



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

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SONATA

(senza dedica)

Op. 110.

Composta nel 1820-21,^(a)
 pubblicata in Agosto 1822
 presso Maurizio Schlesinger, a Parigi.

Moderato cantabile, molto espressivo ♩=69-72

31.

b) *p con amabilità*

p subito

(molto espr.)

p (dolce)

cresc.

sf

p leggermente

c)

a) L'autografo porta l'indicazione:
 „finita il giorno di Natale 1821“.

b) Questa parola di Beethoven, unitamente all'indicazione *cantabile, molto espressivo*, sintetizza mirabilmente il carattere dell'intero pezzo.

c) L'interpretazione più legittima di questa battuta - conforme del resto alla ripetizione ulteriore del medesimo melisma in *Mi maggiore* - non può essere che:

a) L'autographe porte l'indication:
 „Terminée le jour de Noël 1821“.

b) Cette parole de Beethoven, complétant l'indication *Cantabile, molto espressivo* synthétise admirablement le caractère du morceau tout entier.

c) La plus naturelle interprétation de cette mesure, qui est du reste conforme à la répétition qui suit du même motif en *Mi majeur*, ne peut être que:

a) The autograph bears the indication:
 „Finished on Christmas Day 1821“.

b) This word of Beethoven's together with the indication, *cantabile, molto espressivo*, admirably sum up the character of the whole piece.

c) The most legitimate interpretation of this measure - in perfect accord with the later repetition of the same melisma in *E major* - can be only:

p subito

tr

eos. etc.

(Tranquillo)

Miglio:
 a) Mieux:
 Better:

(Poco agitando e stringendo)

f (appassionato) *sf* *sf* *sf* *p (grazioso)*

(calmato)

(mf) *p* *dolce*

a) *(egualmente)* *dim.* *b)*

espr. *cresc. c)*

a) Assai acutamente, Bülow osserva che verosimilmente l'intenzione di Beethoven doveva essere:



Credo che questa modificazione sia adottabile senz'altro.

b) Qui pure come nella precedente Sonata, vedi nota nel primo tempo dell'op. 57 sulla soppressione del ritornello.

c) Questo *cresc.* si trova erroneamente in tutte le edizioni vecchie e nuove sull'ultimo quarto della battuta precedente.

a) Bülow fait observer avec beaucoup de finesse, que l'intention de Beethoven devrait être vraisemblablement:



Je crois que l'on peut adopter de confiance cette modification.

b) Ici, comme dans la Sonata précédente, voyez l'annotation du premier mouvement de l'op. 57 sur la suppression de la reprise.

c) C'est par erreur que ce crescendo est placé sur le dernier temps de la mesure précédente dans toutes les éditions anciennes et modernes.

a) Bülow very keenly observes that most likely Beethoven's intention must have been:



I believe this modification to be adoptable, without the least doubt.

b) Here also, as in the preceding Sonata, see the note in the first tempo of Opus 57, on the suppression of the refrain.

c) This *cresc.* is erroneously found in all the editions, both old and new on the last quarter of the preceding measure.

(espress. sempre)

p *a)* *mp* *(espr.)*

(poco ritard.)

(a tempo, con anima)

p (non troppo)



a) Ho rispettato la disposizione originale, e lasciato in mezzo alle righe - come le scrisse Beethoven - le <<>. Però, è superfluo aggiungere che esse non riguardano che il basso, e che il vero schema di questo "sviluppo," è basato sul seguente dialogo:


a) C'est par respect à l'édition originale que j'ai laissé entre les portées le: <<> comme l'a écrit Beethoven. Il est superflu d'ajouter que cela ne regarde que la basse, et que le véritable schéma de ce développement est basé sur le dialogue suivant:

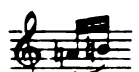

a) I have respected the original disposition, and left between the lines - as Beethoven wrote them - the: <<>. However it is superfluous to add that they concern only the bass, and that the real scheme of this development is based on the following dialogue:

(espr.) *(espr.)*

e così via.
et ainsi de suite.
and so on.

b) Beninteso, sono da escludersi rigorosamente tanto la finale:  quanto quella - non meno orribile: 

b) Bien entendu, il faut rigoureusement exclure soit la finale:  que celle, non moins horrible: 

b) Of course we must rigorously exclude the final:  as well as the equally ugly one: 

Alquanto espressivo il bellissimo basso cromatico:
 a) Très expressive, la belle basse chromatique:
 The lovely chromatic bass is very expressive:

(a tempo)

p leggiermente

m.s.

cresc.

