (decrescendo) marking. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *fp* (fortissimo piano).

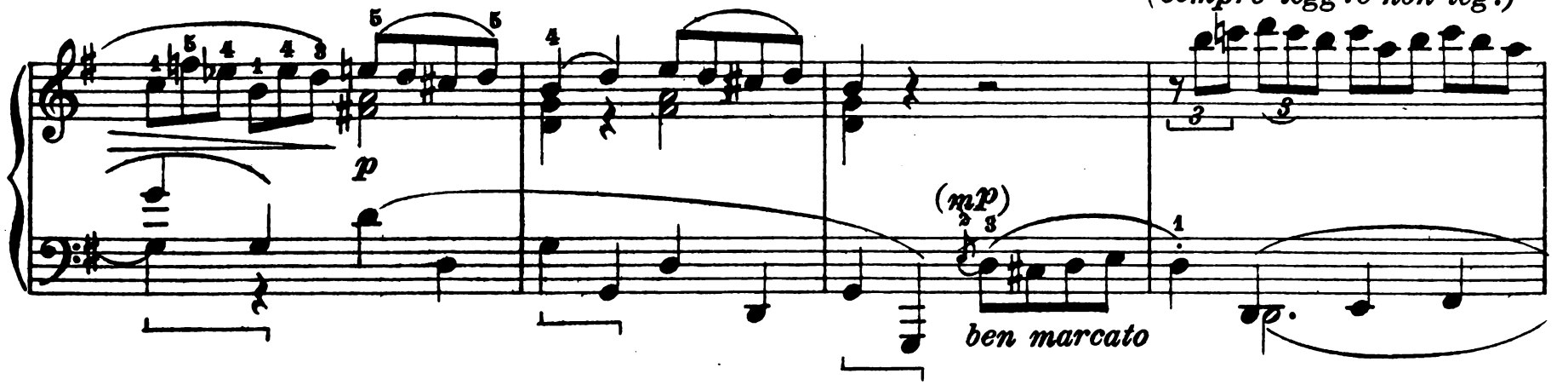
System 2: The second system continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns. It includes a *sf forte* marking and a *(dim. subito)* (diminuendo subito) instruction. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

System 3: The third system features a *ben leg.* (ben legato) marking. The right hand has a more active melodic line, while the left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. The dynamic is *p dolce e grazioso* (piano, sweet and graceful).

System 4: The fourth system shows a continuation of the musical themes. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand provides a rhythmic base. Fingerings are clearly marked throughout.

System 5: The fifth system includes a *sf* (sforzando) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with a triplet of eighth notes.

System 6: The sixth system concludes the page with a *sf* (sforzando) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with a triplet of eighth notes.

(sempre legg. e non leg.)

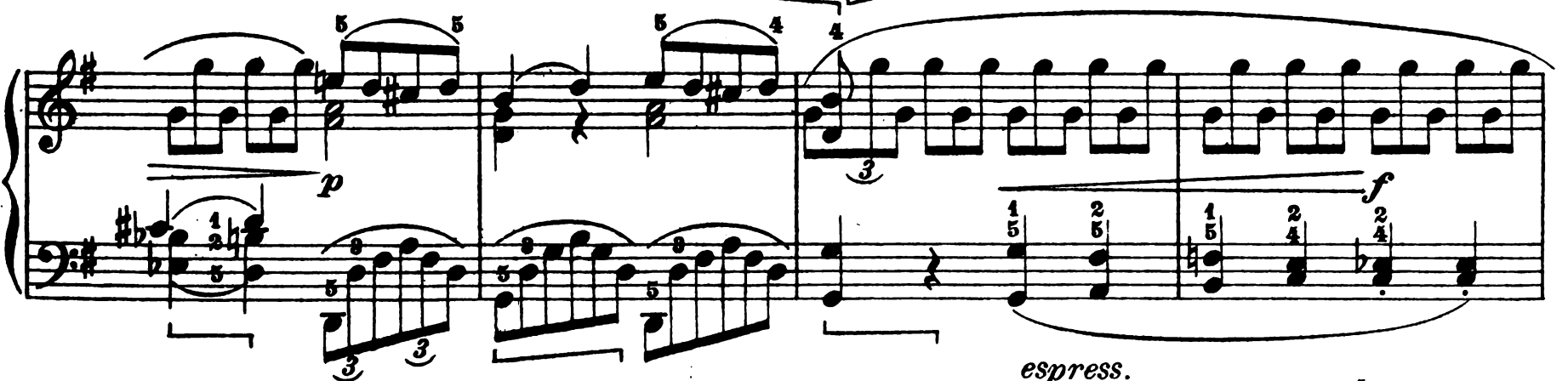
First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including slurs and fingering (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Bass staff contains a more rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and fingering. Dynamics include *p* and *ben marcato*. A *mf* marking is present above a triplet in the bass staff.



Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingering. Bass staff features a steady accompaniment with slurs and fingering. Dynamics include *p*.



Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingering. Bass staff has an accompaniment with slurs and fingering. Dynamics include *p*.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingering. Bass staff has a more active accompaniment with slurs and fingering. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingering. Bass staff has an accompaniment with slurs and fingering. Dynamics include *p*, *espress.*, and *mf*.



Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingering. Bass staff has an accompaniment with slurs and fingering. Dynamics include *mf* and *più forte ed espress.*

(poco ritenendo)
molto espr.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, primarily in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings.

- System 1:** Features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a *cresc.* marking. The bass staff has a *p cresc.* marking. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando).
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. Dynamics include *sf* and *p cresc.*.
- System 3:** Marked *(a tempo)*. The treble staff has a *fp ten.* marking. The bass staff has a *stacc. ma non troppo senza pedale* instruction. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *fp*.
- System 4:** The treble staff has a *fp (ten.)* marking. The bass staff has a *fp ten.* marking. Dynamics include *fp* and *ten.*.
- System 5:** The treble staff has a *non legato* marking. The bass staff has a *simile* marking. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando).
- System 6:** Marked *(ben misurato)*. The treble staff has a *cresc.* marking. The bass staff has a *p subito* marking. Dynamics include *sf* and *p*.

(a) Vedi nota più sopra.

(a) Voir la note ci-dessus.

(a) See above note.

cresc. *f* *(sempre f)*

sf *molto forte* *sf (sempre forte)*

p subito *sf (di nuovo forte)* *sf* *sf* *sf*

5 simile *sf* *p ma marcato* *(sempre ten.)*

cresc. *sf energico* *sf* *sf*

fp subito, dolce ed armonioso *ten.* *ten.*

(a) *simile*

(a) Le mani più piccole troveranno più facile questa diteggiatura:
 Les petites mains trouveront plus facile ce doigté.
 Small hands will find this fingering easier:



ritard..... *(lunga)* *a tempo*

(p sempre) *poco sf* *p*

Adagio *Tempo I.*

(p) *(p)* *(mf)*

Adagio

poco sf *(accel. molto)* *Presto* $\text{♩} = 92$ *simile*

cresc. *tr* *(a)*

pp *pp* *p*

(a) L'impossibilità di tenere il Re grave, impossibilità che arreca grave danno all'equilibrio sonoro del bellissimo tratto, mi ha fatto adottare da parecchi anni la seguente modificazione:

(a) L'impossibilité de tenir le Ré grave, impossibilité qui nuit beaucoup à l'équilibre sonore de ce beau trait, m'a fait adopter depuis longtemps la modification suivante:

(a) The impossibility of sustaining the low D, an impossibility that seriously affects the tonal equilibrium of this beautiful passage, has caused me to adopt, for some time past, the following modification:

Presto

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a crescendo marking 'cresc.' with a dotted line. Bass staff contains a bass line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a crescendo marking 'cresc.' with a dotted line.

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff contains a melodic line with a 'simile' marking and various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Bass staff contains a bass line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a crescendo marking 'cresc.' with a dotted line.

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff contains a melodic line with a 'p' marking and various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Bass staff contains a bass line with a 'pp' marking and various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). A 'cresc.' marking with a wedge is present in the bass staff. The system is labeled '(a)'.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff contains a melodic line with a 'ff' marking and various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Bass staff contains a bass line with a 'ff' marking and various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The system is labeled '(a)'.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble staff contains a melodic line with a 'f' marking and various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Bass staff contains a bass line with a 'p' marking and various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The system is labeled '(b)' and includes the instruction 'senza rall.' and 'meno stacc.'.

(a) Oppure:
Ou bien:
Or else:

Alternative musical notation for system (a) showing a different fingering and articulation.

(b) Gli accordi delle ultime battute non hanno il punto in nessuna delle prime edizioni.
Les accords des dernières mesures n'ont de point dans aucune des premières éditions.
In none of the first editions is there a dot over the chords in the last bars.

TRE SONATE

Op. 31. N. 2.

Composta nel 1802,
pubblicata nel 1803
presso Naegeli, a Zurigo.

17. **Largo** ♩ = 48 **Allegro** ♩ = 116

(a) *pp* 1 Corda *p(agitato)* 3 Corde *cresc.*

Adagio **Largo** **Allegro**

sf *p* *pp* 1 C. *p* 3 C. *cresc.*

(b) *f molto energico* *simile*

sf *sf* *sf* *simile*

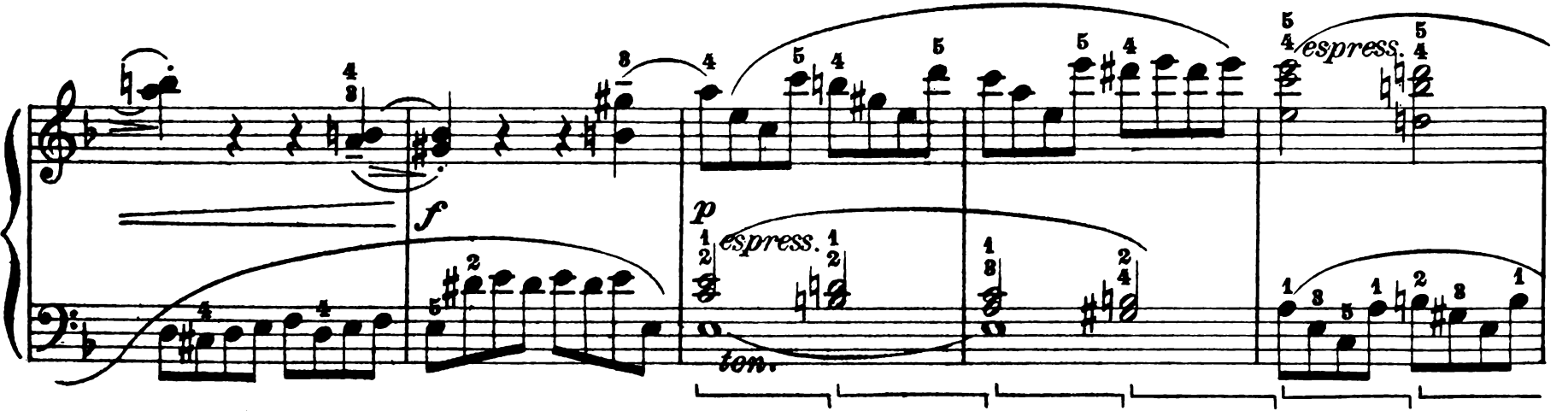
senza pedale

- (a) Tempo originale segnato da Beethoven, ed assai più logico del C di molte edizioni moderne.
 "Tempo" original marqué par Beethoven, et beaucoup plus logique que le C de beaucoup d'éditions modernes.
 Original "tempo" indicated by Beethoven, and much more logical than the C of many modern editions.

- (b) Oppure:
 Ou bien:
 Or else:
-



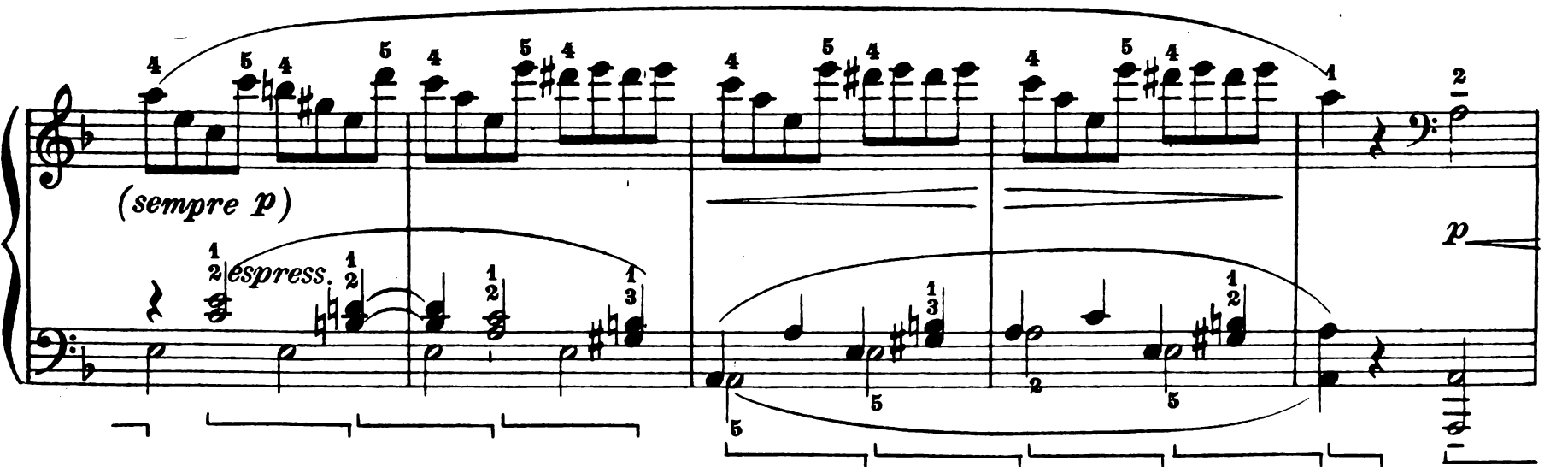
First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *sf* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a *p subito* dynamic marking. The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A *cresc.* marking is present in the bass staff.



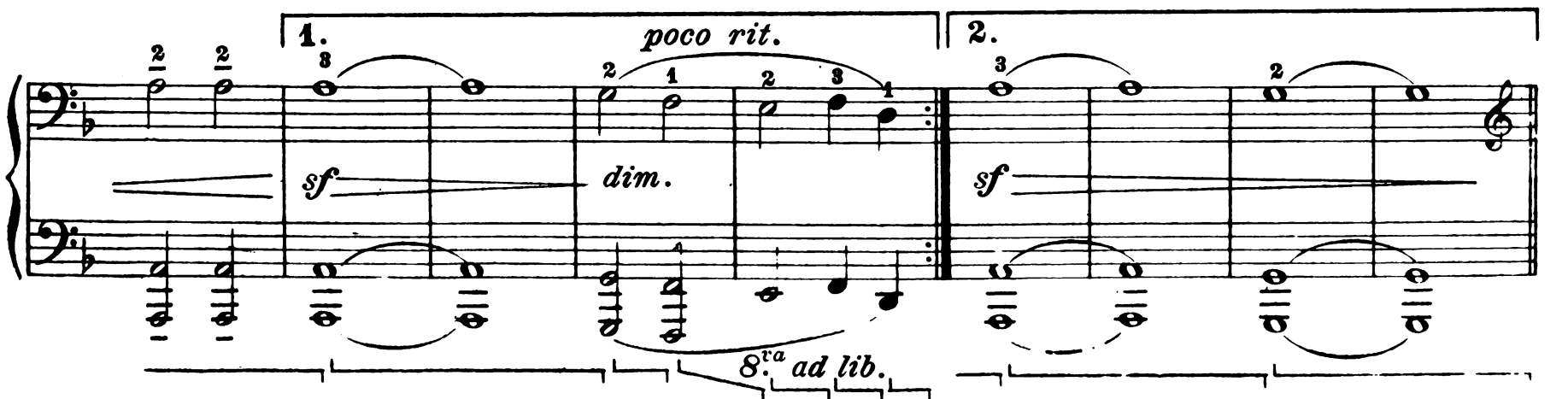
Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *sf* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a *p* dynamic marking. The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A *ten.* marking is present in the bass staff.



Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *sf* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a *p* dynamic marking. The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A *ten.* marking is present in the bass staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *(sempre p)* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a *p* dynamic marking. The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A *ten.* marking is present in the bass staff.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *poco rit.* marking. Bass staff has a *sf* dynamic marking. The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A *dim.* marking is present in the bass staff. The system concludes with a *8^{ra} ad lib.* marking.

Largo

1 C.
pp (misterioso)
(a)

(più) *pp*

Allegro

(dolcissimo)
pp (ancora più)

3 C. 3
ff (violento e tragico)

p
molto espress.
(sotto alla m.d.)

ff

p
(sotto)

ff

sf
(sopra)

(a) Da eseguirsi assai preferibilmente
così:

(a) Il est bien préférable d'exécuter
ainsi:

(a) It is much preferable to play thus:

m.d. 5 2
r.h. m.d. 2 3
m.s. 1
m.s. 5 4 1
m.g. l. h.
simile
1 5 2
1 2
5 3 1
600.
etc.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each containing two staves (treble and bass clef). The notation is highly detailed, featuring complex rhythmic patterns, fingerings, and dynamic markings.

The first system shows a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The second system continues this pattern, with some notes marked with a forte (*sf*) dynamic. The third system introduces triplets and more complex rhythmic figures, with fingerings and dynamics clearly marked. The fourth system features a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings and dynamics clearly marked. The fifth system continues this pattern, with some notes marked with a forte (*sf*) dynamic. The sixth system is marked *sempre fortissimo* and features a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings and dynamics clearly marked.

The notation is written in a style that is both clear and detailed, with many notes and fingerings indicated. The page is numbered 101 in the top right corner.

(tenuto) *dim.* *p* *sf* *sost. e legatissimo*

senza ped.

Largo *pp* 1 C. *con espressione e semplice*

(a) pedale ad libitum

Allegro *pp* 3 C. *cresc.* *sf* *p* **Adagio**

(senza ped.)

Largo *pp* 1 C. *con espressione e semplice*

(a) pedale ad lib.

Allegro *pp* (molto stacc.) 3 C. *cresc.* *sf*

(a) Le prime edizioni portavano segnata la tenuta del pedale destro per tutta la durata di ognuno dei due recitativi. Dalla testimonianza di Czerny risulta infatti che Beethoven sentiva la voce "recitante" come lontana ed avvolta in una specie di nebbia sonora. Mirabile intenzione impressionistica, la quale però sul pianoforte odierno non può venir realizzata colla tenuta di pedale segnata da Beethoven. Spetta all'esecutore di cercare e trovare quella combinazione di pedale e di tocco che possa soddisfare all'esigenza pratica dell'autore.

(a) Dans les premières éditions la tenue de la pédale droite était indiquée pour toute la durée de chacun des deux récitatifs. Il résulte en effet du témoignage de Czerny que Beethoven voulait la voix "récitante" comme enveloppée dans une sorte de brume sonore. Admirable intention impressionniste, mais qui ne peut être réalisée sur le piano moderne par la tenue de pédale indiquée par Beethoven. L'exécutant doit chercher et trouver la combinaison de pédale et de toucher qui puisse satisfaire aux exigences poétiques de l'auteur.

(a) In the first editions, the right pedal was indicated for the whole duration of each of the two recitatives. The result, as testified by Czerny, was that Beethoven conceived the "reciting" voice as being in the distance and envelopped in a tonal haze. An admirable impressionistic intention, but which cannot be realised by sustaining the pedal as indicated by Beethoven. The player must seek and find the combination of pedal and of touch that shall satisfy the poetic demands of the composer.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and contains a series of chords. The bass clef staff also contains chords. A phrase in the treble clef staff, starting with a four-fingered chord, is marked *molto cresc.* and is followed by a six-fingered chord.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The bass clef staff contains chords. The system concludes with a series of chords in the bass clef staff.


Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The bass clef staff contains chords. The system concludes with a fortissimo (*fp*) dynamic marking and the instruction *(agitato molto)*.


Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The bass clef staff contains chords. The system concludes with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking.

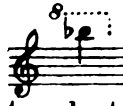
Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a crescendo (*cresc.*) dynamic. The bass clef staff contains chords. The system concludes with a crescendo (*cresc.*) dynamic marking.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. The bass clef staff contains chords. The system concludes with a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic marking and the instruction *energico*.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *sf*, *p*, *f*, and *cresc.* There are also fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. A specific section is marked with '(a)' and includes a melodic line with an octave sign (8va) and a key signature change to B-flat major. The piece concludes with a 'senza ped.' (without pedal) instruction.

(a) Alcune edizioni moderne hanno creduto bene, in base all'estensione della tastiera moderna, di modificare queste 4 battute, rendendole simmetriche alla prima volta (e facendo quindi ascendere la melodia in 8^{va} sino al ). Non ho stimato possibile di adottare questa versione, in ragione della grave alterazione ch'essa arreca alle bellissime armonie.

