



*A. J. Philipp*

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

*A. C.*  
*Roma, 1919.*

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# SONATE

PER

PIANOFORTE

DI

## L. VAN BEETHOVEN

Nuova edizione critica, riveduta e corretta

da

ALFREDO CASELLA

E.R. 1.

E.R. 2.

E.R. 3.

Volume I.

Volume II.

Volume III.

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## 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.

Allegro con brio  $\text{♩} = 168 - 176$

21. *pp legg. e sottovoce*

1 C.  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$  (senza pedale)

*pp*

*cresc.:.....*  
3 corde

*f sf*

*decresc.*

1 C.  $\frac{2}{4}$  *p a)*

a) Bülow raccomanda di equiparare la  $\text{♩}$  a  $\text{♩}$  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  $\text{♩}$  à  $\text{♩}$  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:

sivant la sonorité du piano.

a) Bülow recommends the equalising of  $\text{♩}$  with  $\text{♩}$  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.

4 2 4 1 4 2 4 1      4 2 4 1      8

*pp* (*legg.*)  
(1 C. sempre)

4 1 4 1      4 1      8

4 2 4 1      4 2 4 1

*pp*

4 1      4 1

*cresc.*  
3 C.

*un poco espress.*

(*non troppo presto*)  
*P subito*

*cresc.*

*f*    *sf*    *sf*    *sf*    (*f*)

*(molto stacc.)* *(poco rall.)*

*decresc.....* *p*

*(molto stacc.)*

$\text{♩} = 152$

*dolce e molto legato*

*sf* *p*

*leggero, poco stacc.* *dolce*

*p* *espress.*

*sf*

*espress.*

*p* *cresc.*

♩ = 160-168

*f* *molto espress. e sost.* *espr. e sost.*

♩ = 168-176

*sempre f* <> >

*decresc.* ..... *cresc.* .....

*f*

*ff molto energico*

*(il basso marcatissimo)* a)

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*

*3 C.* *cresc.* *f* *1 C.* *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.



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<sup>a</sup> è indubbiamente più logico e di miglior effetto della 6<sup>a</sup> 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 infiniment 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 two staves of music. The upper staff features a complex melodic line with numerous fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The dynamic marking *sempre f* is placed in the lower staff.

Oppure:  
Ou bien:  
Or else:

*m.s.* *m.s.* *simile*

*(senza ped.)*

This system contains the third and fourth staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The lower staff features a more active accompaniment with slurs and a dynamic marking *(senza ped.)*. The word *simile* is written above the lower staff.

This system contains the fifth and sixth staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The lower staff features a more active accompaniment with slurs and a dynamic marking *(senza ped.)*.

*(sempre forte)*

This system contains the seventh and eighth staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The lower staff features a more active accompaniment with slurs and a dynamic marking *(sempre forte)*.

*(sempre forte)*

This system contains the ninth and tenth staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The lower staff features a more active accompaniment with slurs and a dynamic marking *(sempre forte)*.

*più f*

This system contains the eleventh and twelfth staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The lower staff features a more active accompaniment with slurs and a dynamic marking *più f*.

*più f* *mf* *mf*

This system contains the thirteenth and fourteenth staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The lower staff features a more active accompaniment with slurs and dynamic markings *più f*, *mf*, and *mf*.

5 (espr.)

f

(poco allarg.)

(a tempo)

4 C.

decresc.

ppp (lontano e molto confuso) a)

5 1 2 3 5 1 2 3 5 simile

(sfiorando appena le note)

1 2 3 4 5 simile

(sfiorando appena)

poco a poco cresc.

simile sempre

3 corde

a) La pedalizzazione 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».

a) Valore della corona:  $\circ \parallel \frac{3}{4} \text{ d. } \parallel \text{ C.}$   
 L'interpretazione:  $\circ \parallel \frac{5}{4} \text{ d. } \parallel \text{ C.}$ , che può essere ottima per il caso analogo già commentato nella prima pagina, sarebbe qui esagerata.