(Tranquillo)

(ritenendo) (a tempo)

p subito, molto legato

p subito, espressivo

cresc.:.....

p subito

cresc.

trun trun trun trun trun trun

sf

31-2 32 4232 412 312 8121

(Poco agitando e stringendo)

f (appassionato) *sf* *sf*

(calmato)

sf *p (grazioso)* *(mf)* *p*

(calmo e sereno)

dolce *(egualmente)*

ben mi.

mf

(Pochissimo animato)

p *dim.* *pp* *p leggerm.*

a) Secondo l'osservazione della prima volta: | *a)* Se rapporter à l'observation de la première fois: | *a)* According to the note of the first time:

p *p leggerm.* *ecc. etc.*

(Di nuovo calmo)

(f poco)

(poco rall.)

dolce cantando

attacca
l'Allegro
molto

a) Il passo della m.d. - in queste due battute - è rigorosamente conforme all' autografo e alle prime edizioni. Tuttavia, va notato che la vecchia edizione di Diabelli - se non riveduta dall' autore, per lo meno ispirata ad ottime fonti - aveva questa versione - adottata poi nella ed. Schlesinger del 1840, e nella maggior parte delle Edizioni moderne:

a) Dans ces deux mesures, le passage de la main droite est absolument conforme à l'autographe et aux premières éditions. Toutefois, il est à remarquer que la vieille édition de Diabelli - sinon revue par l'auteur, du moins inspirée à d'excellentes sources - avait cette version adoptée dans la suite par l'édition Schlesinger en 1840, et par la plus grande partie des éditions modernes:

a) The pass of the r.h. - in these two measures - is in rigorous conformity with the manuscript and the first editions. Yet it must be observed that Diabelli's old edition - if not revised by the author, at least drawn from excellent sources - had this version which was later adopted in the Schlesinger edition of 1840, and in the greater number of the modern editions:

Senza dubbio, ciò è assai preferibile alla versione autografa, e può venire adottato senza scrupoli. Però bisogna escludere - nell'ultimo quarto della seconda battuta, l'alquanto ingenuo *Do*, aggiunto due volte sotto al *Mi* $\left(\begin{array}{c} (b) \\ \text{Mi} \end{array}\right)$ e destinato a risolvere la precedente settima *Re*. Il semplice *Mi* dell'autografo è meno corretto forse, ma assai preferibile come sonorità.

Ceci est donc préférable à la version autographe et peut s'adopter sans scrupules. Il faut cependant exclure dans le dernier temps de la seconde mesure le *Do* ajouté deux fois avec tant d'ingénuité au *Mi* $\left(\begin{array}{c} (b) \\ \text{Mi} \end{array}\right)$ et destiné à résoudre la septième précédente *Re*. Le simple *Mi* de l'autographe est peut-être moins correct, mais bien préférable comme sonorité.

Doubtless this is preferable by far to the autograph version and may be adopted without hesitation. However we must exclude - in the last fourth of the second measure - the rather ingenuous *C* added twice under the *E* $\left(\begin{array}{c} (b) \\ \text{E} \end{array}\right)$ and calculated to resolve the preceding seventh *D*. The simple *E* of the autograph is perhaps less correct, but highly preferable for sonority.

Allegro molto $\text{♩} = 126-132$

a) Il ritmo reale di questo „Scherzo“ - o „Intermezzo“ che dir si voglia - sarebbe ♩ riunente due battute in una sola. Bisogna quindi ritmare così l'intero pezzo:

a) Le véritable rythme de ce „Scherzo“ (ou „Intermezzo“) serait ♩ unissant deux mesures en une seule. Il faut rythmer ainsi le morceau tout entier:

a) The real rhythm of this „Scherzo“, or „Intermezzo“ as you will, should be ♩ uniting two measures in one. The whole piece must, therefore, be so tuned.

b) Non è verosimile che questo „Trio“ sia concepito nello stesso tempo di ciò che precede. Certamente fu qui dimenticato un „più mosso“ il quale - secondo me - potrebbe equivalere a $\text{♩} = 152-160$.

b) Il n'est pas vraisemblable que ce „Trio“ ait été conçu dans le même mouvement que ce qui précède. On a certainement oublié ici un „più mosso“ qui, selon moi, pourrait être équivalent à $\text{♩} = 152-160$.

b) It is not likely that this „Trio“ was conceived in the same tempo as what precedes. A *più mosso* must surely have been forgotten here, which - to my mind - might be equivalent to $\text{♩} = 125-160$.