(a) Quelques éditions modernes ont cru bon, à cause de l'extension du clavier moderne, de modifier ces 4 mesures, en les rendant symétriques à celles de la première fois (et faisant ainsi monter la mélodie en octaves jusqu'au ). Je n'ai pas cru possible d'adopter cette version, en raison de la grave altération qu'elle cause à ces si belles harmonies.

(a) Some modern editions have thought it well, in consequence of the extension of the modern key-board, to alter these 4 bars, making them symmetrical with those of the "prima volta" (thus making the melody ascend in octaves up to ). I have not deemed it possible to adopt this version, because of the serious alteration that it produces in such beautiful harmonies.

Preferable for large hands:



Adagio ♩ = 60

non troppo presto

p

sf *p cresc.* *(p)*

ten. *ten.* *sf* *f (f)* *p (p)*

1 C. sottovoce, quasi timpani *cantabile*

(a) Musical score for piano, labeled (a), showing a new pianistic arrangement. The score is in G major, 4/4 time, and consists of 58 measures. It features a complex texture with multiple voices, including a '3 corde' section. Dynamics range from p (piano) to f (forte), with markings for 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'dim.' (diminuendo), 'p subito' (piano subito), and 'pp sottovoce' (pianissimo sottovoce). Fingerings are indicated throughout. The score is divided into systems, with the first system starting at measure 1 and the last system ending at measure 58.

(a) La nuova disposizione pianistica adottata per questo passo è dovuta a Klindworth; essa agevola parecchio l'esecuzione del frammento, evitando gli incomodi incroci.

(a) La nouvelle disposition pianistique adoptée pour ce passage est due à Klindworth; elle facilite beaucoup l'exécution du fragment, évitant des croisements incommodes.

(a) The new pianistic arrangement adopted for this passage is due to Klindworth; it facilitates a good deal the execution of this fragment, avoiding awkward crossing of hands.

4 *espress.* *cresc.* 3 C.

This system shows the first two staves of a musical piece. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a four-measure phrase marked 'espress.' and a crescendo. The left hand (bass clef) features a triplet of eighth notes. The system concludes with a measure marked '3 C.'.

senza correre *sf* *p*

The second system continues the piece. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 3, 4, 3, 2). The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano).

sf *p cresc.*

The third system shows further development of the themes. The right hand has more complex phrasing with slurs and fingerings. The left hand continues its accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* and *p cresc.*

Modificazione di Klindworth per evitare gli incroci:
(N.B. La m.s. riprende le note segnate + senza ribatterle)

Modification de Klindworth pour éviter les croisements:
(N.B. La m.g. reprend les notes marquées + sans les refrapper)

Klindworth's alteration to avoid crossing hands:
(N.B. The left hand should take over the notes marked + without restriking them)

(35) *tr* *p* *leggero*

The fourth system includes a trill (tr) in the right hand and a piano (*p*) section. The right hand then plays a 'leggero' (light) section with slurs and fingerings. The left hand continues its accompaniment. A measure marked with a '+' indicates a modification to avoid hand crossing.

Come prima
Comme plus haut
As above

Come prima
Comme plus haut
As above

(a)

sf

sf

f (ten.)

f

(a) Ritmare questo gruppetto ed il seguente come quello che si trova due battute prima.

(a) Rythmer ce gruppetto et le suivant comme celui qui se trouve deux mesures avant.

(a) This turn and the following should have the same rhythm as that which appears two bars earlier.

(ten.)

(p)

p

(sempre sottovoce)

1 C.

cantabile, ma sempre p

m d.

p

m.s.

d.

s. cresc:.....

3 corde

f

p subito

First system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking. The bass staff provides harmonic support with a steady eighth-note pattern. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated for both hands.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with the instruction *p dolce e cantabile*. It includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and features complex fingering patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. It includes a *p subito* (piano subito) instruction and a *pp sottovoce* (pianissimo sottovoce) instruction. The bass staff features a triplet of eighth notes and other rhythmic patterns.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff features a triplet of eighth notes and a *3 C.* (triple C) marking. The system concludes with a *3 C.* marking in the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic. It includes a *sf* (fortissimo) marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff features a triplet of eighth notes and a *sf* (fortissimo) marking.

The image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of four systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols, dynamics, and performance instructions.

System 1: The first system features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The bass staff has a *sf* (sforzando) marking. The system concludes with a *p* dynamic and a *senza fretta* (without haste) instruction.

System 2: The second system continues the musical piece. It includes a *cresc.* marking in the treble staff and a *p subito* (piano subito) instruction in the bass staff. The system ends with a *sf* marking and a *sempre piano* (always piano) instruction.

System 3: The third system features a *legato ed espress.* (legato and expressive) instruction. It includes a *sf* marking in the treble staff and a *p* marking in the bass staff. The system concludes with a *sf senza pedale* (sforzando without pedal) instruction.

System 4: The fourth system begins with a *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) instruction. It includes a *leg.* (legato) marking in the treble staff and a *p* marking in the bass staff. The system concludes with a *pp* (pianissimo) marking and a *(non secco)* (not dry) instruction.

(a) Questa battuta contiene uno dei più difficili indovinelli "dinamici" delle trentadue Sonate. Nelle edizioni informate all'originale, il primo quarto è *cresc.*; il secondo *p*. Dopo moltissimo ragionare, credo che il *piano* debba venire spostato al terzo quarto; ciò dà alla intera battuta un accento infinitamente più *vocale* ed anche maggiormente conforme alle due legature della melodia.

(a) Cette mesure contient une des nuances les plus difficiles à deviner des 32 Sonates. Dans les éditions conformes à l'original, le premier temps est *cresc.*; le second *P.* Après avoir beaucoup réfléchi, je crois que le premier piano ne doit venir qu'au troisième temps; cela donne à toute la mesure un accent infiniment plus vocal et plus conforme aussi aux deux liaisons de la mélodie.

(a) This bar contains one of the most difficult "dynamic" problems in all the thirty-two Sonatas. In editions in accord with the original the first beat is *cresc.* the second *p*. After much reflection I believe that the first *piano* should be reserved until the third beat; this gives to the whole bar an accent infinitely more *vocal* and also more in accord with the two slurs in the melody.

a) L'interpretazione ritmica dell'intero pezzo è alquanto difficile. Bisogna evitare con ogni cura che il ritmo sembri binario:



Un lievissimo

accento basterà a stabilire con certezza il

ritmo ternario:



a) L'interprétation rythmique de tout le morceau est assez difficile. Il faut éviter avec le plus grand soin que le rythme sem-

ble binaire:



Un accent très léger suffira à établir avec certitude le rythme ternaire:



E.R. 2

a) The rhythmical interpretation of the whole piece is somewhat difficult. The greatest care must be taken to avoid the semblance of binary rhythm:



A very slight

accent will suffice to establish with certainty the ternary rhythm:



First system of the musical score. It features a piano introduction with a *p* dynamic, followed by a crescendo (*cres.*) leading to a forte (*f*) section. The right hand plays a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The tempo/mood is marked *marcato*. The system concludes with a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic.

Second system of the musical score. It begins with a *con forza* marking. The right hand continues the melodic development, and the left hand features a more active bass line. The tempo/mood is marked *sempre molto marcato*.

Third system of the musical score. It includes a *f espress.* (forte, expressive) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties, and the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The system concludes with a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic.

Fourth system of the musical score. It features a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties, and the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The system concludes with a *p* (piano) dynamic.

Fifth system of the musical score. It features a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties, and the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The system concludes with a *p* (piano) dynamic.

Sixth system of the musical score. It features a *cres.* (crescendo) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties, and the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The system concludes with a *f* (forte) dynamic.

tranquillo

(senza dim.)

a)

p dolce ed espress.

cresc.

p

marcato, poco espress.

marcato

sf

sf

sf

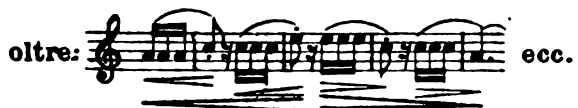
cresc.

a) La melodia va sentita così:

con melanconia



ecc.; e più



oltre:

ecc.

a) La mélodie doit être sentie ainsi:

con melanconia



etc.; et plus



loin:

etc.

a) The melody must be felt thus:

con melanconia



etc.; and further



on:

etc.



First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a *p subito* dynamic marking and features a series of eighth-note chords with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 4. The left hand (bass clef) starts with a *1 C. 4 2* marking and contains eighth-note chords. The system concludes with a *f subito* dynamic marking in the right hand and a *3 C. 5 4* marking in the left hand.



Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with eighth-note chords and fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3. The left hand features a *p subito* dynamic marking and a *1 C. 4 2* marking. The system ends with eighth-note chords in both hands.



Third system of musical notation. The right hand begins with a *f subito* dynamic marking and eighth-note chords with fingerings 1, 4, 1, 4. The left hand starts with a *3 C. 4* marking and eighth-note chords, followed by a *f* dynamic marking and eighth-note chords with fingerings 3, 5, 1, 4, 1, 2, 1.



Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with eighth-note chords and fingerings 1, 4, 1, 4, 4. The left hand features eighth-note chords with fingerings 3, 5, 1, 3, 5, 2, 3, 1, 2. The system concludes with a *(sempre f)* dynamic marking in the right hand.



Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features eighth-note chords with fingerings 5, 1, 4, 1, 5, 4, 5, 2, 1. The left hand continues with eighth-note chords and fingerings 5, 5, 1, 2, 1, 4, 5, 3, 2.



Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand features eighth-note chords with fingerings 3, 5, 1, 3, 4, 1, 1, 4. The left hand continues with eighth-note chords and fingerings 1, 5, 2, 1, 3, 5, 1, 1.

(sempre forte)


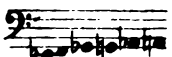
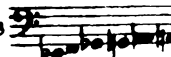
sf

più f

ff

p subito e dolce

cresc:.....

a) Le note basse:  molto marcato. | a) Les notes basses:  très marquées. | a) The bass notes  very marcato.

sf *f* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

fp *sf* *p* *legato*

sf *p* *sempre p* *sf* *p*

sf *p* *sf* *p* *sf* *cresc.*

sf *f* *sf*

First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble staff contains a series of sixteenth-note runs, mostly ascending, with some descending passages. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. The bass staff has a few notes, including a 2 in the second measure and a 2 in the fifth measure. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) in the first, third, and fourth measures, and *dim.* (diminuendo) in the sixth measure.

Second system of the musical score. The treble staff continues with sixteenth-note runs and some eighth-note patterns. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The bass staff has mostly rests, with some notes in the final two measures. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in the second measure, *più dim.* (più diminuendo) in the third measure, *pp* (pianissimo) in the fourth measure, and *p* in the fifth measure. A bracket in the final two measures is labeled *Ed. come prima*.

Third system of the musical score. Both the treble and bass staves feature sixteenth-note runs. The treble staff has a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the final measure.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff continues with sixteenth-note runs. The bass staff has notes with a *decreso.* (decrescendo) marking in the third measure. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in the fourth measure and *cresc.* (crescendo) in the fifth measure.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble staff has a *f* (forte) marking in the first measure. The bass staff has notes with a *p* (piano) marking in the second measure, *cresc.* (crescendo) in the third measure, *dim.* (diminuendo) in the fourth measure, and *p* in the fifth measure.

Sixth system of the musical score. The treble staff has a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the first measure, *f* (forte) in the second measure, *p* (piano) in the fourth measure, and *cresc.* in the fifth measure. The bass staff has notes with a *f marc.* (forte marcato) marking in the final measure. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

First system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music consists of rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands. The right hand has a five-finger fingering (1-2-3-4-5) at the beginning. The left hand has a three-finger fingering (1-2-3). The system concludes with a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking and the instruction *con forza*.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the rapid sixteenth-note passages. The right hand has a five-finger fingering (1-2-3-4-5) and a four-finger fingering (1-2-3-4). The left hand has a three-finger fingering (1-2-3). The system concludes with a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking and the instruction *con forza*. Below the system, the instruction *sempre molto marcato* is written.

Third system of the musical score. It continues the rapid sixteenth-note passages. The right hand has a four-finger fingering (1-4-1-4). The left hand has a three-finger fingering (1-2-3). The system concludes with a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking and the instruction *sempre con molta forza*. Below the system, the instruction *(sempre marc.)* is written.

Fourth system of the musical score. It continues the rapid sixteenth-note passages. The right hand has a two-finger fingering (1-2). The left hand has a three-finger fingering (1-2-3). The system concludes with a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking. Below the system, the instruction *(sempre marc.)* is written.

Fifth system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music consists of rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands. The right hand has a four-finger fingering (1-2-3-4) and a three-finger fingering (1-2-3). The left hand has a four-finger fingering (1-2-3-4). The system concludes with a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking and the instruction *fespress.* (fist press). Below the system, the instruction *p* (piano) is written.

Sixth system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music consists of rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands. The right hand has a five-finger fingering (1-2-3-4-5). The left hand has a four-finger fingering (1-2-3-4). The system concludes with a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking.

p
non legato
cresc.
f
(tranquillo)
a)
(senza dim.)
p dolce ed espress.
cresc.
p
marc.
b)
marc.
sf
sf
sf
sf
p

a) Vedi nota precedente.

b) La versione simmetrica della prima volta,

cioè: *etc. assai*

più espressiva, dev'essere stata omessa da Beethoven sia per svista, sia per qualche scrupolo d'ordine tecnico. In ambedue i casi, è quindi plausibile l'uso di questa modificazione.

a) Voir note précédente.

b) La version symétrique de la première fois:

etc. beaucoup plus

expressive a dû être omise par Beethoven soit par oubli, soit par quelque scrupule d'ordre technique. Dans les deux cas, l'usage de cette modification est donc plausible.

a) See preceding note.

b) The symmetrical version of the "first time,"

(prima volta) *etc.*

which is much more expressive, appears to have been omitted by Beethoven, either through forgetfulness, or through some scruples as to technical order. In both cases, the employment of this modification is therefore plausible.

molto piano e dolce
1 C.

espr. cresc.

p

(sempre 1 C.)
cresc.:...

mf
dim.:...

sempre 1 C.
p cresc.:...

a)

a) La misteriosa poesia di questo meraviglioso passaggio potrà venire molto intensificata se il pedale verrà rinnovato ogni volta *soltanto di metà* (cioè rialzando pochissimo il piede). Al *ff* si riprenderà il cambiamento normale.

a) La mystérieuse poésie de ce merveilleux passage sera très intensifiée si la pédale est renouvelée chaque fois seulement à moitié (c'est à dire en relevant très peu le pied). Au *ff* on reprendra le renouvellement normal.

a) The mysterious poetry of this marvellous passage will be much more intensified if, on each renewal of the pedal, it is only *half raised* (that is to say, by raising the foot very slightly). At *ff* the normal change of pedal is to be resumed.

mp *dim.*..... *pp* *ff subito* *sf*
a) 3 corde

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

sf *p* *cresc.* *dim.*

p *cresc.* *f* *p* *cresc.* *sf*

dim. *p* *cresc.* *f* *sf*

a) Parecchie buone edizioni hanno qui:

etc. ciò che pare assai più logico.
Nell'impossibilità di sapere con certezza ciò che volle Beethoven, uso ed insegno questa versione.

a) Plusieurs bonnes éditions ont ici:

etc. ce qui paraît beaucoup plus logique. Dans l'impossibilité de savoir avec certitude ce que voulait Beethoven, j'adopte toujours cette version.

a) Several good editions have here:

etc. which appears to be far more logical. It being impossible to know with certainty what Beethoven desired, I adopt and teach this version.

p cresc. *f sf* *p cresc.*

Oppure
Ou bien
Or rather

ff *(senza dim.)*

1 C. sino alla fine

p subito

(cresc. poco)

(senza rall.)

legatissimo *morendo* *p subito* *pp*

senza pedale *sempre 1 C.* *m.s.*

n.b. l'ultima nota senza
n.b. la dernière note sans
n.b. the last note without

TRE SONATE

Op. 31. N. 3.

Composta nel 1802-03,
 pubblicata nel 1804
 presso Naegeli, a Zurigo.

18. Allegro ♩ = 120 - 126
espress.

p ten. *ten.* *sost.* *cresc:.....* *sf*

a tempo
p(legg.) *espress.*

ritard:..... *a tempo*
sost. *cres:.....* *sf* *p(legg.)*

schierzando
(ten.) *(ten.)*

a) Ho tenuto a conservare la grafica originale di questa bizzarra battuta. Molti editori hanno messo un *f* al primo *fa* della *md.* Ciò non è bello. D'altronde, mi pare certo che il *f* (o piuttosto *sf*) del debba riferirsi soltanto al *fa*, e non al *la*. Data la impossibilità di ottenere questa diversa intensità con una mano sola, consiglio la seguente esecuzione:

a) J'ai tenu à conserver l'écriture originale de cette mesure bizarre. Beaucoup d'éditions ont mis un *f* au premier *fa* de la *md.* Cela ne fait pas bien. D'ailleurs, il me paraît certain que le *f* (ou plutôt *sf*) de: doit se rapporter seulement au *fa* et non au *la*. Étant donné l'impossibilité d'obtenir cette différence d'intensité avec une seule main, je conseille l'exécution suivante:

a) I have adhered to the original form in which this strange bar was written. Many editors have put *forte* over the first *F* of the right hand. This is not good. Besides, it certainly seems to me that the *f* (or rather *sf*) at should apply to the *F* alone and not to the *A*. The impossibility of obtaining different degrees of intensity with one hand alone makes me advise the following execution.

ecc.
etc.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. Treble and bass staves with various fingerings and articulations.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. Includes performance instructions *p dolce e senza fretta* and *poco creso.*

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-9. Includes performance instructions *(dim.)* and *p (sempre senza pedale)*.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 10-12. Treble and bass staves with various fingerings and articulations.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 13-15. Treble and bass staves with various fingerings and articulations.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 16-18. Includes performance instructions *p*, *mf*, and *p*.

128

mf *p* *cresc.* *sf*

sf *sf* *p* (*legg.*) *a)* (*senza cresc.*)

(p) *mf* *f* *sf* *p subito*

35 b) *cresc.* *f* *p subito*

(*sempre senza ped.*)

cresc. *f*

a) Contrariamente alla maggior parte delle edizioni, gli originali non hanno nessuna indicazione di crescendo durante l'intero arpeggio di semicrome. *Idem* alcune pagine più oltre.

b) Diteggiatura *ad libitum*, secondo le attitudini fisiche di ognuno.

a) Contrairement à la plupart des autres éditions, les originaux ne donnent aucune indication du crescendo pendant tout l'arpegge de doubles croches. *Idem* quelques pages plus loin.

b) Doigté *ad libitum*, suivant les aptitudes physiques de chacun

a) Contrary to most other editions, the original m.s. have no *crescendo* for the whole of the semi-quaver arpeggio. The same applies to the passage a few pages further on.

b) Fingering *ad libitum* according to each one's physical capacity.

espr.
p dolce
ritard:.....
molto sost.
cresc:.....
a tempo (animato)
(violento)
f
sf
fp
schierzando
tr
tr
legg.
p
1 C
legg., sottovoce
espress.
(sempre sottovoce)
f subito
3 corde
sf
p
1 C
espress.

a) Questa finale superiore del trillo è conforme alle più vecchie e corrette edizioni. Lo stesso dicasi per i tre trilli seguenti. Nulla mi sembra giustificare la consueta finale inferiore, trasmessa da tanti anni a traverso innumerevoli edizioni

a) La terminaison supérieure du trille est conforme aux éditions les plus vieilles et les plus correctes. Il en est de même des trois trilles suivants. Rien ne me semble justifier la terminaison inférieure habituelle, transmise depuis tant d'années par d'innombrables éditions.

a) This ending on the upper part of the trill is in agreement with the oldest and most correct editions. It is the same with the three following trills. Nothing seems to me to justify the ending on the lower part of the trill which for many years has been handed on by countless editions.

sottovoce

espress.

3 corde
f subito

sf

sf

(legato)
b) legato

espr.
(mf)
mp
p
ritard:.....
cresc:.....
sf

Oppure:
a) Ou bien:
Or else:
ecc. etc.

b) Questi due arpeggi *senza pedale*.

b) Ces deux arpèges sans pédale.

b) These two arpeggi *without pedal*.

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. The dynamic marking *p (legg.)* is present.

Second system of the musical score. It includes the markings *ritard.:.....*, *cresc.:.....*, *sf*, *a tempo*, and *p (legg.)*. The tempo changes from a slower pace to *a tempo*.

Third system of the musical score. The marking *scherzando* indicates a playful character. The dynamic marking *(sempre p)* is also present.