a) Valeur du point d'orgue:  $\circ \parallel \frac{3}{4} \text{ d. } \parallel \text{ C.}$   
 L'interprétation:  $\circ \parallel \frac{5}{4} \text{ d. } \parallel \text{ C.}$ , qui peut être excellente pour le cas analogue commenté à la première page, serait ici exagérée.

a) The value of a pause:  $\circ \parallel \frac{3}{4} \text{ d. } \parallel \text{ C.}$   
 The interpretation  $\circ \parallel \frac{5}{4} \text{ d. } \parallel \text{ C.}$ , which may be excellent for the similar case, commented on in the first page, would be exaggerated here.

(1 C. sempre)

pp legg.  
(senza ped.)

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

1 4 2 4 4 2

3 C. 4 1 4 1

Detailed description: This system contains the first two staves of music. The upper staff features a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (1 2 5, 1 3 5, 3 5, 2 4). The lower staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2). The tempo is marked '1 C. sempre' and the dynamics are 'pp legg.' with the instruction '(senza ped.)'.

f pp (legg.)  
1 C.

3 C. 4 1 4 1

Detailed description: This system continues the piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with a fermata. The lower staff has a more complex accompaniment with fingerings (3, 4, 1, 4, 1). Dynamics are 'f pp (legg.)' and the tempo is '1 C.'.

pp

Detailed description: This system continues the piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with a fermata. The lower staff has a more complex accompaniment with fingerings (3, 4, 1, 4, 1). Dynamics are 'pp'.

un poco espress.

3 C. cresc. (non troppo presto) P subito

Detailed description: This system contains the fourth and fifth staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a fermata. The lower staff has a more complex accompaniment with fingerings (3, 4, 1, 4, 1). Dynamics are '3 C. cresc.' and '(non troppo presto) P subito'. The tempo is 'un poco espress.'.

Detailed description: This system contains the sixth and seventh staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a fermata. The lower staff has a more complex accompaniment with fingerings (3, 4, 1, 4, 1). Dynamics are '3 C. cresc.' and '(non troppo presto) P subito'.

cresc.:..... f sf sf sf (f)

Detailed description: This system contains the eighth and ninth staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a fermata. The lower staff has a more complex accompaniment with fingerings (3, 4, 1, 4, 1). Dynamics are 'cresc.:..... f sf sf sf (f)'.

(molto stacc.)

decresc.....

*p*

(molto stacc.)

*p*

(poco rall.)

♩ = 152

*dolce*

*cresc.*

*sf*

*p*

*dolce*

*p legg. poco stacc.*

*espress.*

*sf*

(*espress.*)

*cresc.*

(♩ = 160 - 168)

*f* *molto espr. e sost.* *espr. e sost.*

*sempre f*  $\text{♩} = 168-176$

*decresc.:.....* *cresc.:.....*

*f*

*ff molto energico* *(marcatissimo)*

*sf* *eco. eto.*

Oppure  
Ou bien  
Or else

poco espress.

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*

*p subito* *pp (sottovoce)*

*(senza cresc.)* *f* *(senza dim.)* *p*

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

*ff* *sf* *p (legg.)*

*pp* *1 C.* *3 C.*


*(il tema della m.s. un poco marcato)*

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.

Musical score system 1, featuring treble and bass staves. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with numerous fingerings (e.g., 3 5 4, 1 3 2 4, 1 3 2 4, 1 3, 1 3) and dynamic markings including *fp* and *(legg.)*. The bass staff features a lower register accompaniment with a *sf* marking. A fermata is placed over a measure in the bass staff.

Musical score system 2, continuing the piece. It includes a *poco allargando* tempo marking. The treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings and dynamics such as *sf* and *(f)*. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamics *sf* and *(mf)*. A *rall.* section is indicated by a dotted line, followed by a *molto* section.