Fourth system of the musical score. It includes the marking *molto stacc.* (much staccato). The dynamic marking *p* is also present.

Fifth system of the musical score. It includes the markings *cresc.* and *f*. The system concludes with a *ff* (fortissimo) marking.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note patterns, marked with fingerings 3, 2, 2, 1, and 3. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth-note chords and single notes, marked with fingerings 4, 4, 5, 4, 1, and 5 3.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The treble staff continues the melodic development with eighth-note and sixteenth-note figures, marked with fingerings 3 5, 4 3, 3 1, 2 4, 5, 3 4, and 1. The bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment, marked with fingerings 5 2, 5 2, and 5 3.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-10. The treble staff includes trills and sixteenth-note runs, marked with fingerings 3, 2, 13, 2, 13, 2, and 13. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, marked with fingerings 5, 5, 5, and 5. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *p*, *mf*, and *p*, with a crescendo instruction *cresc:.....* starting in measure 9.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 11-14. The treble staff features repeated trills and sixteenth-note patterns, marked with fingerings 13 2, 13 2, 13 2, 13 2, 13 2, and 13 2. The bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment, marked with fingerings 5, 5, 5, and 5.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 15-18. The treble staff includes trills and sixteenth-note figures, marked with fingerings 13 2, 13 2, 13 2, 13 2, 13, and 4. The bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment, marked with fingerings 5, 5, 5, 5, and 5. Dynamic markings include *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, and *p* (*legg.*). The instruction *senza pedale* appears at the end of the system.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4. Bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 2, 4, 1, 2, 5, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1. Dynamics include *(senza cresc.)*, *(p)*, *mf*, and *f*.

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 3, 2, 5, 4, 3, 1, and a trill marked *tr* ^{a)} 35. Bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 5. Dynamics include *sf p subito*, *cresc.*, and *f*. A note in the bass staff is marked *(sempre senza pedale)*.

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 2, 3, 1, 4, 5, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2. Bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 5. Dynamics include *p subito*, *cresc.*, and *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 3, 2, 1, 4, 5, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2. Bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 5. Dynamics include *p dolce*, *sost.*, and *cresc.*.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 4, 2, 1, 5, 4, 2, 1, 5, 4, 2, 1, 5, 4, 2, 1, 5. Bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 5. Dynamics include *ritard.*, *f cresc. più*, and *sf*.

a) Vedi nota precedente.

a) Voir la note précédente.

a) See the foregoing note.

a tempo

p (legg.)

cresc.

ritard.:.....

p subito

poco cresc.

..... a tempo

(p)

a) p>

cresc.

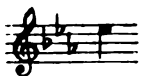
p


cresc.:.....

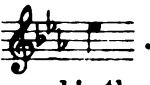
p

(senza cresc.)

f

a) Nelle edizioni originali il  non è legato fra i due accordi. Perciò ho messo il secondo alla m.s., onde agevolare la ripetizione.

a) Dans les éditions originales, le  n'est pas lié entre les deux accords. C'est pourquoi j'ai mis le second à la m.g., pour faciliter la répétition.

a) In the original editions there is no *legato* between the two chords in . For this reason I have put the second in the left hand, in order to facilitate the repetition.

SCHERZO

Allegretto vivace ♩ = 92-96

espress. (ben ten.)
p dolce sf sf sf sf
(molto stacc. e sempre senza pedale)

sf
pp sempre stacc.
1 Corda

poco ritard.:..... a tempo
pp cresc. f sf
3 Corde

(veloce)
sf p sf sf sf sf

sf
pp
1 C.

a tempo
poco ritard.:.....
ff (secco) p staccatissimo
3 C.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes dynamics *ff* and *p*, and the instruction *(senza cresc.)*. The second system includes *(cresc.)*, *a) (p)*, and *(simile)*. The third system includes *decresc.*, *pp legg.*, and *(simile)*. The fourth system includes the instruction *sempre stacc. e senza pedale*. The fifth system includes *pp* and *1 C. cresc.*. The sixth system includes *p*, *sf*, and *decresc.*. There are also alternative fingerings and articulations indicated throughout the score.

Oppure
Ou bien
Or else

a) Tutte le \flat della m.s. brevissime quanto sia possibile. Troppo sovente le si odono trasformate in comode \flat !

a) Toutes les \flat de la m.g. aussi brèves que possible. Trop souvent on les entend transformées en commodes \flat !

a) All the \flat of the left hand as short as possible. Too often one hears them thus accommodatingly transformed \flat !

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and ornaments, along with dynamic markings and performance instructions.

- System 1:** Treble clef has a *p sempre dolce* marking. Bass clef has a *p* marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- System 2:** Treble clef has a *p* marking. Bass clef has a *p* marking. A *(simile)* marking is present. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- System 3:** Treble clef has a *p* marking. Bass clef has a *p* marking. A *(simile)* marking is present. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- System 4:** Treble clef has a *p* marking. Bass clef has a *p* marking. A *(simile)* marking is present. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- System 5:** Treble clef has a *p* marking. Bass clef has a *p* marking. A *(simile)* marking is present. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- System 6:** Treble clef has a *p* marking. Bass clef has a *p* marking. A *(simile)* marking is present. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

a) Vedi nota precedente.

| a) Voir la note précédente.

| a) See foregoing note.

First system of the musical score. It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bass staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The tempo is marked *(sempre p)*.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the piano introduction with various dynamics including *p*, *f*, and *sf*. The tempo remains *(sempre p)*.

Third system of the musical score. It includes a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff has a *ritard...* marking. The bass staff has a *decresc...* marking. The tempo is *(sempre p)*.

Fourth system of the musical score. It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a *p dolce* dynamic. The bass staff has a *p dolce* dynamic. The tempo is marked *a tempo*.

Fifth system of the musical score. It continues the piano introduction with various dynamics including *sf*, *pp*, and *tr*. The tempo is *a tempo*.

Sixth system of the musical score. It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a *poco ritard...* marking. The bass staff has a *cresc.* marking. The tempo is marked *a tempo* and *(veloce)*.

ten. *sempre dolce e legg.* *ten.* *pp* *poco ritard:.....* *a tempo* *ff (secco) P(staccatissimo)* *(senza cresc.)* *(secco) ff p* *cresc.*

a) Questo incomodo e superfluo può certamente venire omissso senza scrupoli.

a) Ce *incomode et superflu* peut certainement être omis sans scrupules.

a) This inconvenient and superfluous may certainly be omitted without scruple.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above or below notes. Performance instructions are written in Italian, French, and English.

Key performance instructions and markings include:

- (simile)*: Indicated at the top of the first system and below the first staff of the second system.
- (p)*: Piano dynamic marking, appearing at the start of the second system.
- decresc.*: Decrescendo marking, appearing in the second system.
- pp legg.*: Pianissimo, leggiero (light) marking, appearing in the third system.
- 1 C.*: First Clef marking, appearing in the third system.
- (sempre senza pedale)*: Always without pedal marking, appearing in the third system.
- simile sempre*: Always similar marking, appearing in the third system.
- pp(sempre 1 C. sino alla fine)*: Pianissimo (always 1st Clef until the end) marking, appearing in the fourth system.
- cresc.*: Crescendo marking, appearing in the fifth system.
- (senza rit.)*: Without ritardando marking, appearing in the sixth system.
- pp*: Pianissimo dynamic marking, appearing in the sixth system.

The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and intricate fingerings, suggesting a technically demanding piece.

a) Vedi nota precedente.

a) Voir note précédente.

a) See foregoing note.

MINUETTO

Moderato grazioso ♩ = 104-108

espressivo e ben legato
p
cresc.

1. *2.*
p *espr.*

1. *2.*
legatissimo cresc. (poco) *(dim.)*

Trio ♩ = 96
p *sf* *p* *f marcato*

(non secco)
cresc. *p* *f* *p* *(p)*

sf *p* *f* *p*

p *cresc.*

1. 2. *espr.*

tr *legatissimo cresc. (poco)*

Coda 1. 2. *espr.* *(mp) senza pedale* *(più p)*

(dim.) 1 C. sino alla fine

pochissimo rit.

calando *pp*

a) Quasi fagotto. Il ricordo del solo

etc., alla fine del
l'andante della quinta sinfonia, potrà aju-
tare gli esecutori intelligenti a trovare la
giusta sonorità.

a) Comme un basson. Le souvenir du solo:

etc., à la fin de
l'andante de la cinquième symphonie, pour-
ra aider les exécutants intelligents à trou-
ver la sonorité juste

a) Like a bassoon. The recalling of the solo:

etc., at the end of
the Andante of the fifth symphony, will help
intelligent players to find the right sono-
rousness.

Presto con fuoco $\text{♩} = 108$

p non legato

f sf

p (legg.) senza pedale

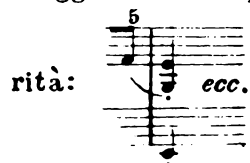
a)

cresc. f

5 (sempre non leg.)

sf (sempre f e brillante)

a) La tecnica moderna permette la seguente modificazione, più corretta, e, ciò che maggiormente importa, di migliore sonorità:



a) La technique moderne permet la modification suivante, plus correcte, et, ce qui importe davantage, de sonorité meilleure:



a) Modern technique permits of the following modification, which is more correct and, what is of more importance, more sonorous:



First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with various fingerings and a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves with various fingerings and forte (*sf*) dynamic markings.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves with various fingerings, forte (*sf*) dynamic markings, and the instruction *(molto forte)*.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves with various fingerings and the instruction *P subito e leggerissimo (senza pedale)*.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves with various fingerings, a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking, and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. Treble and bass staves with various fingerings, dynamic markings (*sf*, *p*, *ff*), and the instruction *(senza rit.)*.

a) Questa seconda \odot più lunga della prima.

a) Ce second \odot plus long que le premier.

a) This second \odot longer than the first.

(pesante (ma senza rall.))

ff (marcatissimo)

a) senza ped.

ff (sempre con tutta la forza)

a)

a)

a)

a)

a) Tutte le migliori revisioni mantengono qui il pedale per altre tre battute. Questa pedalizzazione (assai grossolana al mio orecchio) ha il grave inconveniente di fondere tutte assieme le selvagge e rudi ottave della m.s. le quali perdono così gran parte della loro «terribilità». Perciò credo la mia interpretazione più conforme al pensiero dell'autore.

a) Toutes les meilleures éditions maintiennent ici la pédale pour trois mesures encore. Cette pédalisation (très grossière à mon oreille) a le grave inconvénient de fondre en un tout les octaves rudes et sauvages de la m.g. qui perdent ainsi une grande partie de leur «terribilité». Aussi je crois mon interprétation plus conforme à la pensée de l'auteur.

a) All the better editions maintain the pedal here for three more bars. This pedalling (very crude to my ear) has the serious inconvenience of confusing altogether the rugged and wild octaves of the left hand, thus losing a great deal of their «terribleness». Hence I consider my interpretation more in agreement with the composer's idea.

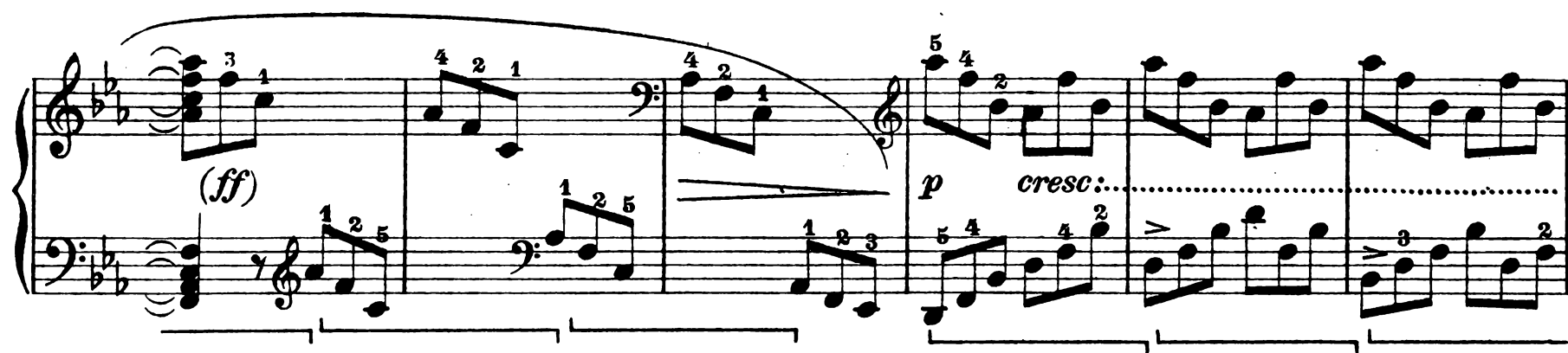
sfp (di nuovo legg.) *sfp*

f (simile)

(simile) *(sempre forte)*

(*f*) *cresc:* *ff* (*ff*)

p *cresc:* *ff*



a) La seguente numerazione di battute potrà tornare utile a chi provasse qualche difficoltà a fare il numero esatto di terzine:

a) La suivante numération de mesures peut être utile à qui éprouverait quelque difficulté à jouer le nombre exact de triollets:

a) The following enumeration of the bars may be helpful to those who find some difficulty in making the exact number of triplets.

(Ritmo di quattro battute) - (Rythme de 4 mesures) - (Rhythm of four bars)



p
(senza pedale)

a)

cresc...... *f*

sf *sf (sempre f)*

sf

a) Vedi nota precedente.

a) Voir note précédente.

a) See preceding note.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. Treble and bass staves with complex fingerings and slurs.

Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. Treble and bass staves with slurs and dynamic markings.

Third system of musical notation, measures 13-18. Treble and bass staves with slurs and dynamic markings.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 19-24. Treble and bass staves with slurs and dynamic markings.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 25-30. Treble and bass staves with slurs and dynamic markings.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 31-36. Treble and bass staves with slurs and dynamic markings.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains complex melodic lines with many slurs and ties. Bass staff contains a more rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings *fp* and *p* are present. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above many notes.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A *cresc.* marking is present in the treble staff. Fingering numbers are indicated.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Markings include *non legato*, *decresc.*, *a)*, and *pp*. A bracket under the bass staff is labeled *senza pedale*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings *p* and *p* are present. Fingering numbers are indicated.

a) Anche qui potrà essere utile di contare le battute di quattro in quattro, come da nota precedente.

a) Là aussi il pourra être utile de compter les mesures de quatre en quatre, comme l'indique une note précédente.

a) Here also it may be helpful to count the bars four by four, as indicated by the above note.

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" and is written for a four-part vocal ensemble (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass) and piano accompaniment. The score is in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system contains the first six measures of the piece, and the second system contains the next six measures. The piano accompaniment is written in the right and left hands, with the right hand often playing chords and the left hand providing a bass line. The vocal parts are written in four staves, each with a different clef (Soprano: C1, Alto: C2, Tenor: C3, Bass: C4). The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the vocal staves, with the words "The Rose Tree" appearing in the first measure of the first system and "The Rose Tree" appearing in the first measure of the second system. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines, as well as fingerings and breath marks. The piano part includes a variety of chords and melodic lines, with some measures featuring a bass clef in the right hand. The vocal parts feature a mix of whole, half, and quarter notes, with some measures containing triplets and other rhythmic patterns. The overall style is that of a traditional folk song, with a simple melody and a clear harmonic structure.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for four staves, with the first two staves grouped by a brace on the left and the last two staves grouped by a brace on the left. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above the notes. The melody is primarily in the upper staves, while the accompaniment is in the lower staves. The piece concludes with a final chord in the upper staves and a final note in the lower staves.

[illegible]

First system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains four measures of eighth-note runs, each with fingerings 1 3 5, 1 3 5, 1 3, and 1 3. The lower staff has a bass clef and the same key signature. It contains four measures of eighth-note runs, each with fingerings 1 2 3, 1 2 3, 1 2 3, and 1 2 3. Dynamic markings are *f*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, and *p*. A bracket labeled (5) spans the last two measures of the upper staff.

Second system of the musical score. The upper staff continues with eighth-note runs and fingerings 4, 5, 1, 4, 3, 5, 1, 3, 5. The lower staff continues with eighth-note runs and fingerings 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. Dynamic markings are *f*, *sf*, and *sf*. A bracket labeled (5) is under the first measure of the lower staff.

Third system of the musical score. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains eighth-note runs with fingerings 3, 4, 2, 1, 3, 8. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains eighth-note runs with fingerings 2, 1. Dynamic markings are *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, and *p*. A bracket labeled (5) is under the first measure of the lower staff. The text *poco ritard:.....* is written above the staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains eighth-note runs with fingerings 4, 4, 1, 3, 5, 4, 5, 4, 1. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains eighth-note runs with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 5. Dynamic markings are *cresc:.....* and *a tempo*. A bracket labeled (5) is under the first measure of the lower staff.

Fifth system of the musical score. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains eighth-note runs with fingerings 4, 2, 1, 2, 5. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains eighth-note runs with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 5, 1. Dynamic markings are *f* and *ff*. A bracket labeled (5) is under the first measure of the lower staff.

Più sonoro:
a) Plus sonore:
Of greater sonority:

Sixth system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains eighth-note runs with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 5. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains eighth-note runs with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 5. Dynamic markings are *f* and *ff*. A bracket labeled (5) is under the first measure of the lower staff. The text *(ten. col pedale)* is written above the staff.

SONATA

(facile)

Op. 49. N.1.

Composta nel 1799,
 pubblicata in gennaio 1805
 presso il "Bureau des arts
 et de l'industrie", di Lipsia.

19. Andante ♩ = 80-84

a) (n.b.: ritmare così pure tutti gli altri gruppetti di questo primo tempo).

a) (n.b.: rythmer de même tous les autres gruppetti de ce premier mouvement).

a) (n.b.: the same rhythm should be preserved in all the turns of this first movement).

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has fingerings 1 2 4 3 4 and 1 3 2 4. Bass staff has fingerings 5 1 2 and 1 3 4. Dynamics: *dim.*, *cresc.*, *f*.

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff has fingerings 4 1 4 and 5 1 2 1. Bass staff has fingerings 5 1 2 3 4 and 4 2 1 4. Dynamics: *dim.*, *p*.

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff has trills (*tr*) and fingerings 2 3 2 and 3 5 4 3. Bass staff has trills (*tr*) and fingerings 3 2 3 and 5 4 3. Dynamics: *f*, *sf*, *sf*, *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff has fingerings 1 4 and 1 5 4. Bass staff has fingerings 2 4, 2 4, 1 3, 1 2, 3 2, and 2 4.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble staff has fingerings 4 3 1, 3 5 4, 1 5 4, and 3. Bass staff has fingerings 2 4, 1 3, 1 3, 2 1 3 2, 3 2, and 4 2 1 2 1 4.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble staff has fingerings 5 2 1 2, 3, 4, 5 4, and 4 5 4. Bass staff has fingerings 2 2 2, 4 1, 4 2 4, 2 4 5 3, and 4 2 5 3. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *f*, *p*.

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets and a final measure with a single note. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 4, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 3, 2.

(poco rit:.....)

Second system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and dynamics *sf* and *dim.*. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment, including fingerings 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2.

a tempo)

Third system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and dynamics *p* and *mf*. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment, including fingerings 5, 1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and dynamics *sf*. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment, including fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and dynamics *f*, *dim.*, *p*, and *dolce*. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment, including fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and dynamics *f*, *dim.*, *p*, and *dolce*. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment, including fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2.

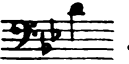
4321 1 2 1 4321 4321


cresc. *f*

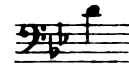
sf sf (sf) p

pp sf (poco) sf (poco) sf (poco) pp

morendo

a) Talune vecchie edizioni francesi (e pure quella moderna del Dukas), hanno sostituito questo *sol* con . Tale versione non concorda però con nessuna delle edizioni tedesche originali. Inoltre è peccato sopprimere il sottinteso, grazioso dialogo mozartiano:

a) Quelques vieilles éditions françaises (et celle moderne de Dukas) ont remplacé ce *sol* par . Cette version ne concorde avec aucune des éditions allemandes originales. De plus il est dommage de supprimer le gracieux dialogue mozartien sous-entendu:

a) Certain old French editions (and the modern one of Dukas) have substituted for the G the following . This version does not agree with any of the original German editions. Besides it is a pity to suppress the graceful suggestive dialogue in the style of Mozart:

sf *ecc. etc.*

RONDÒ

Allegro ♩ = 112

The musical score for "RONDÒ" is written for piano and treble clef. It begins in the key of D major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The tempo is marked "Allegro" with a quarter note equal to 112 beats per minute. The score is divided into seven systems, each containing a piano (p) and treble staff. The piece features a variety of musical elements:

- System 1:** Starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The treble staff has a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the piano staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. The piano staff includes fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks.
- System 3:** Introduces a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The piano staff has a melodic line with fingerings, while the treble staff has a more active accompaniment.
- System 4:** Features a forte (f) dynamic in the piano staff and a sforzando (sf) dynamic in the treble staff. The piece moves towards a key change, indicated by the appearance of flats in the treble staff.
- System 5:** The key signature changes to D minor (two flats). The piano staff has a melodic line with fingerings, and the treble staff has a more active accompaniment.
- System 6:** The piano staff has a melodic line with fingerings, and the treble staff has a more active accompaniment. The piece moves towards a key change, indicated by the appearance of flats in the treble staff.
- System 7:** The key signature changes to D major (one sharp). The piano staff has a melodic line with fingerings, and the treble staff has a more active accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 1 and 2, and a triplet in measure 3. The bass clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in measure 1 and *sf* (sforzando) in measure 3.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff has a triplet in measure 4, rests in measure 5, and a new eighth-note accompaniment in measure 6. Dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo) in measure 4 and *dolce* (dolce) in measure 6.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-9. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with slurs. The bass clef staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment with various fingerings.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 10-12. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 13-15. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *(p)* (piano) in measure 14.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 16-18. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *(p)* (piano) in measure 18.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-5. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1). The bass clef staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (3, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 5, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 4, 1, 1, 5, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 4, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1).

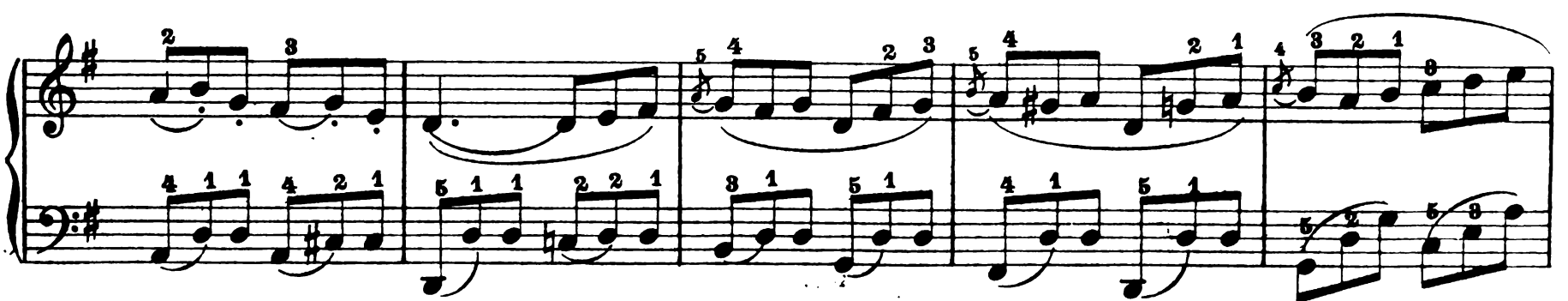
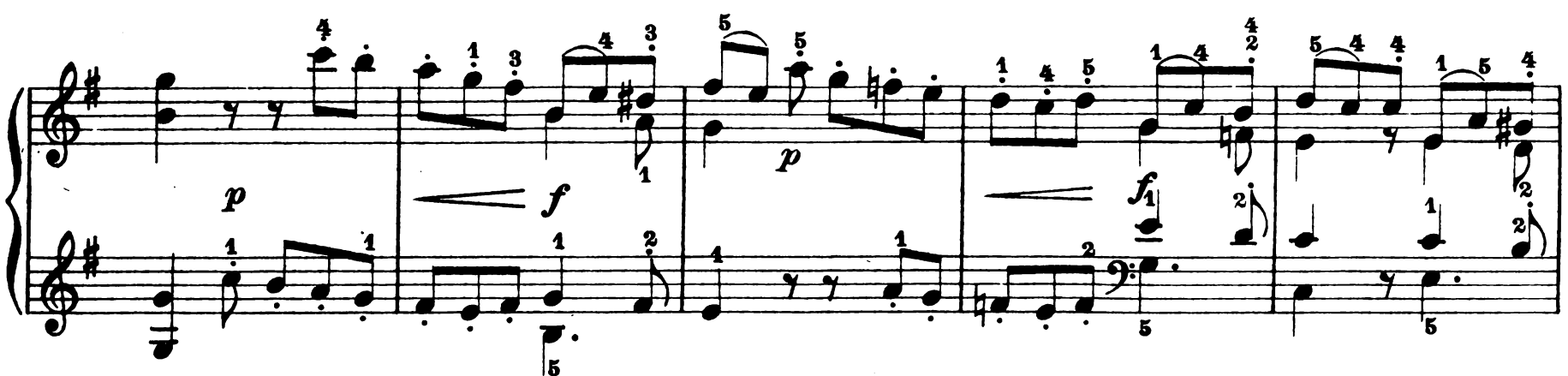
Second system of musical notation, measures 6-10. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with ornaments and fingerings (3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1). The bass clef staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (2, 4, 1, 5, 2, 5, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1).

Third system of musical notation, measures 11-15. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings (3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1). The bass clef staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (2, 4, 1, 5, 2, 5, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1). The dynamic marking *p* is present in measure 11, and *f* is present in measure 15. The instruction *(non leg.)* is written below the bass clef staff in measure 11.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 16-20. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings (3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1). The bass clef staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (2, 4, 1, 5, 2, 5, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1). The dynamic marking *p* is present in measure 16.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 21-25. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings (3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1). The bass clef staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (2, 4, 1, 5, 2, 5, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1). The dynamic marking *f* is present in measure 21, and *sf* is present in measures 23 and 25.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 26-30. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings (3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1). The bass clef staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (2, 4, 1, 5, 2, 5, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1). The dynamic marking *f* is present in measure 26, *pp* in measure 27, and *mf* in measure 29. The instruction *(poco rit.:..... a tempo)* is written above the treble clef staff in measure 27.



The sheet music is organized into five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various note values, fingerings, and slurs. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings (5, 4, 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3). Bass staff contains chords and eighth notes with fingerings (5, 3, 4, 5, 5, 3, 2, 1, 5, 5, 1, 3, 5). Dynamics: *f* and *p*.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings (5, 4, 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3). Bass staff contains chords and eighth notes with fingerings (5, 3, 4, 5, 5, 3, 2, 1, 5, 5, 1, 3, 5). Dynamics: *p*, *f*, *sf*, *p*, *f*, *sf*, *p*.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings (5, 4, 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3). Bass staff contains chords and eighth notes with fingerings (5, 3, 4, 5, 5, 3, 2, 1, 5, 5, 1, 3, 5). Dynamics: *rit:.....*, *a tempo*, *fp*, *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings (5, 4, 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3). Bass staff contains chords and eighth notes with fingerings (5, 3, 4, 5, 5, 3, 2, 1, 5, 5, 1, 3, 5). Dynamics: *p*, *(più p)*, *(meno p)*, *(più p)*, *(meno p)*.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings (5, 4, 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3). Bass staff contains chords and eighth notes with fingerings (5, 3, 4, 5, 5, 3, 2, 1, 5, 5, 1, 3, 5). Dynamics: *(più p)*, *(meno p)*, *(più p)*, *dim:.....*, *ff*.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with complex fingerings and slurs.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves with complex fingerings and slurs.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves. Measure 9 includes *p leggero*.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves. Measure 13 includes *cresc.* and measure 16 includes *f*.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves. Measure 17 includes *sf* and *(senza dim.)*, measure 18 includes *p*, measure 19 includes *f*, and measure 20 includes *sf* and *(senza dim.)*.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. Treble and bass staves. Measure 21 includes *p* and measure 22 includes *f*.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as dynamics, articulation, and fingerings.

- System 1:** Features a forte (*fz*) dynamic in the first measure, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a triplet of eighth notes. The system ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic line in the right hand with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a *simile* marking.
- System 3:** The right hand has a melodic line with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a *simile* marking.
- System 4:** The right hand has a melodic line with a *tr* (trill) marking. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a *mf espress.* (mezzo-forte, expressive) marking.
- System 5:** The right hand has a melodic line with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic.
- System 6:** The right hand has a melodic line with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

f (non leg.)

p dolce

a)

p legg.

a) La simmetria colla prima volta in *re* lascia supporre che questa battuta debba

essere così:

ecc., e che si

tratti di un lieve errore del giovanile manoscritto.

a) La similitude avec la première fois en *ré* laisse supposer que cette mesure doit

être:

etc. et qu'il s'agit

d'une légère erreur d'un manuscrit de jeunesse.

a) The resemblance to the «first time» (prima volta) in *D* gives reason to suppo-

se that this bar should be:

etc.

and that it is here a question of a slight error in the youthful manuscript.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes with fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. The left hand plays a series of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. A slur covers the first two measures.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. The left hand plays a series of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. A slur covers the first two measures. Dynamics: *cresc.* and *mf*. A trill is marked in the final measure of the right hand.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. The left hand plays a series of eighth notes with fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. A slur covers the first two measures. Dynamics: *f*, *sf*, *(senza dim.)*, and *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes with fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. The left hand plays a series of eighth notes with fingerings 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2. A slur covers the first two measures. Dynamics: *f*, *sf*, *(senza dim.)*, and *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 5, 3, 1, 2, 5, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. The left hand plays a series of eighth notes with fingerings 5, 8, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. A slur covers the first two measures. Dynamics: *f (non leg.)* and *simile*.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. The left hand plays a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. A slur covers the first two measures. Dynamics: *f* and *V*.

Tempo di Minuetto. ♩ = 112-116

The musical score is written for piano and treble clef, in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of six systems of music, each with a piano (left) and treble (right) staff. The tempo is marked 'Tempo di Minuetto. ♩ = 112-116'. The piece is marked 'p dolce' in the first system. The first system contains measures 112-116. The second system contains measures 117-122. The third system contains measures 123-128. The fourth system contains measures 129-134. The fifth system contains measures 135-140. The sixth system contains measures 141-146. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. Dynamics include 'p dolce', 'cresc.', 'f', 'p', and 'legg.'. Fingering numbers are provided for many notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.

First system of the musical score. The treble clef staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a series of eighth notes. The bass clef staff starts with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a series of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *f* is present. The instruction *(non leg.)* is written below the bass staff.

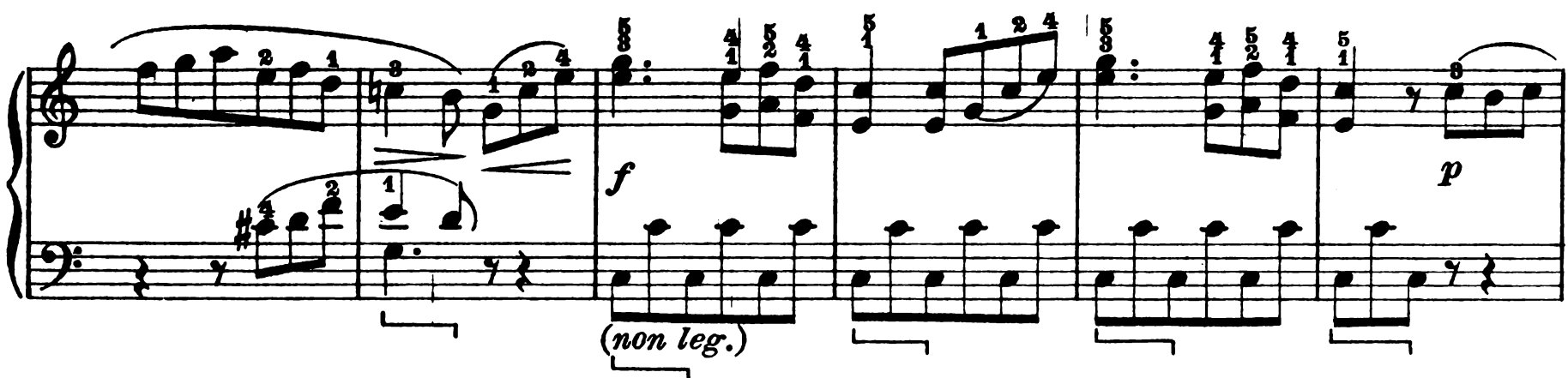
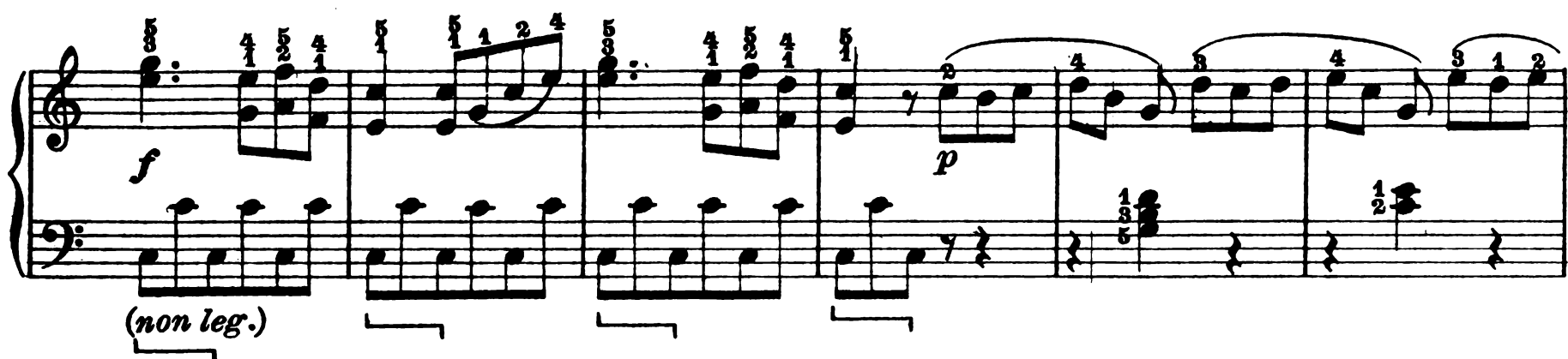
Second system of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass clef staff continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The dynamic marking *(sempre f)* is written above the bass staff.

Third system of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass clef staff continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The dynamic marking *fp* is written above the bass staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass clef staff continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The dynamic marking *p* is written above the bass staff. The instruction *mf* is written above the treble staff.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass clef staff continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The dynamic marking *pp* is written above the bass staff. The instruction *poco rit:.....a tempo* is written above the treble staff.

Sixth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass clef staff continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The instruction *pedale come prima* is written below the bass staff.



poco rit.:..... a tempo

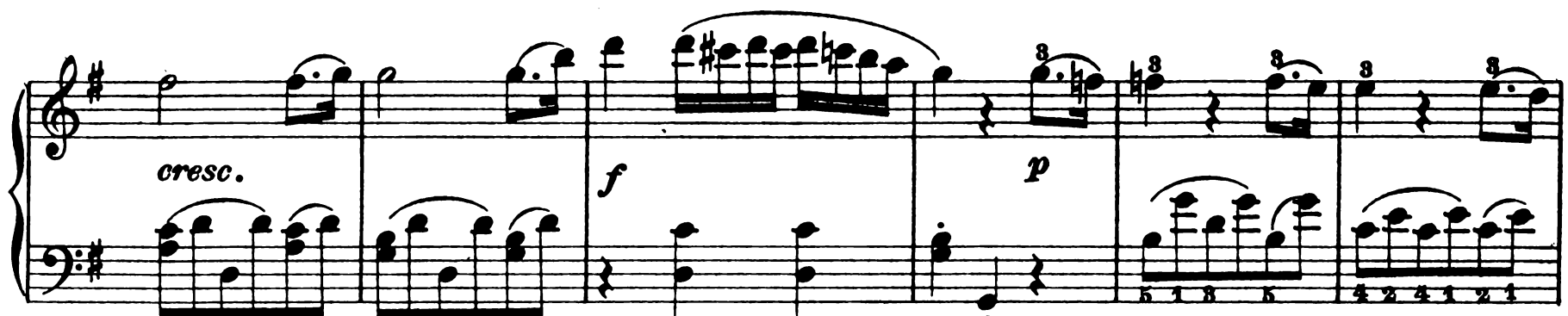
First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). A marking *pedale come prima* is written below the bass staff.



Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *p* (piano). A fermata is present over a measure in the bass staff.



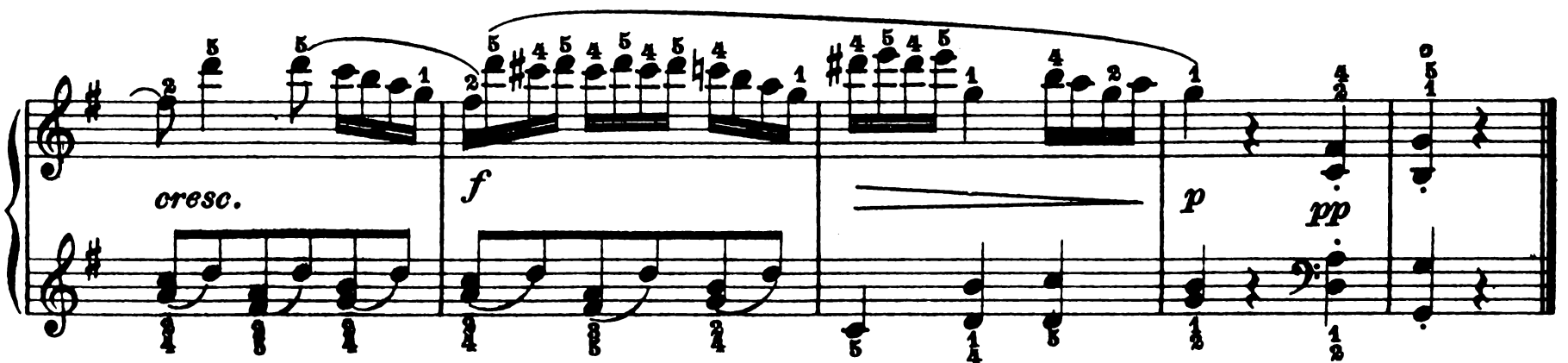
Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *p* (piano). A fermata is present over a measure in the bass staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano). A fermata is present over a measure in the bass staff.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). A fermata is present over a measure in the bass staff.



Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). A fermata is present over a measure in the bass staff.

SONATA

dedicata al Conte von Waldstein

Op. 53.

Composta nel 1804,
 pubblicata in maggio 1805
 presso il "Bureau des arts
 et de l'industrie", di Lipsia.

21. Allegro con brio ♩ = 168-176

pp legg. e sottovoce

1 C. $\frac{4}{4}$ (senza pedale)

pp

cresc.:.....
3 corde

f sf

decresc.

1 C. $\frac{2}{4}$ *p a)*

a) Bülow raccomanda di equiparare la $\textcircled{\circ}$ a $\textcircled{\circ}$ senza corona. Però avendo la corona per scopo di spezzare momentaneamente il ritmo, e non soddisfacendo affatto a ciò il semplice raddoppio aritmetico della battuta, io raccomanderei invece:

ecc., oppure, a seconda

della sonorità del pianoforte:

ecc.

a) Bülow recommande d'égaliser la $\textcircled{\circ}$ à $\textcircled{\circ}$ sans point d'orgue. Pourtant le point d'orgue, ayant pour but de briser momentanément le rythme, et le simple redoublement arithmétique n'y atteignant pas, je recommanderais au contraire:

etc. ou bien:

suiuant la sonorité du piano.

a) Bülow recommends the equalising of $\textcircled{\circ}$ with $\textcircled{\circ}$ without a pause. However the aim of the pause being momentarily to break the rhythm, and the simple arithmetic reduplication falling to do so, I, on the

contrary, recommend:

etc.

or else:

etc. according

to the sonority of the instrument.

(molto stacc.) *(poco rall.)*

decresc.:..... *p*

(molto stacc.)

$\text{♩} = 152$

dolce e molto legato

s f

p

p leggero, poco stacc.

dolce

espress.

s f

p

espress.

cresc.

p

♩ = 160-168

f *molto espress. e sost.* *espr. e sost.*

♩ = 168-176

sempre f

decresc. *cresc.*

f

ff molto energico *(il basso marcatissimo)*

a) La diteggiatura: mi sembra
 assai più sonora dell'altra: .
 Perciò la suggerisco.

a) Le doigté: me semble
 beaucoup plus sonore que l'autre:
 . C'est pourquoi je l'indique.

a) The fingering: seems to
 me to produce far greater tone than the
 other: ; hence I give it.

Oppure
Ou bien
Or else



p subito

pp legg. e sottovoce

1 C.

a) (sempre legg. e stacc.)