Musical score system 3, marked *a tempo*. The treble staff begins with *p dolce* and includes dynamics *sf* and *p*. The bass staff features a steady accompaniment with dynamics *p* and *p(subito)*. An *espress.* marking is present in the treble staff.

Musical score system 4, featuring a *ritard.* section followed by *a tempo (vivace)*. The treble staff includes dynamics *p*, *pp*, and *cresc.*. The bass staff has a rhythmic pattern with dynamics *p* and *pp*. A *Capo* marking is visible in the bass staff.

Musical score system 5, the final system on the page. It features a *ff* dynamic in the bass staff and a *sf* dynamic in the treble staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings and accents. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.

## INTRODUZIONE a)

Adagio molto  $\text{♩} = 60$ 

1 C. per tutta l'Introduzione  
pp (misterioso e senza espressione)

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<sup>o</sup> 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 (non espr.) pp

rinf. Leg. sf rinf. Leg. sf sf pp ecc. etc.

c) Vedi prefazione.

c) Voir la préface.

c) See preface.

(la m.d. poco a poco più espressiva)

(il basso sempre espress.)

molto espress.

(poco rit.:.....)

poco espress., flebile

lunga

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

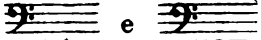
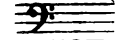
Allegretto moderato ♩ = 108-112

(n.b. la m.d. appena percettibile)

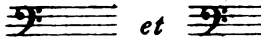
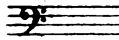
(n.b. la main droite à peine perceptible)

(n.b. the right hand scarcely perceptible)


The musical score consists of five systems of piano and bass staves. The first system includes the instruction *sempre PPP e dolcissimo* and *(sempre 1 C.)*. The second system has *(PPP) a)* written below the bass staff. The third system includes *PPP sempre*. The fourth system includes *legatissimo*. The fifth system includes *pp molto eguale e senza affrettare*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Pedal markings are shown as a stylized 'P' with a vertical line.

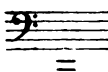
a) Il pedale delle 40 prime battute è originale di Beethoven. E esso è stato soppresso da tutti i virtuosi-revisori (Bülow, Klindworth, d'Albert, ecc.) con gravissimo danno dell'equilibrio sonoro. I segni di Beethoven provano che egli subordinava, con ragione, la chiarezza delle armonie superiori al 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-reviseurs (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. Etrange 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 revisors (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!

a) Tutte le prime edizioni avevano la seguente versione:


Personalmente uso ed insegno questa melodia (adottata pure da E. d'Albert nella sua ottima edizione), perchè meno simmetrica e (sempre secondo me) più espressiva della tradizionale.

a) Toutes les premières éditions donnaient la version suivante:

Personnellement j'emploie et j'enseigne cette version (adoptée aussi par E. d'Albert dans son excellente édition) parce que moins symétrique et (selon moi) plus expressive que la traditionnelle.

a) All the first editions had the following


version Personally I employ and teach this version of the melody (adopted also by E. d'Albert in his excellent edition) because it is less symmetrical and (for me) more expressive than the traditional.

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:




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:



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:  One should, therefore, accentuate it sufficiently to make it easily discernible.



(senza affrettare)

ff marcatissimo sf (ten.)

This system contains the first two measures of the piece. The right hand features a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *ff marcatissimo* and *sf* with a *(ten.)* marking.

sf (ten.)

This system contains measures 3 and 4. The right hand continues with intricate sixteenth-note passages, and the left hand maintains its accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *sf* and *(ten.)*.

sf sempre con sf tutta la forza sf sf sf pesante

This system contains measures 5, 6, and 7. The right hand has a long melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand features a *pesante* (heavy) section with thick chords. Dynamic markings include *sf* and *sempre con sf tutta la forza*.

sf sf sf sf

This system contains measures 8, 9, and 10. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand features a *pesante* (heavy) section with thick chords. Dynamic markings include *sf*.

sf ff

This system contains measures 11, 12, and 13. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand features a *pesante* (heavy) section with thick chords. Dynamic markings include *sf* and *ff*.

sf p ff sf p

This system contains measures 14, 15, and 16. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand features a *pesante* (heavy) section with thick chords. Dynamic markings include *sf*, *p*, *ff*, and *sf*.

Musical score system 1. Treble clef with a series of chords marked with '1' and '4'. Bass clef with a melodic line. Dynamics include *decresc.* and *pp*.

Musical score system 2. Treble clef with a melodic line. Bass clef with a melodic line. Dynamics include *sf*, *p*, *ff*, and *sf*. Includes the marking *3 C. a)*.

Musical score system 3. Treble clef with a melodic line. Bass clef with a melodic line. Dynamics include *ff*, *sf*, and *p*. Includes the marking *1 C. pp*.

Musical score system 4. Treble clef with a melodic line. Bass clef with a melodic line. Dynamics include *sempre PPP e dolcissimo* and *(ppp)*.

Musical score system 5. Treble clef with a melodic line. Bass clef with a melodic line.

Musical score system 6. Treble clef with a melodic line. Bass clef with a melodic line. Dynamics include *PPP sempre*.

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:

Musical score snippet showing a treble clef with a melodic line and a bass clef with a melodic line. Dynamics include *pp* and *sf eco. etc.*

*legatissimo*

*pp molto eguale e senza affrettare*

*cresc. (poco) (sempre 1 C.)*

*a)* *a)*

*sempre ppp e dolcissimo*

*a)* Vedi prima volta.

*a)* Voir la première fois.

*a)* See first time.

*P subito*

*cresc. molto* ..... *ff* *staccatissimo*

(la melodia marcatissima)

*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 trovasi 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. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: two flats (B-flat, E-flat). Time signature: 3/4. The system contains two staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with some accidentals. The bass staff has a more rhythmic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present below the bass staff notes.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 3/4. The system contains two staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with some accidentals. The bass staff has a more rhythmic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present below the bass staff notes.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 3/4. The system contains two staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with many sixteenth notes and slurs. Above the treble staff, the instruction "(non leg.)" is written. Below the treble staff, the instruction "sempre con molta forza" is written. The bass staff has a more rhythmic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present below the bass staff notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 3/4. The system contains two staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with many sixteenth notes and slurs. Above the treble staff, the instruction "(sempre senza correre)" is written. The bass staff has a more rhythmic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present below the bass staff notes. The instruction "ten." is written above the bass staff, and "sf" is written below it.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 3/4. The system contains two staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with some accidentals. The bass staff has a more rhythmic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present below the bass staff notes. The instruction "(sempre forte)" is written below the treble staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 3/4. The system contains two staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with some accidentals. The bass staff has a more rhythmic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present below the bass staff notes. The instruction "ten." is written above the bass staff, and "sf" is written below it. A bracket labeled "a)" is under the bass staff notes.

a) Autre diteggiatura :

a) Autre doigté :

a) Another fingering :

A small musical diagram showing a sequence of notes on a staff with corresponding fingering numbers below them: 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 2 1 3 1 3.

*più forte*  
*ten.*

*sf* *sempre più forte* *sf* *ff*

*sf* *sf* *sf* *mf* *p*

*sf* *p* *ff* *sf* *p*

*ff* *sf* *p* *decresc.* *pp*

Oppure:  
a) Ou bien.  
Or else:

occ.  
etc.

*la m.d. ben tenuta e legata  
(meno piano)*

*molto espr. (un poco agitato)*

*sf*

*p subito*

*1 Ped. simile*

*sf*

*p*

*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 rac-  
chiudono, allo stato «latente», la melodia prin-  
cipale.*

*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 admi-  
rable «développement», mais aussi les ar-  
pegges 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 ar-  
peggi in the right hand, which contain, in a  
latent form, the principal melody.*

*sempre molto tranquillo.*

pp (sempre un poco espr.)