(Animato)

(p)

(legg. e non legato) senza pedale

cresc.

f

p

3 C.

cresc.

f

a) Se a qualche *purista* dispiacesse il salto anormale della settima nel basso, l'estensione della tastiera moderna gli permetterà di correggere così:

(da Bülow)

ecc.

a) Si le saut anormal de la septième dans la basse déplaisait à quelque *puriste*, l'extension du clavier moderne lui permettrait de corriger ainsi:

(d'après Bülow)

etc.

a) If the unusual leap of the seventh in the bass displeases certain *purists*, the extension of the modern keyboard will admit of the following correction:

(after Bülow)

etc.

1 C.
pp

a) ecc.
etc.

3 C.
cresc.

f (ampiamente e molto sonoro)

(ten.)

ten.

a) Le prime edizioni e l'autografo hanno fa, sib, reb, fa. Però l'autorevole edizione di Czerny ha invece fa, lab, reb, fa, il quale accordo di 6^a è indubbiamente più logico e di miglior effetto della 6^a tradizionale. La grande serietà di Czerny e la venerazione ch'egli aveva per il suo glorioso Maestro inducono a pensare che Beethoven stesso gli avesse suggerito questo cambiamento posteriormente alla pubblicazione del 1805.

a) Les premières éditions et le manuscrit portent fa, sib, réb, fa. Pourtant l'importante édition de Czerny porte au contraire fa, lab, réb, fa, accord de sixte infiniement plus logique et de meilleur effet que l'accord traditionnel de quarte et sixte. La grande conscience de Czerny, la grande vénération qu'il avait pour son glorieux Maître, induisent à penser que Beethoven lui-même lui avait suggéré ce changement, postérieurement à l'édition de 1805.

a) The first editions and the manuscript have F, B flat, D flat, F. On the other hand, Czerny's authoritative edition has instead F, A flat, D flat, F, which chord of the sixth is undoubtedly more logical and of better effect than the traditional «chord of the six-four». Czerny's great conscientiousness, and his great veneration for his glorious master, lead me to suppose that Beethoven himself had suggested this change after the publication in 1805.

5/2

sempre f

This system contains the first system of music. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a 5/2 time signature and a key signature of one flat. The music is marked *sempre f* (sempre forte). The bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a 4/2 time signature. The music is marked *sempre f* and includes a *lento ped.* (lento pedale) instruction.

Oppure:
Ou bien:
Or else:

m.s. *m.s.* *simile*

This system contains the second system of music. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat and a 4/2 time signature. The music is marked *m.s.* (maestros) and *simile*. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a 4/2 time signature. The music is marked *m.s.* and *simile*.

This system contains the third system of music. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat and a 4/2 time signature. The music is marked *sempre forte*. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a 4/2 time signature. The music is marked *sempre forte*.

(sempre forte)

This system contains the fourth system of music. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat and a 4/2 time signature. The music is marked *(sempre forte)*. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a 4/2 time signature. The music is marked *(sempre forte)*.

(sempre forte)

This system contains the fifth system of music. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat and a 4/2 time signature. The music is marked *(sempre forte)*. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a 4/2 time signature. The music is marked *(sempre forte)*.

più f

This system contains the sixth system of music. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat and a 4/2 time signature. The music is marked *più f* (più forte). The bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a 4/2 time signature. The music is marked *più f*.

più f *rf* *rf*

This system contains the seventh system of music. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat and a 4/2 time signature. The music is marked *più f* (più forte). The bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a 4/2 time signature. The music is marked *più f* and *rf* (riforma).

5 (espr.)

f

(poco allarg.)

(a tempo)

4 C.

decresc.

ppp (lontano e molto confuso) a)

simile

(sfiorando appena le note)

simile

(sfiorando appena)

poco a poco cresc.

simile sempre

3 corde

a) La pedallizzazione di questo passo potrà forse parere arrischiata a certi orecchi conservatori. Io credo però che, nella fantasia di Beethoven, queste 14 battute di «dominante» appartenessero piuttosto all'ordine del rumore che a quello della musica. Da una sonorità sorda, caotica, lontanissima far sorgere progressivamente uno sprazzo di luce abbagliante: ecco, secondo me, il senso espressivo di questo brano, che potrebbe benissimo aver dato origine al titolo «L'aurore».

a) La pédalisation de ce passage paraîtra peut-être risquée à certaines oreilles conservatrices. Je crois pourtant que, dans l'imagination de Beethoven, ces 14 mesures de «dominante» appartenaient plutôt à l'ordre du bruit qu'à celui de la musique. D'une sonorité lointaine, sourde, chaotique, faire surgir progressivement un flot de lumière aveuglante, tel est, selon moi, le sens expressif de ce passage, qui pourrait très bien être l'origine du titre: «L'aurore».

a) The pedalling of this passage may perhaps seem very daring to certain conservative ears. I believe, however, that in Beethoven's imagination, these 14 bars of the «dominant» belonged more to the order of «noise» than of music; but of a muffled sound, confused and far off, to cause to arise gradually a flood of blinding light, such is, according to my mind, the expressive significance of this passage which may very well have been the origin of the title «The Aurora».

f

sf non leg. sf

simile

ff

pp subito e legg.
1 C.

(senza ped.)

pp

cresc.:.....
3 C.

f sf

decresc.

pp

(sempre in tempo)

p a)

a)

(1 C.)

a) Valore della corona: $\text{♩} \parallel \frac{3}{4} \text{♩} \parallel \text{C} -$
L'interpretazione: $\text{♩} \parallel \frac{5}{4} \text{♩} \parallel \text{C}$, che
può essere ottima per il caso analogo già
commentato nella prima pagina, sarebbe
qui esagerata.

a) Valeur du point d'orgue: $\text{♩} \parallel \frac{3}{4} \text{♩} \parallel \text{C} -$
L'interprétation: $\text{♩} \parallel \frac{5}{4} \text{♩} \parallel \text{C}$,
qui peut être excellente pour le cas analo-
gue commenté à la première page, serait
ici exagérée.

a) The value of a pause: $\text{♩} \parallel \frac{3}{4} \text{♩} \parallel \text{C} -$
The interpretation $\text{♩} \parallel \frac{5}{4} \text{♩} \parallel \text{C}$, which
may be excellent for the similar case, com-
mented on in the first page, would be exage-
rated here.

(1 C. sempre)

pp legg.
(senza ped.)

f pp(legg.)
1 C.
3 C.

pp

un poco espress.
3 C.
cresc.
(non troppo presto)
P subito

cresc.:.....
f sf sf sf (f)

(molto stacc.)

decresc:.....

p

(molto stacc.)

p

(poco rall.)

$\text{♩} = 152$

dolce

cresc.

sf

p

p legg. poco stacc.

dolce

espress.

sf

(espress.)

cresc.

(♩ = 160 - 168)

First system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo/meter marking is (♩ = 160 - 168). The first measure of the upper staff is marked *f* (forte). The first measure of the lower staff is marked *molto espr. e sost.* (molto espressivo e sostenuto). The system concludes with a measure marked *espr. e sost.* (espressivo e sostenuto).

Second system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The tempo/meter marking is ♩ = 168-176. The first measure of the upper staff is marked *sempre f* (sempre forte). The system concludes with a measure marked *sempre f*.

Third system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The first measure of the upper staff is marked *decresc:* (decrescendo). The first measure of the lower staff is marked *decresc:*. The system concludes with a measure marked *cresc:* (crescendo).

Fourth system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The first measure of the upper staff is marked *f* (forte). The first measure of the lower staff is marked *f*. The system concludes with a measure marked *f*.

Fifth system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The first measure of the upper staff is marked *ff molto energico* (fortissimo molto energico). The first measure of the lower staff is marked *(marcatissimo)* (marcatissimo). The system concludes with a measure marked *ff molto energico*.

Sixth system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The first measure of the upper staff is marked *eco. eto.* (eco. eto.). The first measure of the lower staff is marked *sf* (sforzando). The system concludes with a measure marked *sf*.

8

a) *sfp*

decresc.

1 C.

8

pp

cresc. tr

3 C.

poco espress.

fp (tranquillo)

(ten.)

fp

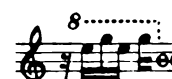
(ten.)


Oppure
Ou bien
Or else

tr

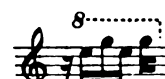
m.d.


a) Bülow ha qui, al primo quarto:

 , il che è simmetrico colla prima volta. L'ipotesi di un errore del manoscritto è plausibile, tanto più che sull'autografo il passo sta scritto così:

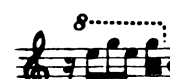
 , e che gli spostamenti erronei di terza sono assai frequenti nei casi ove si adoperano molti tagli addizionali.


a) Bülow a ici, au premier temps:

 , ce qui est symétrique avec la première fois. L'hypothèse d'une erreur du manuscrit est plausible, d'autant plus que le passage y est écrit ainsi:

 , et que les déplacements erronés de tierce sont très fréquents dans les cas où on emploie beaucoup de lignes supplémentaires.

a) Bülow has here, on the first beat:

 , which is symmetrical with the first time. The hypothesis of a clerical error is plausible, the more so, that in the manuscript the passage is written thus:

 and that the erroneous displacement of the third is very frequent in cases where many leger lines are used.

p subito

p subito

pp (sottovoce)
1 C.

(senza cresc.) *f* 3 C. *(senza dim.)* *p* 1 C.

f 3 C. *cresc. sf* *cresc. sf* *cresc. sf* *cresc. sf*

ff *sf* *p (legg.)*

pp 1 C. *3 C.*
(il tema della m.s. un poco marcato)

1 C.
pp

3 C.
3

cresc.

sf

ff

sf

a) L'edizione di d'Albert ha:

ma si tratta di una opinione sua personale, non giustificata da nessuno dei testi originali, e ancor meno dall'ingannevole apparenza di simmetria colla quarta battuta seguente.

a) L'édition de d'Albert porte:

mais il s'agit d'une opinion qui lui est personnelle, n'est justifiée par aucun texte original, et encore moins par l'apparence trompeuse de symétrie avec la quatrième mesure suivante.

a) E.d'Albert's edition has:

but here it is a question of his own personal opinion, which is not justified by any of the original texts, and still less by the deceptive appearance of symmetry with the fourth bar that follows.

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a complex melodic line with numerous fingerings (e.g., 3 5 4, 1 3 2 4, 4 1 3 2 4, 1 3, 1 3, 1 3, 1 3) and dynamic markings *fp* (legg.) and *sf*. The left hand has a bass line with a *sf* marking.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand includes a section marked *poco allargando* and a *rall: molto* section. Dynamics include *sf*, *(f)*, *sf*, and *(mf)*. The left hand continues with a bass line.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand starts with *a tempo* and *p dolce*, followed by *sf* and *p*. It ends with *espress.* and *p(subito)*. The left hand has a bass line with various chords and fingerings.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand includes *ritard:.....*, *(espr.)*, *a tempo (vivace)*, and *cresc:.....*. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, and *1 C. 1/4*, *3 C. 1/4*. The left hand has a bass line with a *cresc.* marking.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 1 4 3 2, 5 3 5 3, 5 4, 1 4, 1 4 3 2, 1 4 3 2) and dynamics *ff*, *sf*, and *ff*. The left hand has a bass line with a *ff* marking.

INTRODUZIONE *a)*Adagio molto $\text{♩} = 60$

1 C. per tutta l'Introduzione
pp (misterioso e senza espressione)

ten. *ten.*

cresc. *sf* *p* *decresc.* *pp* *rinf.*

c) *sf* *sf* *p* *rinf.* *c)* *sf* *sf*

a) Non è cosa a tutti nota che questa sonata comprendeva, in origine, un *andante* di notevole sviluppo (in *fa magg.*, a $\frac{3}{8}$, in forma di tema variato). Sembra, a quanto dice Ries, che gli amici di B. lo consigliassero a pubblicare separatamente questo pezzo, onde ridurre la sonata a dimensioni meno anormali per l'epoca. D'altronde questo *andante* era assai inferiore ai due altri tempi. Esso fu pubblicato dapprima sotto il titolo: *Andante favori*. Si trova, fra molte altre edizioni, nel terzo volume di quella Lebert-Cotta senza num. di *op.*

b) La seguente disposizione grafica renderà assai più intelligibile questo mirabile periodo:

a) On sait peu que cette sonate comprenait, à l'origine, un *andante* de développement important (en *fa maj.*, à $\frac{3}{8}$, en forme de thème varié). Il semble, à ce que dit Ries, que les amis de Beethoven lui aient conseillé de publier séparément ce morceau, afin de réduire la sonate à des proportions moins anormales pour l'époque. Cet *andante*, d'ailleurs, était très inférieur aux deux autres mouvements. Il fut publié d'abord sous le titre d'*Andante favori*. Entre autres éditions, on le trouve dans le troisième volume de celle de Lebert-Cotta, sans N° d'*Op.*

b) La disposition graphique suivante rendra beaucoup plus intelligible cette admirable période:

a) It is not generally known that this Sonata comprised, originally an *Andante* of importance (in *F major* in $\frac{3}{8}$ time in the form of a theme with variations). It seems, from what Ries has said, that Beethoven's friends had advised him to publish this piece separately, in order to reduce the Sonata to proportions less abnormal for that epoch. This *Andante* was, besides, very inferior to the other two movements. It was first published under the title of the *Favorite Andante*. Among other editions, it is to be found in the third volume of Lebert and Cotta's, without Opus number.

b) The following disposition, as regards the writing, will make this marvellous passage much more intelligible.

espressivo e cantabile

rinf. *leg.* *sf* *pp* *rinf.* *leg.* *sf* *pp* *ecc. etc.*

c) Vedi prefazione.

c) Voir la préface.

c) See preface.

p

decresc.

pp

(poco espr.)

(la m.d. poco a poco più espressiva)

pp

cresc:.....

(il basso sempre espress.)

molto espress.

(f) sf (meno f) (f) sf(forte) decresc:.....

(non sf)

(poco rit:.....)

poco espress., flebile

lunga

pp

(pp)

sempre più pp

sf poco

attacca subito il Rondò.

a) Il carattere espressivo della m.d., costringente imperiosamente l'esecutore ad accentuare e mantenere la nota inferiore di queste ottave, mi ha indotto a modificare lievemente la grafica originale, la quale era:

a) Le caractère expressif de la m.d., obligeant impérieusement l'exécutant à accentuer et à maintenir la note inférieure de cette octave, m'a induit à modifier légèrement la disposition graphique originale, qui était:

a) The expressive character of the right hand, which imperiously obliges the player to accentuate and sustain the lower note of this octave, has induced me to modify slightly the original disposition as regards the writing, which was:



RONDO

Allegretto moderato ♩ = 108-112

(n.b. la m.d. appena percettibile)

(n.b. la main droite à peine perceptible)



(n.b. the right hand scarcely perceptible)

sempre PPP e dolcissimo
(sempre 1 C.)
(ppp) a)


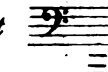
ppp sempre

legatissimo


pp molto eguale e senza affrettare

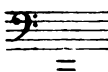
a) Il pedale delle 40 prime battute è originale di Beethoven. Esso è stato soppresso da tutti i virtuosi-revisori (Bülow, Klindworth, d'Albert, ecc.) con gravissimo danno dell'equilibrio sonoro. I segni di Beethoven provano che egli subordinava, con ragione, la chiarezza delle armonie superiori al mantenimento dei bassi  e .

Si dovrà però suonare il più PPP possibile, sfiorando appena i tasti, per ottenere quella sonorità eterea e diafana che sentiva Beethoven. Strano caso, questo effetto di pedale che, immaginato nel 1804 da un genio audacissimo, doveva attendere più di un secolo per essere accolto e difeso dai musicisti della nostra generazione!

a) La pédale des 40 premières mesures est de Beethoven lui-même. Tous les virtuoses-revisers (Bülow, Klindworth, d'Albert etc.) l'ont supprimée au grand dommage de l'équilibre sonore. Les signes de Beethoven prouvaient qu'il subordonnait, avec raison, la clarté des harmonies supérieures à la tenue des basses  et .

On devra pourtant jouer le plus PPP possible, effleurant à peine les touches, pour obtenir cette sonorité éthérée et diaphane, que sentait Beethoven. Étrange cas que celui de cet effet de pédale qui, imaginé en 1804, par un génie audacieux, devait attendre plus d'un siècle pour être accueilli et défendu par les musiciens de notre génération!

a) The pedal marked for the first 40 bars is by Beethoven himself. All the virtuoso revisers (Bülow, Klindworth, d'Albert etc.) have eliminated it to the great detriment of the tonal equilibrium. Beethoven's signs prove that he subordinated, with good reason, the clearness of the higher harmonies to the sustainment of the bass-parts  and


 . This should be played, as pianissimo as possible, hardly touching the keys in order to obtain that ethereal and diaphanous sound that Beethoven felt. It is strange that this pedal-effect conceived in 1804 by a daring genius, should have to wait for more than a century in order to be accepted and defended by musicians of our generation!

cresc. molto
8 corde

ff sempre


f molto energico
(senza pedale)

staccatiss.

a) Credo assolutamente inutile di attribuire una qualsiasi precisa figurazione ritmica a questo trillo. Bisognerà preoccuparsi, anzitutto, di eseguirlo il più vigorosamente e rapidamente possibile; inoltre sarà bene di far sempre coincidere la nota inferiore  del trillo con ciascuna delle note della melodia (comprese le due prime), onde ottenere maggior energia nella parte della mano destra.

b) Bisogna tener presente, in questo difficile passo, che la melodia si trova sempre sulla seconda semicroma, cioè:


(a $\frac{12}{16}$)
Si dovrà quindi accentuarla quanto basti per renderla facilmente afferrabile.

a) Je crois absolument inutile d'attribuer une figuration rythmique précise quelconque à ce trille. Il faudra se préoccuper, avant tout, de l'exécuter le plus rapidement possible, de plus il sera bon de toujours faire coïncider la note inférieure  du trille avec chacune des notes de la mélodie (y compris les deux premières), afin d'obtenir une plus grande énergie de la main droite.

b) Il faut avoir présent à l'esprit que, dans ce passage difficile, la mélodie se trouve toujours sur la seconde double croche, c'est à dire:

(a $\frac{12}{16}$)
On devra donc l'accentuer suffisamment pour la rendre aisément saisissable.

a) I consider it absolutely useless to assign any precise rhythmical figure to this trill. Above all, it should be played as rapidly as possible. Moreover it will be well always to

make the lower note  of the trill coincide with each of the notes of the melody (including the two first) in order to obtain greater energy in the right hand.

b) It is necessary to bear in mind, in this difficult passage, that the melody is always to be found on the second semi-quaver, thus:

(a $\frac{12}{16}$)
One should, therefore, accentuate it sufficiently to make it easily discernible.

(senza affrettare)

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with the tempo marking *(senza affrettare)* and the dynamic *ff marcatisissimo*. The second system includes the dynamic *sf* and the marking *(ten.)*. The third system features the dynamic *sf* and the instruction *sempre con tutta la forza*, with the word *pesante* appearing below the bass staff. The fourth system continues with the dynamic *sf*. The fifth system includes the dynamic *ff*. The sixth system features a variety of dynamics: *sf*, *p*, *ff*, *sf*, and *p*. The notation includes numerous fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8), slurs, and ties. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

decresc:.....

3 C. a)

ff

ff

sempre *ppp* e dolcissimo

(ppp)

ppp sempre

pp

eco. etc.

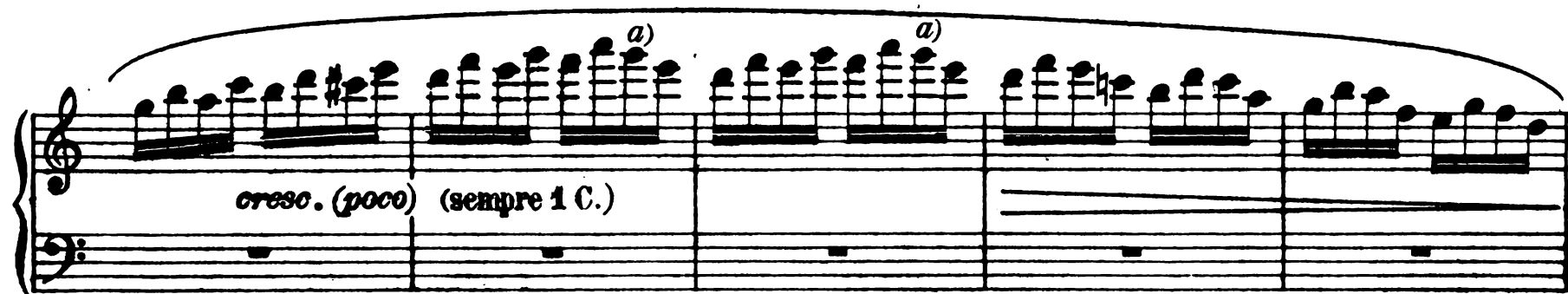
a) Manca qui, sull'originale, il *f*. Credo la migliore questa interpretazione:

a) Le *f* manque ici sur l'original. Cette interprétation me paraît la meilleure:

a) In the original the *f* here is missing. This interpretation seems to me the best:

pp

eco. etc.



a) Vedi prima volta.

a) Voir la première fois.

a) See first time.

p subito

(la melodia marcatissima)

cresc. molto

ff

staccatissimo

ff sempre

(senza affrettare)

sempre f e molto energico

senza pedale

(non leg.)

a) Oppure:

b) Originale: . La disposizione grafica del manoscritto spiega come Beethoven abbia dimenticato il *la*, simmetrico di quello che trovai otto battute oltre.

a) Ou bien:

b) Original: . La disposition graphique du manuscrit explique comment Beethoven ait pu oublier le *la*, symétrique à celui qui se trouve huit mesures plus loin.

a) Or else:

b) Original: . The disposition of the writing in the manuscript explains how Beethoven may have forgotten the *A* which is symmetrical with that to be found eight bars further on.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with various notes and fingerings.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves with various notes and fingerings.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves. Includes the instruction *(non leg.)* and *sempre con molta forza*.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves. Includes the instruction *ten.* and *sf*.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves. Includes the instruction *(sempre senza correre)* and *(sempre forte)*.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. Treble and bass staves. Includes the instruction *ten.* and *sf*.

a) Altre diteggiature:

a) Autre doigté:

a) Another fingering:

Small musical notation example showing a sequence of notes with fingerings.

*la m.d. ben tenuta e legata
(meno piano)*

molto espr. (un poco agitato) *sf*

p subito *sf* *p*

1 Ped. simile

1 C. *pp e tranquillo*

espressivo a)

sempre pp

a) *Espressivo* riguarda non solo la m.s.,

cioè le due note tematiche:

da suonarsi queste con molta sensibilità durante tutto il loro bellissimo «sviluppo», ma pure gli arpeggi della destra, i quali racchiudono, allo stato «latente», la melodia principale.

a) *Espressivo* regarde non seulement la m.g., c'est à dire les deux notes thématique:

etc. qu'il faut jouer avec beau-

coup de sensibilité pendant tout leur admirable «développement», mais aussi les arpegges de la droite qui renferment, à l'état latent, la mélodie principale.

a) *Espressivo* refers not only to the left hand, i.e. the two thematic notes:

etc. which must be played with

much feeling during the whole of their very beautiful «development», but also to the arpeggi in the right hand, which contain, in a latent form, the principal melody.



sempre molto tranquillo.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 5). The left hand has a simple bass line with a few notes. A *pp* dynamic marking is present in the right hand.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with intricate fingerings and accidentals. The left hand has a few notes. A *(pp)* dynamic marking is present in the right hand.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand continues with intricate fingerings and accidentals. The left hand has a few notes. A *(pp)* dynamic marking is present in the right hand. A *(sempre 1 C.)* instruction is present in the right hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with intricate fingerings and accidentals. The left hand has a few notes.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with intricate fingerings and accidentals. The left hand has a few notes. A *3 C. f(poco)* instruction is present in the right hand. A *1 C. pp misterioso* instruction is present in the right hand.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with intricate fingerings and accidentals. The left hand has a few notes. A *(senza cresc.)* instruction is present in the right hand.

1 C.
pp subito

p subito

cresc. molto...
3 C.

(*marcatiss.*) *sf*

ff

staccatiss.

ff sempre

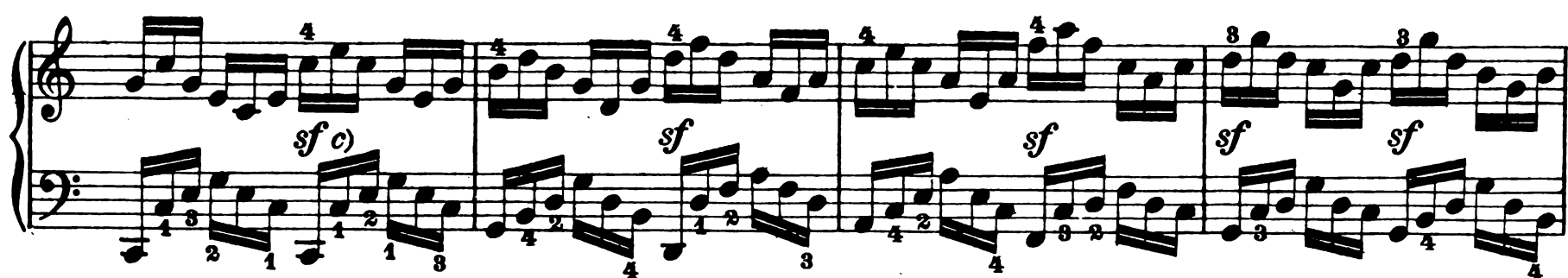
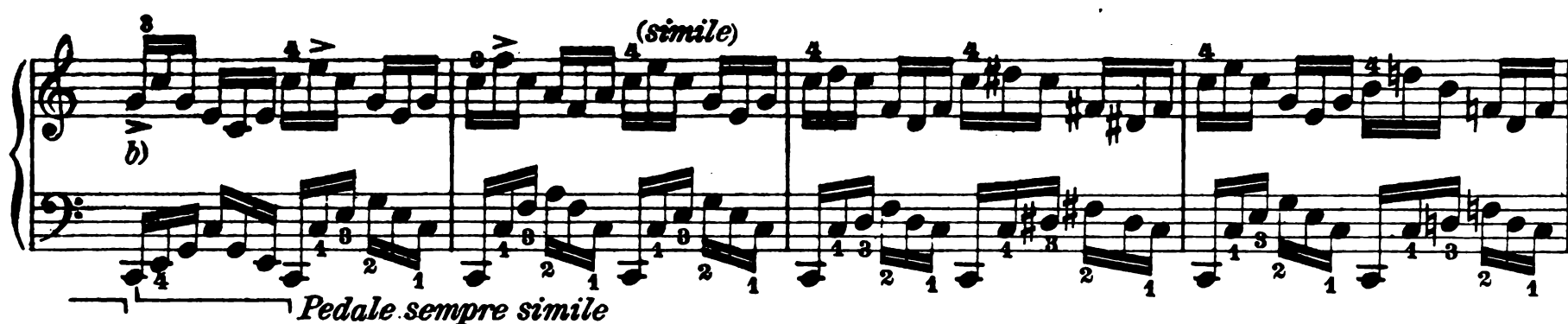
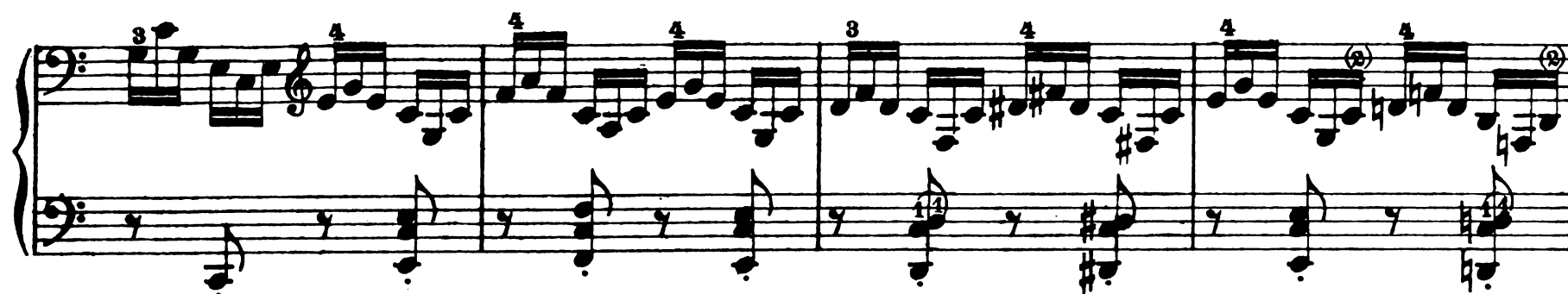
sempre f e molto energico

(*senza pedale*)

a) Vedi nota della prima volta, riguardante il melos del passo.


a) Voir la note de la première fois, concernant le melos du passage.


a) See the note on the first time concerning the «melos» of this passage.



a) Qui, e per le 3 battute e $\frac{1}{2}$ seguenti, la melodia si trova invece sulla prima semicroma di ogni gruppo di sei.


b) La seguente lieve modificazione:


 riuscirebbe di grande vantaggio alla melodia.

c) I cinque primi sf debbono comprendere anche la nota seguente (2^a ) che costituisce la melodia.

a) Ici, et pour les 3 mesures et $\frac{1}{2}$ suivantes, la mélodie se retrouve au contraire sur la première double croche de chaque groupe de six.


b) La légère modification suivante:

 serait de grand avantage pour la mélodie.

c) Les cinq premiers sf doivent comprendre aussi la note suivante (2^{ème} ) qui constitue la mélodie.

a) Here, and for the $3\frac{1}{2}$ bars following, the melody is found on the contrary, on the first semiquaver of each group of six.

b) The following slight modification:

 would be of great advantage for the melody.

(Pedale sempre due volte per ogni misura)

cresc.:.....

senza stringere!

decresc.

1 C. p

pp

ppp

m.d.

m.s.

attacca subito il Prestissimo

a) Le mani femminili troveranno forse più agevole questa diteggiatura:

a) Les mains féminines trouveront peut être plus aisé ce doigté:

a) Feminine hands will perhaps find this fingering easier:

3 C. *f* *pp subito (come lontano)* (avvicinandosi a)

poco a poco 3 C. *f* senza pedale

f

ff

sempre forte 1 C. *sf dolce*

a) Beethoven voleva che il pedale fosse mantenuto per le prime 8 battute e $\frac{1}{2}$ del Prestissimo. Anche sul pianoforte odierno si può rispettare questa sua intenzione, a patto però: 1°) di suonare *pp* (una corda) subito dopo il primo *f*, in modo che ne risulti una sonorità assai confusa per cominciare; 2°) di sollevare adagio il pedale destro durante la linea ----, così da averlo completamente tolto al segno —.

b) Pedale di Beethoven.

a) Beethoven voulait que la pédale fût tenue pendant les 8 premières mesures et $\frac{1}{2}$ du Prestissimo. On peut respecter son intention sur le piano moderne, à condition toutefois: 1°) de jouer *pp* (una corda) tout de suite après le premier *f*, de façon à obtenir une sonorité très confuse pour commencer; 2°) de soulever lentement la pédale droite pendant la ligne ----, pour l'enlever complètement au signe —.

b) Pédale de Beethoven.

a) Beethoven wished the pedal to be sustained for the first 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ bars of the Prestissimo. One can respect his intention on the modern pianoforte, on condition, however, (1) that one plays *pianissimo* (una corda) immediately after the first *f* in such manner as to obtain a very confused sound to begin with; (2) that one raises the right pedal slowly during the line ---- so as to raise it completely at the sign —.

b) Beethoven's pedalling.

Musical notation for piano, featuring complex textures with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The piece includes various dynamic markings and fingerings.

Dynamic markings and performance instructions visible in the score:

- pp* *sempre*
- sf*
- sempre pp*
- ff subito*
- p*
- ff*
- f*
- pp* (*sempre 1 C.*)
- ppp*

Pedal markings are indicated by *a)* below the staves.

a) Pedale di Beethoven.

a) Pédale de Beethoven.

a) Beethoven's pedalling.

Oppure *a)*
Ou bien
Or else

pp (sempre 1 C.)

pp

pp *glissando* (sempre 1 C.)

pp *glissando*

sempre pp

sempre pp

cresc.

pp

3 C.

cresc.

tr
13

f

decresc.

p

a) Non tutti i pianoforti odierni hanno tastiere che consentano il *glissé* pianissimo, nè tutte le mani vi sono atte. Nell'uno come nell'altro caso, è consigliabile la modificazione soprastante qui all'originale, analoga in gran parte a quella preconizzata da H. v. Bülow allo stesso scopo.

a) Le clavier de tous les pianos modernes ne permettent pas le *glissé* pianissimo, et toutes les mains ne peuvent le faire. Dans l'un et dans l'autre cas, il est conseillé de se servir de la modification ajoutée ici à l'original, analogue en grande partie à celle préconisée par H. von Bülow dans le même but.

a) Not all modern pianos have keyboards that admit of a *glissé* pianissimo, nor can all hands produce it. In one case as in the other the modification here added to the original is advisable, *analogous* in great measure to that recommended by H. von Bülow, with the same end in view.

(sempre la melodia un poco marcata)

pp subito e dolcissimo

1 C.

b)

a) Il manoscritto ha qui una nota autografa di Beethoven, ove egli suggeriva le due seguenti «facilità», per coloro che trovassero troppo difficile il trillo:

1) (sic)

2)

(questa è ineseguibile). Se anche tali espedienti non hanno più ragione di esistere per i tecnici odierni, cionondimeno è interessante sapere che nella medesima «nota» l'autore dice «non essere necessario che il trillo sia molto rapido». Riguardo alla figurazione ritmica dei trilli, ripeto che nessuno dei sistemi escogitati dagli uni e dagli altri per misurare il trillo mi sembra raccomandabile. Bisogna soprattutto preoccuparsi di due cose: di suonare con dolcezza la melodia, e di trillare abbastanza rapidamente, ma senza durezza. Per ciò che concerne la nota di attacco dei vari trilli, credo che si debbano cominciare colla nota

superiore quelli del sol:

che i seguenti, cioè quelli del: , debbano invece venire iniziati colla nota principale, a scopo di maggior chiarezza; e

che infine i due ultimi: , si debbano di nuovo attaccare colle note ornamentali, come d'altronde sono notati. Quanto sta qui scritto è dedotto da un accuratissimo studio della grafica originale del passo, grafica caratteristica e riprodotta poco fedelmente nelle varie edizioni.

b) Pedale di Beethoven.

a) Le manuscrit a ici une note autographe de Beethoven où il propose les deux «facilités» suivantes pour ceux qui trouvent trop difficile le trille:

1) (sic)

2)

(inexécutable). Si même la technique moderne ôte toute raison d'être à de pareils expédients, il est intéressant de savoir que dans la même «note» l'auteur dit que le trille n'a pas besoin d'être rapide. Quant à la figuration rythmique du trille, je répète qu'aucun des systèmes proposés par les uns ou les autres pour le mesurer ne me semble recommandable. Il faut surtout se préoccuper de deux choses: de jouer avec douceur la mélodie, et de «triller» assez rapidement, mais sans dureté. Pour ce qui concerne la note d'attaque des différents trilles, je crois qu'il faut commencer par la note

supérieure celui du sol: ; que les suivants, c. à d. ceux des:

, doivent être commencés au contraire par la note principale, et qu'en

fin les deux derniers: et doivent être attaqués de nouveau par la note ornamentale, comme ils sont d'ailleurs notés.

Tout ceci est déduit d'une étude des plus soignées de la disposition graphique originale du passage, disposition caractéristique et reproduite peu fidèlement dans les diverses éditions.

b) Pédale de Beethoven.

a) The manuscript has here an autograph note of Beethoven where he suggests the two following versions as easier for those who find the trill too difficult:

1) (sic)

2)

(impossible of execution). If such expedients have no «raison d'être» for modern technique, it is nevertheless interesting to know that in the same «note» the composer says that «the trill need not be taken too fast». As to the rhythmical form of the trill, I repeat that none of the systems proposed by one or the other for measuring the trill, seems to me to be recommendable. Above all, it is necessary to be careful of two things: to play the melody softly, and to «trill» sufficiently rapidly without making it hard. As to the note of attack of the different trills, I think that one should begin with

upper note that of G ; that the following i. e. those of

, should begin on the contrary, with the principle note; and that

lastly, the two last: should again begin with the ornamental note as they are noted elsewhere.

All that is here written has been deduced from the most careful study of the original writing of the passage, which is characteristic and has not been faithfully reproduced in the various editions.

b) Beethoven's pedalling.

The musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns is presented in a two-staff format. The treble staff features a wavy line, while the bass staff contains a melodic line with fingerings (1, 2, 4) and a dynamic marking of *pp*. The score is divided into four measures, with a large slur spanning the entire piece. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The page number 211 is visible in the top right corner.

The musical score is for the piano introduction and waltz section of 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. It is written for piano and includes a trill in the piano introduction. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, and includes a trill in the piano introduction. The piano introduction is marked 'pp' and features a trill in the right hand. The waltz section begins with a key signature change to B-flat major and a 3/4 time signature. The piano introduction is marked 'pp' and features a trill in the right hand. The waltz section begins with a key signature change to B-flat major and a 3/4 time signature.

Musical score for "The Merry Widow" waltz, measures 1-5. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a piano introduction with a wavy line in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand. Measures 1-5 show the main melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked "accel." and there is a trill in measure 5.

First system of the musical score for 'L'Espresso'. It includes a piano introduction in G major, 3/4 time. The right hand part features a melody with a 'cresc. molto' marking and a trill (tr) in the final measure. The left hand part features a bass line with a triple C (3 C.) marking. The system ends with a repeat sign.

a) Da eseguirsi in uno dei due seguenti modi:

a) A exécuter d'une des deux façons suivantes:

a) To be performed in one of the two manners following:

5 4 2 3 4 2 (5)

etc.
etc.

EOC.
etc.

Oppure
Ou bien
Or else

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/2. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The melody starts on a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The bass line starts on a whole note G2, followed by a half note A2, and then a half note B2. The system ends with a double bar line.

ff *sf* *p* *ff* *sf*

p (*sempre piano*) *cresc.*

f *ff (staccatissimo)*

pp (senza ritardare) 1 C. *ff* 3 C. *f a)* *f a)*

a) È verosimile che questi *f* debbano intendersi come due *sf*. Tale confusione di segni non è rara nei manoscritti di Beethoven.

a) Il est vraisemblable que ces *f* soient plutôt deux *sf*. Une pareille confusion de signes n'est pas rare dans les manuscrits de Beethoven.

a) It is probable that these *f*'s should be rather two *sf*. Such a confusion of signs is not rare in the manuscripts of Beethoven.

SONATA

Op. 54.

*Composta nel 1805,
pubblicata in aprile 1806
presso il "Bureau des arts
et de l'industrie", di Lipsia.*

In tempo di Minuetto ♩ = 104-108

22.

p con grazia

sempre cantabile

(p)

cresc.

p

E.R. 2

4321 (a)

4321 (a)

(p)

cresc.

ped. come sopra

(senza affrett.) *f*

sempre *f* e stacc.

senza ped.

sempre stacc. e forte

sempre simile

sempre *f*

(sempre stacc.)

senza dim.

(a) L'edizione originale aveva questo "gruppetto-mordente" che si incontra pure in altri lavori di B.: nell'Op. 78, nella Sonata per Violoncello Op. 5, N.º 2 e nella Sonata per Violino Op. 12, N.º 1. Esso si dovrà eseguire così:

(più agevole):

(a) L'édition originale avait ici ce "gruppetto-mordant," qu'on rencontre aussi dans d'autres oeuvres de B.: dans l'Op. 78, dans la Sonate pour Violoncelle Op. 5, N.º 2, et dans la Sonate pour Violon Op. 12, N.º 1.

On doit l'exécuter ainsi:

ou bien (plus facile):

(a) The original edition had here this "turn-mordent" which is also to be met with in other works of Beethoven: - in Op. 28, in the Sonata for Violoncello, in the Sonata for Violin, Op. 12, N.º 1. It should be played thus:

or (easier) thus:

e staccato *f* *sem.*

pre staccato *sf*

sempre simile *(a)* *sf*

sf *(senza dim.)* *p subito*

più p

(a) Quasi tutte le edizioni antiche e moderne hanno questa versione erronea:
 Presque toutes les éditions anciennes et modernes ont cette version erronée:
 Nearly all the ancient and modern editions have this erroneous version:

1 Corda

decresc.

pp

cresc.

m.d.

m.s.

3 Corde

p

pp

p dolce

(p)

ped. come la prima volta

cresc.

sf

p

(sempre p)

(a)

(legg.)

(p)

creso.

sf

p

sempre p

ooo.
etc.

(a) Per agevolare il legato in questa difficilissima battuta, uso ed insegno da tempo la seguente versione:

Pour faciliter le legato dans cette mesure si difficile, j'emploie et j'enseigne la version suivante:

In order to facilitate the *legato* in this most difficult bar, I employ and teach the following version:

Musical score for piano, page 219. The score is written for piano (p) and includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, notes, rests, and fingerings. The piece features a "leggero" section and a "cresc." (crescendo) section. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like "fp" (fortissimo piano). The piece concludes with a trill (tr) and a final note.

Esempio ritmico
Exemple rythmique
Rhythmical example

trm *dim.* *rit. molto* *a tempo*

Adagio Tempo I.