(pp)

(pp) (sempre 1 C.)

3 C. *f* (poco) 1 C. *pp* misterioso

(senza cresc.)



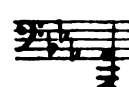

*f subito*


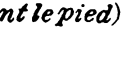
*decresc.* *p* *decresc.*


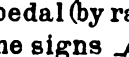
*pp* *sempre più pp e perdendosi*

*ten.* *ten.* *f subito 3 Corde* *ff (argamente)*

*(senza dim.)*

a) Sul pianoforti moderni è da temere che, usando la lunghissima tenuta di pedale segnata da Beethoven, il  venga talvolta a soverchiare un po' troppo il vero basso sol. In tal caso sarà bene di rinnovare leggermente il pedale (rialzando impercettibilmente il piede) ai segni .

a) Sur les pianos modernes il est à craindre que, en employant la longue tenue de pédale marquée par Beethoven, le  domine parfois la vraie basse qui est sol. Dans ce cas il sera bon de renouveler la pédale (en relevant imperceptiblement le pied) aux signes .

a) It is to be feared that on the modern pianoforte, in making use of the lengthy sustaining of the pedal, indicated by Beethoven, the  may overpower the real bass, G. In this case, it will be well gently to renew the pedal (by raising the foot imperceptibly) at the signs .

1 C.  
*pp subito*

*p subito*  
*cresc. molto...*  
3 C.

(*marcatiss.*) *sf*  
*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.

*senza affrettare*  
*sempre più f*


*(simile)*  
*Pedale sempre simile*


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

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

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<sup>da</sup> ) 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<sup>ème</sup> ) 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.

4 3 4 3 4

*sf sf sf sf p*

(Pedale sempre due volte per ogni misura)

3 2 3 4 3 4

*ff sf sf sf p*

*senza stringere!*

*cresc.:*.....

*ff sf sf sf*

*decresc.*

*1 C. p*

*sf p*

*pp ppp*

*m.d. m.s. 1 m.s. 1*

*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:

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5

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 risultino 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.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef with a melodic line featuring triplets and slurs. Bass clef with accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *pp sempre* and *sf*. A first ending bracket labeled "1 C." spans the final two measures. A pedaling instruction "a)" is written below the bass line.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef with a melodic line. Bass clef with accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *sempre pp* and *ff subito*. A first ending bracket labeled "3 C." spans the final two measures. A dashed line connects notes in the bass line, likely indicating a pedaling path.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef with a melodic line. Bass clef with accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p*, *ff*, and *p*. A first ending bracket labeled "3 C." spans the final two measures. A first ending bracket labeled "1 C." spans the final two measures.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef with a melodic line. Bass clef with accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *ff*, *p*, and *pp*. A first ending bracket labeled "3 C." spans the final two measures. A first ending bracket labeled "1 C." spans the final two measures. A note in the bass line is marked "(sempre 1 C.)".

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef with a melodic line. Bass clef with accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *pp*. A first ending bracket labeled "3 C." spans the final two measures. A first ending bracket labeled "1 C." spans the final two measures.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef with a melodic line. Bass clef with accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *ppp*. A first ending bracket labeled "3 C." spans the final two measures. A first ending bracket labeled "1 C." spans the final two measures.

a) Pedale di Beethoven.

a) Pédale de Beethoven.

a) Beethoven's pedalling.

Oppure  
Ou bien a)  
Or else

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)

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) (sic)

(questa è ineseguibile). Se anche tali espedienti non hanno più ragione di esistere per i teorici 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: e ,

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) (sic)

(inexécutable). Si même la technique moderne ôte toute raison 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) (sic)

(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: and ,

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.





*(Poco più animato ♩=176)*

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*, *sf*, and *p*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *(sempre piano)*, and *cresc.*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *ff (staccatissimo)*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* and *ff*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp (senza ritardare)*, *1 C.*, *ff*, *3 C.*, and *f a)*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

*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.