242
mezza voce

p *dolce assai*

(il basso molto p)

il basso marcato

cresc. *ff*

Oppure:
Ou bien:
Or:

decresc. *pp* *dim.*

(a) Per questo segno vedi finale Op. 53 e prefazione.

(a) Pour ce signe voir le finale de l'Op. 53 et la préface.

(a) For this sign see the finale of Op. 53 and the preface.

Allegretto ♩ = 138

dolce

p dolce

sfp

sfp

cresc.

p subito

sf

sf

cresc.

p subito cresc.

f dim:.....

1. 2.

p

tr (a)

(a) Il trillo senza finale, cioè come lo scrisse l'autore.

(a) Le trille sans terminaison, c'est à dire comme l'écrivit l'auteur.

(a) The trill without an ending, as the composer wrote it.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes dynamics *p* and *sfz*. The second system includes *p*. The third system includes *p* and *cresc.*. The fourth system includes *f* and *marcato*. The fifth system includes *f*. The sixth system includes *f*. Fingering numbers are provided for many of the notes throughout the piece.

(a) Altra diteggiatura: ecc.

Questa ha la mia preferenza, ma è consigliabile soltanto agli esecutori avanzati.

(a) Autre doigté: etc.

Celui-ci a ma préférence, mais il n'est recommandable qu'aux exécutants avancés.

(a) Another fingering: etc.

This has my preference, but is recommended only to advanced players.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, featuring six systems of staves. The notation is complex, with many fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5 and dynamic markings such as *p*, *sf*, *sfz*, *cresc.*, and *ff*. The piece is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and phrasing marks. The first system has a *p* marking in the bass and *sf* in the treble. The second system has *p* in the treble and *sfz* in the bass. The third system has *sf* in the bass. The fourth system has *cresc.* in the bass and *ff* in the treble. The fifth system has *ff* in the bass and *p* in the treble. The sixth system has *sf* in the bass and *ff* in the treble. The notation is dense and technical, typical of a high-level piano score.

p *sf* *p* *sf* *sfz* *p* *sf* *cresc.* *ff* *p* *sf* *ff* *sf* *ff*

espressivo
fp

1 C.

espress. sempre

(sempre piano)

(sempre senza affrett.)

(p) (sempre 1 C.)

(sempre espr.)

(sempre p)

cresc.

(senza ped.)

3 C.

p

f

p

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation is highly technical, featuring numerous fingerings (numbers 1-5) and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings like 1 3 2 4, 1 3 2 4, 1 3, and 3 1 4 2 3 1 4 2. Bass clef has a supporting line with fingerings like 1 5 4 1 5 4 1, 5 2, and 5 2 3 1 5 2 3 1. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc:.....*.
- System 2:** Treble clef continues the melodic line with fingerings like 3 1 4 1 3 1 4 2, 3 1 4 2 3 1 4 2, 4 2 5 1 4 2 5 3, and 4 2 3 1 4 2 3 1. Bass clef has fingerings like 5 2 3 1 5 2 3 1, 5 2 3 1 5 2 3 1, 5 2 4 2 3 1 2 1, 3 1 4 2 5 1 2, and 1 2 3 4 5. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*.
- System 3:** Treble clef has fingerings like 2 5 1 5 1 1 5, 1 2 3 4 5, 2 5 1 4 1 1 5, and 4 2 3 4 5. Bass clef has fingerings like 5 4 5 4 5 4 5, 3 1 5 1 2 5, and 3 1 5 1 2 5. Dynamics include *f*.
- System 4:** Treble clef has fingerings like 1 2 3 4 5, 1 2 3 4 5, 4 2 3 1 4 2 3 1, 4 2 3 1 4 2 3 1, 5 2 3 4 5, and 5. Bass clef has fingerings like 5 4 3 2 1, 2 3 4 5, 3 2 5 1 3 2, 3 2 1 3 2 1, 3 2 1 3 2 1, and 4. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*.
- System 5:** Treble clef has fingerings like 4 2 3 1 4 2 3 1, 4 2 3 1 4 2 3 1, 4 2 3 1 4 2 3 1, and 4 2 3 1 4 2 3 1. Bass clef has fingerings like 3 2 5 1 3 2, 3 2 1 3 2 1, 3 2 1 3 2 1, and 3 2 1 3 2 1. Dynamics include *p*.
- System 6:** Treble clef has fingerings like 1 5 1 2 3, 1 5 1 2 3, 1 5 1 2 3, and 1 5 1 2 3. Bass clef has fingerings like 5 1 2 3 4, 5 1 2 3 4, 5 1 2 3 4, and 5 1 2 3 4. Dynamics include *f*, *sf*, and *marcato*.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat).

System 1: Starts with *p subito*. The first staff has a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4. The second staff has a series of eighth notes with fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

System 2: Continues the eighth-note pattern. The first staff has fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4. The second staff has fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

System 3: Starts with *cresc.* and ends with *sf*. The first staff has a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4. The second staff has a series of eighth notes with fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

System 4: Starts with *sf* and ends with *p subito*. The first staff has a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4. The second staff has a series of eighth notes with fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

System 5: Starts with *espress.* and ends with *(poco dim.)*. The first staff has a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4. The second staff has a series of eighth notes with fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

System 6: Starts with *cresc.* and ends with *pp*. The first staff has a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4. The second staff has a series of eighth notes with fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

(a) Anche questo trillo dev'essere eseguito senza finale.

(a) Ce trille aussi doit être exécuté sans terminaison.

(a) This trill also should be played without an ending.

Più allegro ♩ = 160

(a) L'edizione di d'Albert ha questa battuta e la seguente, nella m.d., conformi all'edizione originale, la quale era testu-

almente:  ecc.
(++ mancavano le legature)

Però le battute seguenti, colle parti invertite, dimostrano esaurientemente l'errore primitivo. Perciò non ho creduto di adottare la versione di d'Albert.

(a) L'édition de d'Albert donne cette mesure et la suivante conformes à l'original pour la m.d.: textuellement ceci:

 etc.
(++ les liaisons manquaient)

Pourtant les mesures suivantes, avec les parties interverties, démontrent absolument l'erreur primitive. Aussi n'ai-je pas cru devoir adopter la version de d'Albert.

(a) E. d'Albert's edition gives this bar and the following to the right hand, in accordance with the original edition, which

was textually thus:  etc.
(++ the ties were missing)

However, the following bars, with the parts inverted, demonstrate the initial error. For this reason I have decided not to adopt d'Albert's version.

SONATA

dedicata al Conte Francesco von Brunswick

Op. 57.

Composta nel 1803-04,
pubblicata in febbraio 1807
presso il "Bureau des arts
et de l'industrie" di Lipsia.

Allegro assai ♩. = 126
(sottovoce e misterioso)

23. *pp*

1 C.

(pp)

(espr.)

poco ritard. - 3 - 4 - - - a tempo

pp *f subito*

3 Corde

(a) Tutte le ♩ (senza eccezione alcuna) precedenti i trilli di questo pezzo vanno eseguite in battere, cioè coincidendo esattamente coll'accordo sottostante. È ovvio insistere sull'indispensabilità espressiva di questa interpretazione, corroborata da mille ragioni storiche, estetiche e tecniche.

(a) Toutes les ♩ précédant les trilles de ce morceau (sans aucune exception) doivent être exécutées sur les temps, c'est à dire en coïncidant exactement avec l'accord correspondant. Il est inutile d'insister sur la nécessité expressive de cette interprétation, appuyée sur mille raisons historiques, esthétiques et techniques.

(a) All the ♩ preceding the trills of this piece (without any exception) must be played on the beat, that is to say, by coinciding exactly with the corresponding chord. It is unnecessary to insist on this interpretation, which the expression demands, and which is supported by a thousand considerations, historical, technical and æsthetic.

(a)

con molta forza

sf

(b)

pp
1 C.

ff marcatissimo
3 C.

p
1 C.

ff marcatissimo

1 C.

p

ff

3 C.

p

1 C.

(agitato)

2 2 2

3 5 1 2 2

(a) Sono assai raccomandabili le seguenti modificazioni:

m.d.
r.h. 4 5 5 2 5 2

m.s. (sopra)
m.g. (au dessus)
l.h. (above)

ecc.
etc.

(a) Les modifications suivantes sont très recommandables:

oppure:
ou bien:
or else:

(a) The following modifications are much to be recommended:

m.d.
2 1 4 2 5 2

m.s.

ecc.
etc.

(b) Non si debbono marcare i quarti di questa battuta, nè delle analoghe quattro seguenti! Tale ingenuo accento nuocerebbe al grandioso disordine ritmico del periodo.

(b) Il ne faut pas marquer les temps de cette mesure, ni des mesures analogues qui suivent! Un accent aussi naïf nuirait au grandiose désordre rythmique de cette période.

E.R.2

(b) Neither in this bar, nor in the similar bars following should the beats be marked. Such ingenuous accentuation would destroy the grand rhythmical disorder of this passage.

sempre molto espress.

(sempre 1 C.) *p*

(sopra la m.d.)

sf *p* *dimin.*

(poco allargando) *ten.* *pp*

(tranquillo e nobile)

(Meno mosso) ♩. = 108 a) *3 ben legato*

(sempre 1 C.) *dolce*

cresc. *p subito*

(a) E quasi superfluo ricordare che il secondo tema di questo "allegro" non può non venir suonato alquanto più lento del primo (vedi prefazione).

(a) Il est presque superflu de rappeler qu'il est impossible de ne pas jouer le second thème de cet allegro un peu plus lentement que le premier (voir la préface).

(a) It is almost superfluous to remind the student that it is impossible not to play the second theme of this *allegro* a little slower than the first (see preface).

espress. *legatissimo*

f sf p m.d. m.s. pp sempre senza affrettare (sempre 1 C.)

senza cresc.

(Di nuovo allegro assai)
molto marcato

3 C. *f improvvisamente*

ff simile

f

ff simile sf

(a) La versione originale di questa battuta era:

(a) La version originale de cette mesure était:

(a) The original version of this bar was:

Però, dietro l'esempio di Klindworth, ho creduto doveroso di sostituirvi la presente modificazione che rende la battuta simmetrica colla sua ulteriore ripetizione in Fa min. Errore del manoscritto? oppure antichi scrupoli di ordine pianistico? Non so; ma nell'uno come nell'altro caso la rettificazione s'impone da sè.

Pourtant, suivant l'exemple de Klindworth, j'ai cru devoir y substituer la présente modification qui rend la mesure symétrique à sa répétition ultérieure en Fa min. Erreur du manuscrit? Antiques scrupules d'ordre pianistiques? Je ne sais; mais dans l'un ou l'autre cas la rectification s'impose.

Following the example of Klindworth, however, I have felt obliged to substitute the present modification here given, which makes the bar symmetrical with its final repetition in F minor. An error in the manuscript? Or scruples of a pianistic order of bygone days? I do not know; but in one case or the other the rectification justifies itself.

(b) Degna di nota la soppressione del classico ritornello di primo tempo, la quale si riscontra qui per la prima volta (eccezzuate le due Sonate Op. 27, ove però il primo tempo non è di forma tradizionale). Ritroveremo ancora questa innovazione nelle Sonate Op. 90, 101, 109, 110.

(b) Il faut noter la suppression de la classique reprise de premier mouvement qui se rencontre ici pour la première fois (exception faite pour les deux Sonates Op. 27 dans lesquelles d'ailleurs le premier mouvement n'est pas de forme traditionnelle). Nous retrouverons cette innovation dans les Sonates Op. 90, 101, 109, 110.

(b) The suppression of the classical "repetition of the first movement" is worthy of note. It is here met with for the first time (with the exception of the two Sonatas Op. 27 in which, however, the first movement is not in the traditional form). We shall again come across this innovation in Sonatas Op. 90, 101, 109, 110.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature. It features a trill in the right hand and a sustained bass line. Dynamics include *(p)* and *(sempre 1 C.)*.
 The second system continues the trill and includes a *(p)* dynamic marking. The third system features a *(p)* dynamic and a *f marcatis-* instruction. The fourth system is marked *(f)* and includes the instruction *simile*. The fifth system is marked *non legato*. The sixth system is marked *(sempre forte e risoluto)*.
 The notation includes various musical symbols such as trills, slurs, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

(sempre molto forte)

(a)

sf (*ff*)₃

espress. $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$

fp sempre agitato

(p)

sf

1 C.

(a) È da osservarsi che il basso:

sembra racchiudere
allo stato latente il motivo:

Questa osservazione può essere utile
per il conseguimento della giusta es-
pressione.

(a) Il est à remarquer que la basse:

paratt renfermer à
l'état latent le motif:

Cette observation peut être utile pour la
recherche de la juste expression.

(a) It should be noticed that the bass:

seems to contain in its
latent form the motive:

This observation may be helpful towards
the discovery of the right expression.

sempre molto espr.

p

4/2 (sempre 1 C.)

sf

dim.

p

(Calmando) molto espress.

pp

3 C. cresc.....

(Meno mosso)

(nobilmente)

f

1 C. p dolce

cresc.....

3 C.

f

(senza dim.) p subito

cresc.

stringendo

f *sempre più f*

ff con tutta la forza

(a) *la parte inferiore sempre marcatissima*

Versione per la tastiera moderna:
Version pour le clavier moderne:
Version for the modern keyboard:

(a) Riesce assai vantaggioso, per l'intensità dinamica, di prendere la prima nota colla m.d., tenendola, beninteso, col pedale destro:



(a) Il est très avantageux, pour l'intensité dynamique, de prendre la première note avec la m.d. (en la tenant, bien entendu, avec la pédale droite):



(a) It is of great advantage, for the dynamic intensity, to take the first note with the right hand (sustaining it, of course, with the right pedal):



simile

(a) *ff* (*feroce*)

ritornando....al....

sfp *dimin:.....*

1 3 2 1 3 2 simile

(a) Io uso e raccomando questa modifi-
zione:

(a) *J'emploie et je recommande cette mo-
dification:*

(a) I make use of, and recommend, this
modification:

(*martellato*)

ff (*feroce*)

N.B. Non è indispensabile misurare rigidamente il tremolo, purchè lo si eseguisca molto denso e *ff*.

N.B. Il n'est pas indispensable de mesurer rigoureusement le tremolo, pourvu qu'on l'exécute très serré et *ff*.

(*Ed.*) *N.B.* It is not absolutely necessary to "measure" rigorously the tremolo, provided that it is played very rapidly and *ff*.

(*ritornando al tempo primo*)

vfp *dimin:.....*

1 C.

ecc. etc.

1 3 2 1 3 2 1

..... I. Tempo

1 C.

pp (tenebroso e confuso)

(sempre *pp*)

simili

(a)

(*sf poco* )

crescendo poco a poco

espress.
(*m.d.*)

3 C.

cresc. molto.....

(molto marcato, quasi timpani)

simile

(a) Questo *sf* è di Liszt. Mi sembra che non si possa farne a meno.


(a) Ce *sf* est de Liszt. Il me semble qu'on ne peut s'en passer.

(a) This *sf* is by Liszt. It seems to me that one cannot dispense with it.

[illegible]


(a) Vedi nota (b) nella seconda pagina.

(b) L' aspra,così espressiva dissonanza

 , risultante qui dall' appog-
giatura del trillo, basta da sola a giu-
stificare quanto sta detto nella nota (a),
alla prima pagina di questa Sonata.


(a) Voir la note (b) de la seconde page.

(b) *L'âpre dissonance, si expressive*

 , résultant ici de l'appogiature du trille, suffit à justifier ce qui est dit dans la note (a) de la première page de cette Sonate.

(a) See note (b) on the second page.

(b) The harsh dissonance, which is so ex-

pressive , resulting from the appoggiatura of the trill, is alone sufficient to justify what has been said in note (a) of the first page of this Sonate.

sf *p* *dim.*

pp *ten.* *(poco allargando)*

tranquillo e nobile


(Meno mosso)
(sempre 1 C.)
dolce e molto piano

cresc. *P subito*

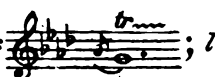
espress. *trm* *trm* *legatissimo*

f *sf* *m.d.* *pp sempre senza affrettare (sempre 1 C.)*


(a) Il manoscritto non porta qui l'appoggiatura. Trattasi visibilmente di una omissione. Bülow segna:

; a me sembra invece infinitamente preferibile il Fa#, perchè simmetrico della prima volta ed assai più nobile ed espressivo del La.

(a) Le manuscrit ne porte pas ici l'appoggiature. Il s'agit visiblement d'un oubli. Bülow indique:

; le Fa# au contraire me semble infiniment préférable, parce que symétrique de la première fois et beaucoup plus noble et plus expressif que le La.

(a) The manuscript does not contain here the appoggiatura. Obviously it is a question of omission. Bülow indicates:

; on the contrary to me the F# is infinitely preferable, because the symmetry of the "first time" is much more noble and expressive than the A.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely in the key of B-flat major or D-flat major, as indicated by the two flats in the key signature. The notation is arranged in six systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs).

System 1: The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth-note triplets. The bass staff has a whole note chord. A dynamic marking *senza cresc.* is present. A first ending bracket leads to a second ending in the bass staff, marked *m. 6.* with a sequence of eighth notes.

System 2: The second system starts with a tempo and articulation change: *(di nuovo allegro assai) marcatissimo*. The treble staff features a series of eighth-note chords with a *f* (forte) dynamic. The bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. A *f improvvisamente* marking is placed over the bass staff.

System 3: The third system continues the eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff. The treble staff has a series of eighth-note chords. A *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic is marked. A *simile* marking is placed over the treble staff. A first ending bracket leads to a second ending in the bass staff, marked *sf* (sforzando).

System 4: The fourth system continues the eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff. The treble staff has a series of eighth-note chords. A *f* dynamic is marked. A *simile* marking is placed over the treble staff. A first ending bracket leads to a second ending in the bass staff, marked *sf*.

System 5: The fifth system continues the eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff. The treble staff has a series of eighth-note chords. A *ff* dynamic is marked. A *simile* marking is placed over the treble staff. A first ending bracket leads to a second ending in the bass staff, marked *sf*.

System 6: The sixth system continues the eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff. The treble staff has a series of eighth-note chords. A *ff* dynamic is marked. A *simile* marking is placed over the treble staff. A first ending bracket leads to a second ending in the bass staff, marked *sf*.

The notation includes numerous fingerings (numbers 1-5), slurs, and articulations (accents, staccato marks). The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.

(senza ritardare, ma tranquillo)

p dolce

1 C.

cresc.

sf

sf

ff con molta forza

sempre ff

simile

sempre più forte

simile

This system contains two staves of music. The upper staff features a series of eighth-note chords with fingerings 2, 5, 4, 5, 2, 5, 4, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5. The lower staff has a corresponding bass line with fingerings 5, 2, 1, 5, 2, 1, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5. Brackets indicate phrasing, and the word 'simile' appears above the first measure and below the last measure of the system.

8

sempre simile

This system continues the musical piece. The upper staff has a dotted line with the number '8' above it, indicating an eighth-note pattern. The lower staff continues the bass line. A bracket labeled 'sempre simile' spans the first measure of the system.

Oppure:
Ou bien:
Or else:

con tutta la forza

ff (con tutta la forza)

This system presents an alternative section. It begins with the text 'Oppure: Ou bien: Or else:'. The upper staff has a dotted line with the number '8' above it. The lower staff has a dotted line with the number '8' above it. The first measure of the lower staff is marked *ff* (con tutta la forza). The system includes complex fingerings and a crescendo line.

ff

ff

This system continues the alternative section. It features two systems of staves. The upper staff has a dotted line with the number '8' above it. The lower staff has a dotted line with the number '8' above it. Both systems are marked *ff* and include complex fingerings and a crescendo line.

(a) Questo — è assai enigmatico. Io sono ognor più convinto che l'intenzione di

Beethoven fosse questa:

e suggerisco agli altri questa mia idea, onde ciascuno possa usarne, se essa gli appare giusta.

(a) Ce — est très énigmatique. Je suis de plus en plus convaincu que l'intention

de Beethoven était:

et je suggère aux autres cette idée, pour que chacun puisse en profiter, si elle lui semble juste.

(a) This — is very puzzling. I am more and more of the conviction that Beetho-

ven's intention was this:

and I suggest this to others, so that each may draw advantage from it, if he thinks it justifiable.

Più allegro = 160

3 C. *ff* *(molto agitato)* *p*

p

The musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns is presented in a two-staff format. The top staff is for the piano, and the bottom staff is for the harp. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part begins with a melodic line in the right hand, accompanied by chords in the left hand. The harp part provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'cresc.' (crescendo) and 'sf' (sforzando). The piece is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the overall structure is indicated by a large bracket at the bottom.

[illegible]

5
4
2
1

sf

sf

sf

sf

simile

sf sf (a) (b) (c)

ff p dimin. (sotto) 5 3 5 3 simile

1 C. (sino alla fine) 5 3 5 1 4 2 4 2 4 1 5 3 5 3 simile

(pochissimo rall.) pp più p morendo ppp

(a) Mi sembra più drammatico, più impressionante di fare qui un *mf* (od anche *p*) subito, e crescere quindi le tre battute sino al *ff*.

(b) Più adatto per mani piccole:

(c) Idem:

(d) Da Bülow: ecc.

(a) Il me semble plus dramatique, plus impressionnant, de faire ici un *mf* (ou même *p*) subito, et d'augmenter ensuite les trois mesures suivantes jusqu'au *ff*.

(b) Pour les petites mains:

(c) Idem:

(d) D'après Bülow: etc.

(a) It seems to me more dramatic and more expressive to make here a *mf* (or even a *p*) subito and in the three following bars to make a crescendo up to *ff*.

(b) Better adapted for small hands:

(c) Idem:

(d) After Bülow: etc.

Var. II. (sempre l'istesso tempo)

p legatissimo

sf *p*

1. 2.

Var. III. (Pochissimo più mosso) = 112

sf (poco) *sf adom.*

piano e molto leggero

senza pedale

sf *f (non molto)*

sf (sempre sf poco) *f*

a) La raccomandazione bülowniana, di suonare cioè nel seguente modo la m.d. della

2^a variazione:

è resa superflua dall'uso odierno del pedale.

b) La legatura dei la figura omessa, per visibile errore, sull'autografo.

a) La recommandation de Bülow de jouer de la façon suivante la m.d. dans la 2^{ème}

variation:

est rendue superflue par l'usage moderne de la pédale.

b) La liaison des la est omise, visiblement par erreur, dans le manuscrit autographe.

a) Bülow's recommendation to play in the following manner the right hand in the 2nd

variation:

is reduced superfluous by the modern employment of the pedal.

b) The tie binding the two A's is omitted, obviously by mistake, in the autograph.

Musical notation for piano, featuring five systems of staves. The notation includes various fingerings, dynamics (*p*, *f*, *sf*, *ff*, *dolce*), and articulation marks. The key signature is B-flat major. The first system has a *(p)* dynamic and *sf* markings. The second system has *(p)* and *f*. The third system has *(p)* and *sf*. The fourth system has *sf* and *cresc.* The fifth system has *(ten.)*, *ff*, *sf*, and *dolce* markings.

a) Modificazione che uso da parecchi anni:

a) Modification que j'emploie depuis plusieurs années:

a) A modification that I use since a number of years:

A small musical notation snippet showing a few notes with fingerings and a "ecc. etc." marking.

(p) *sf* (ten.) *cresc.* *sf* *sf* *Tempo I°* *p dolce* *dim.* *(sf)* *(sf)* *(espressivo, quasi violoncello)* *espress.* *(sempre p)* *(espressivo)* *sfp* *ecc. etc.* *espress.* *sf* *p* *pp misterioso* *ff* *attacca l'Allegro*

a) *m.s.* *(rapidissimo)* *ecc.* Il mano.

scritto porta l'indicazione «secco» per questo secondo arpeggio. Ciò significa che Beethoven lo esigeva strappato (oltreché *ff*). La presente modificazione permetterà un accento più violento.

a) *m.g.* *(rapidissimo)* *etc.* Le manu.

écrit porte l'indication «secco» pour ce second arpège. Cela signifie que Beethoven le voulait arraché (autre que *ff*). La présente modification permettra un accent plus violent.

a) *l.h.* *(rapidissimo)* *etc.* The ma.

nuscript has the indication «secco» for this second arpeggio. This signifies that Beethoven wished the chord to be broken off (apart from *ff*). The modification here given will permit of a more violent accent.

Allegro ma non troppo ♩ = 138-144

ff marcatissimo

simile

p

cresc.

a)..... f

simile

dim.

pp sotto voce

dim.

a) La seguente modificazione dinamica (dovuta a Bülow) è oggi indiscussa ed accettata anche dagli spiriti più conservatori:

a) La suivante modification dynamique (due à Bülow) est aujourd'hui indiscutée et acceptée par les esprits les plus conservateurs:

a) The following dynamic modification (due to Bülow) is now-adays undisputed and accepted by the most conservative minds:

f

ff

dim.

pp ecc. etc.

espress.

la m.d. molto P e accompagnante

espr.

espr. e dolente

(forte)

molto espress.

a) Si può ottenere un'espressività più intensa, più lamentosa, legando la nota bas-

sa, cioè: 1. 2.

N.B. in questo secondo caso, la modificazio-
ne non deve alterare nell'esecutore il con-
cetto ideale della figurazione melodica del-
la seconda parte: il sol continua a risolver-
si sul fa. La legatura inferiore è una modi-
ficazione di ordine puramente pianistico.

a) On peut obtenir une expression plus in-
tense, plus plaintive, en liant la note basse

ainsi: 1. 2.

N.B. dans ce second cas, la modification ne doit
pas altérer chez l'exécutant la conception i-
déale de la figurazione mélodique de la se-
conde partie: le sol continue à se résoudre
sur le fa. La liaison inférieure est une mo-
dification d'ordre purement pianistique.

a) A more intense and plaintive expression
may be obtained by on the bass-note, thus:

etc.

N.B. in this second example, the modification
should not alter for the player the ideal con-
ception of the melodic figurazione of the se-
cond part; the G is still to be resolved on
the F. The connection below is a modification
of a purely pianistic order.

sfp

sfp

(f)

(p)

espress. e marcato

sfp

sfp

sfp

(f)

molto espress.

f subito e risoluto

sf

a)

sf

a) Il secondo accordo *non sf* (sebbene forte).
Idem per tutti i casi analoghi che seguono.

a) Le second accord *non sf* (bien que fort).
Idem pour tous les cas analogues qui suivent.

a) The second chord *not sf* (although forte).
The same for all the similar cases that follow.

(ten.) *sf* (ten.) *sf*

ff

pp (sottovoce)
4 Corda

cresc.:.....
3 Corde

espress.

sf *sf* *(f)* *p*

a) Si osservi il \flat del la, il quale era invece \sharp due e sei battute prima nella stessa scala.

a) A remarquer le \flat du la, qui était au contraire \sharp deux et six mesures avant dans la même gamme.

a) Notice the \flat of the A, which was on the contrary \sharp two and six bars before and in the same scale.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The key signature has two flats. The piece features complex passages with many slurs and ties. Dynamic markings include *f* (*brillante e con forza*), *cresc.*, *espressivo, con dolore*, *sfp*, *sf*, and *(p)*. There are also specific performance instructions like *a)* and *(p)*.

a) L'interpretazione di questo passo è difficilissima. Raccomando particolarmente di non esagerare gli sforzati. Mai si deve perdere di vista il carattere espressivo, appassionato, ma cantabile soprattutto, dell'intero frammento, tanto mirabile per la sua dolorosa «umanità».

a) L'interprétation de ce passage est très difficile. Je recommande particulièrement de ne pas exagérer les «sforzati». Jamais il ne faut perdre de vue le caractère expressif, passionné, mais surtout cantabile du fragment tout entier, si admirable pour sa douloureuse «humanité».

a) The interpretation of this passage is very difficult. I particularly recommend that the *sforzati* be not exaggerated. One should never lose sight of the expressive, passionate, but above all *cantabile* character of the whole fragment, so admirable for its sorrowful «humanity».

First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a series of chords and single notes, with dynamic markings *f*, *sf*, and *più forte*. There are also some slurs and accents.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff with various musical notations, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. There are also some fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

Oppure
Ou bien
Or else.

Third system of the musical score. It includes a vocal line with lyrics "Oppure", "Ou bien", and "Or else." and a piano accompaniment. The piano part has dynamic markings *ff* and *p*. There are also some slurs and accents.

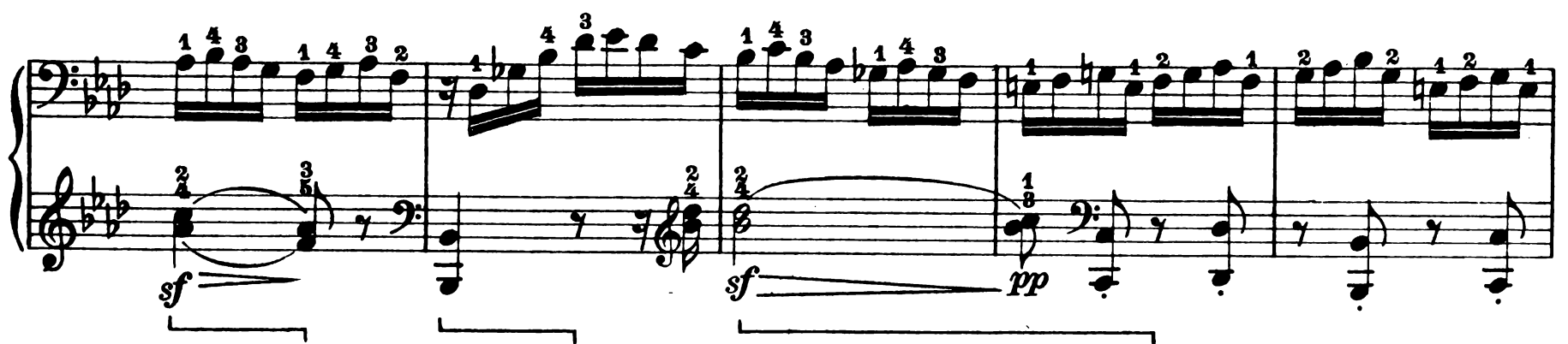
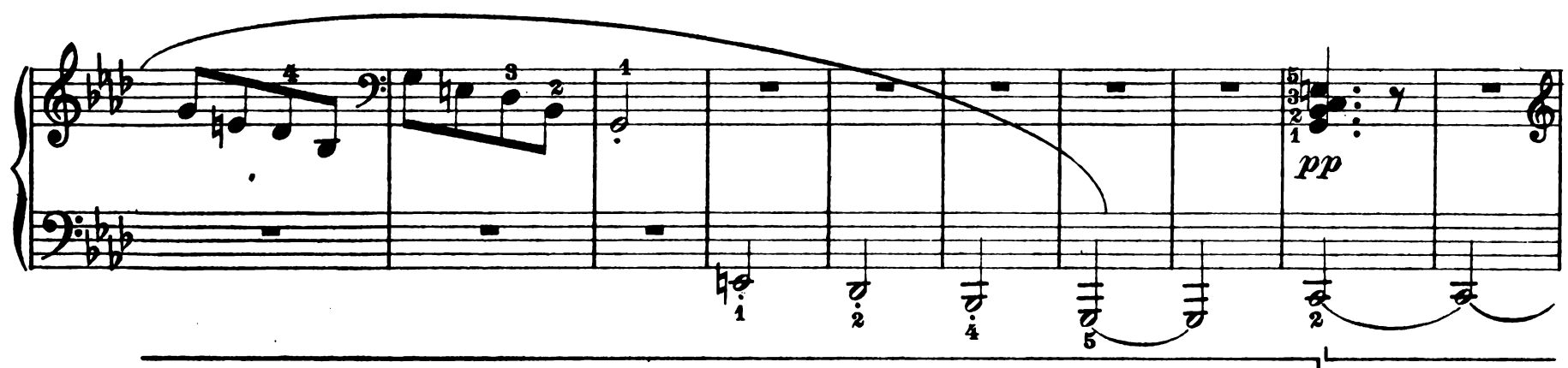
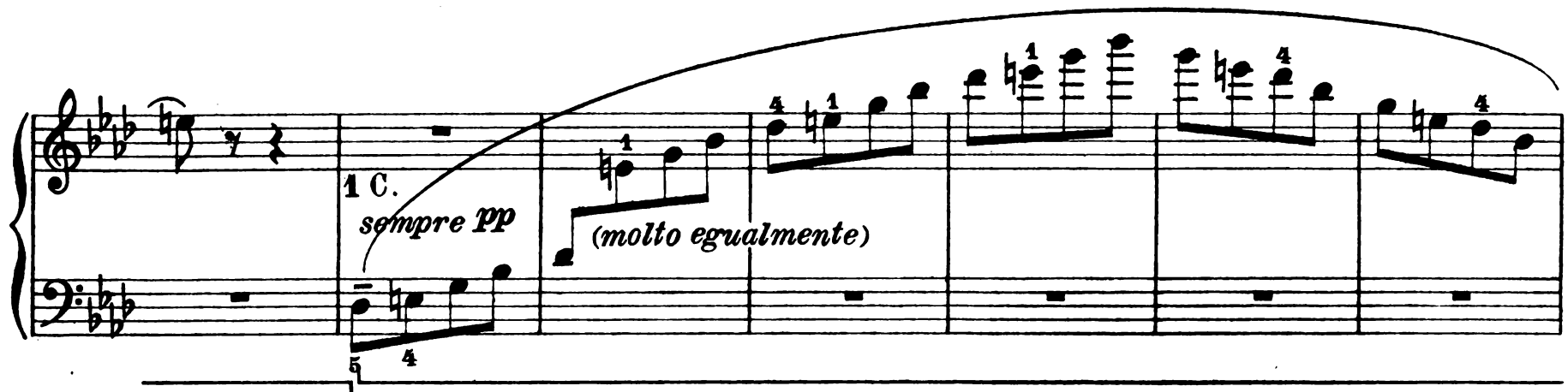
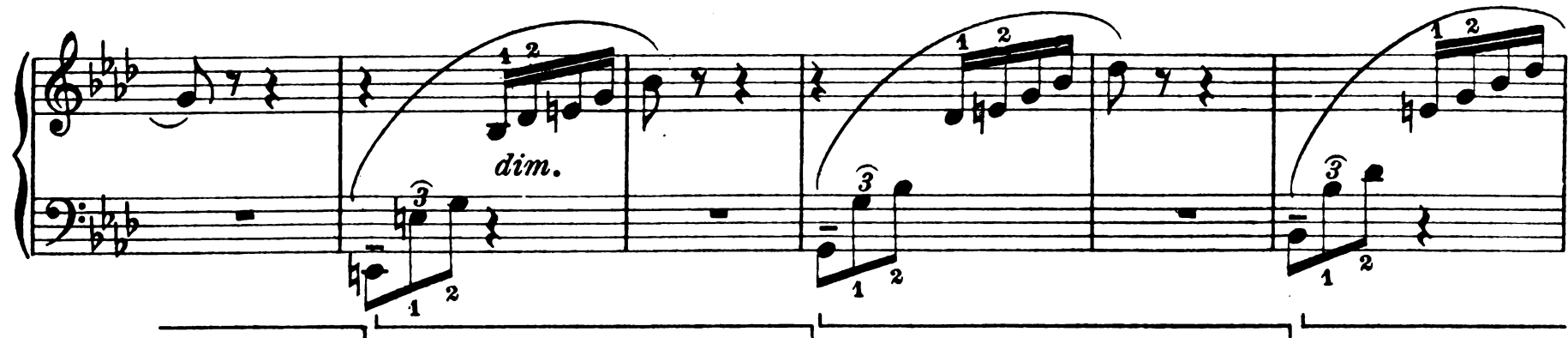
Fourth system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff with various musical notations, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. There are also some fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

Fifth system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff with various musical notations, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. There are also some fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

Sixth system of the musical score. It includes a vocal line with the instruction "(con impeto)" and a piano accompaniment. The piano part has dynamic markings *ff* and *p*. There are also some slurs and accents.

Seventh system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff with various musical notations, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. There are also some fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

(la nota bassa sempre
un poco marcata)



a) Questi due *do* sono legati, sull'autografo di Parigi. La ripetizione che hanno tutte quante le edizioni è quindi erronea.

a) Ces deux *ut* sont liés, sur le manuscrit autographe de Paris. La répétition que donnent toutes les éditions est donc erronée.

a) These two *C's* are tied, in the autograph manuscript of Paris. The repetition given by all other editions is therefore erroneous.

(molto espressivo quasi singhiozzando)

(p) *mp* *mf* *p* *b)* *1 C.* *espress. e dolente* *Pedale come la prima volta*

rit:..... *a tempo* *(la m.d. pp)*

(pp) *(espr.)* *sf* *(p)* *(espr.)* *sf* *molto espress.* *sf* *3 C.*

Oppure (più agevole):
 a) Ou bien (plus facile):
 Or else (easier):

p *ecc.* *etc.*

b) Risulta più impressionante di abbassare l'intensità sonora al quasi pianissimo, a partire da (a) e per 14 battute, risalendo quindi all'energia dell'altra volta.

b) Il est plus impressionnant de diminuer l'intensité sonore au quasi pianissimo, à partir de (a) et pendant 14 mesures, puis de retourner à l'énergie précédente.

b) A more expressive effect is obtained by dominating the intensity of sound to «quasi pianissimo» from (a) and for 14 bars, afterwards returning to the energetic character of the previous passage.

c) Vedi nota precedente.

c) Voir note précédente.

c) See preceding note.

(cresc.)

sf

f

(forte)

(con molta forza)

a)

(sempre molto forte)

a) Tutte le vecchie edizioni (ed anche certe moderne, informate al principio di adottare senza discussione gli errori più celebri dei manoscritti e delle prime pubblicazioni) hanno qui la seguente versione:

a) Toutes les vieilles éditions (et aussi quelques modernes, imbues du principe d'accepter sans discussion les erreurs les plus notoires des manuscrits et des premières éditions) ont ici la version suivante:

a) All the old editions (and also certain modern ones founded on the principle of adopting without discussion the most notable errors of the manuscript and of the first editions) have here the following version:

ecc.
etc.

Il manoscritto svela subito la causa dello sbaglio. Disposizione dell'autografo:

Le manuscrit révèle tout de suite la cause de l'erreur. Disposition de l'autographe:

The manuscript shows at once the cause of the error. The actual writing in the autograph manuscript is:

(idem

per le 4 battute seguenti). Evidentemente il segno Z si riferiva soltanto al tremolo; ma i primi incisori lo interpretarono alla lettera. Donde quella bizzarra ed illogica versione che ogni revisore rispettoso e perspicace avrebbe dovuto correggere, come lo fece Bülow.

(idem

pour les 4 mesures suivantes). Evidemment le signe Z se référait seulement au trémolo; mais les premiers graveurs l'interprétèrent à la lettre. D'où cette version bizarre et illogique que tout reviseur respectueux et perspicace eût dû corriger, comme le fit Bülow.

(idem

for the 4 succeeding bars). Evidently the sign Z referred to the tremolo alone, but the first engravers interpreted it literally. Hence this bizarre and illogical version which every respectful and clear-sighted revisor should have corrected as Bülow has done.

a) b) Vedi nota della prima volta.

c) Stando in assoluta simmetria col periodo analogo in *do* minore (alcune pagine prima), questo *re* dovrebbe essere *b*, ciò che sarebbe anche più beethoveniano.

a) b) Voir note de la première fois.

c) Etant absolument symétrique à la phrase analogue en *ut* mineur (quelques pages plus haut), ce *ré* devrait être *b*, ce qui est aussi plus beethovenien.

a) b) See note of the first time.

c) Being absolutely symmetrical with the similar phrase in C minor (some pages earlier), this D ought to be *b* which would also be more in accord with the spirit of Beethoven.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with fingerings and *sf* dynamics.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves with fingerings, *sf* dynamics, and a *più f* marking.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves with fingerings and *sf* dynamics.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves with fingerings, *sf* and *ff* dynamics, and a *senza affrettare!* marking.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves with fingerings, *sf* dynamics, and a *marcatissimo (quasi tromba)* marking.

8

8

simile

sf *sf* *sf* *fff* (con tutta forza)

(quasi timpani)

8

8

sf (secco) *sf* (secco) *sf* (secco)

a) È mio convincimento formale (risultante da molte e-credo- ponderate ragioni) che il tratto discendente dovesse cominciare, nell'intenzione dell'autore, dal *fa* acuto, e che solo l'eseguità della tastiera allora in uso l'abbia costretto a cominciare lo invece dal *do*. In base a questo, da parecchi anni suono così la discesa finale:

a) C'est ma conviction formelle (résultant de raisons nombreuses et - je crois - très fondées) que le trait descendant devrait commencer, dans l'intention de l'auteur, sur le *fa* aigu, et que seule l'exiguité du clavier alors en usage l'ait obligé à le commencer sur l'*ut*. C'est pourquoi je joue ainsi, depuis plusieurs années, la descente finale:

a) It is my firm conviction (the result of many, and I believe, well-pondered reasons) that it was the composer's intention for the descending passage to begin on the high *F*, and that the limitations of the keyboard, then in use, alone obliged him to make it begin on the *C*. For this reason I have, for several years, played the final descending passage thus:

8

sf *sf* *sf* *fff* (con tutta forza) ecc. etc.