First system of musical notation. Right hand: *f* *p* *ff* *sf*. Fingerings: 1, 4, 5, 1, 4, 2, 1.

Second system of musical notation. Right hand: *f* *p* *sf* *sf*. Fingerings: 1, 4, 2, 4, 5, 2, 2, 4, 2, 5, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2.

Third system of musical notation. Right hand: *f* *p* *ff* *sf*. Fingerings: 4, 1, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 3.

Fourth system of musical notation. Right hand: *f* *sf* *sf* *f* *p*. Fingerings: 4, 3, 1, 4.

Fifth system of musical notation. Right hand: *p* (*più p*). Fingerings: 4, 5.

Sixth system of musical notation. Right hand: *pp* (*scomparendo*) *u.c.* (*ten.*). Fingerings: 1, 4, 4, 1, 3, 5, 2, 5, 2.

First system of musical notation. The right hand starts with a *p* dynamic and a *t.c.* (tacet) marking. The left hand has a *p* dynamic. The system concludes with a *f* dynamic in the right hand and a *sf* dynamic in the left hand. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Second system of musical notation. It begins with a *p* dynamic and a *ritardando* marking. The tempo changes to *a tempo*. The system ends with a *f* dynamic in the right hand and a *sf* dynamic in the left hand.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a bass line with slurs. The system is marked with *sf* dynamics in both hands.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand starts with a *p* dynamic. The left hand has a *sf* dynamic. The system concludes with a *sf* dynamic in the right hand and a *sf* dynamic in the left hand.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand starts with a *(p)* dynamic. The left hand has a *sf* dynamic. The system concludes with a *sf* dynamic in the right hand and a *sf* dynamic in the left hand.

Sixth system of musical notation. It begins with a *ritardando* marking and a *p* dynamic. The tempo changes to *a tempo*. The system features *ff* (violento) dynamics in both hands, followed by *sf* and *f* dynamics. The system ends with a double bar line and first/second endings.

poco ritardando.....

Coda (Poco più mosso)

Adagio, ma non troppo $\text{♩} = 54$

a) Bülow consiglia la seguente interpretazione, che mi piace molto:

a) *J'aime beaucoup l'interprétation suivante conseillée par Bülow:*

a) Bülow advises the following interpretation, which I like very much:

(La destra riprende il Fa della mano sinistra senza ribattere il tasto.)

(La main droite reprend le Fa de la main gauche sans rabaisser la touche.)

The right hand takes up the *F* of the left hand without striking the key again.)

b) Conferire - per quanto sia possibile - a questo recitativo, il carattere vero e proprio di una voce umana. Pensare all'esordio del baritono nel finale della *Nona Sinfonia*. Ricordare quanto fosse nobile ed elevata la concezione beethoveniana della voce, intesa come mezzo espressivo, e come nei momenti più intensi della sua opera - egli sembrasse sentire istintivamente la necessità di ricorrere alla parola per accrescere ancora l'eloquenza di un pathos giunto ai limiti estremi delle sue possibilità.

b) Dans ce récitatif il faut, autant que possible, donner l'impression de la „voix humaine“ et penser à l'entrée du baryton dans le finale de la 9^{me} Symphonie. Il faut se rappeler combien la conception béethovenienne de la voix était noble et élevée, conçue en tant que moyen d'expression, et combien, dans les moments les plus intenses de son oeuvre, il semblait sentir instinctivement la nécessité de recourir à la parole pour augmenter encore l'eloquence d'un pathos arrive aux extrêmes limites du possible.

b) Give - as far as possible - to the recitativo the real and true character of a human voice. Think of the exordium of the barytone in the „finale“ of the *Ninth Symphony*. Remember how noble and elevated was Beethoven's conception of the voice as a means of expression, and how - in the most intense moments of his works - he seemed to feel an instinctive necessity to resort to the word, in order to augment still more the eloquence of a pathos, which had reached the utmost limits of its possibilities.

Adagio

4 3 4 3 simile

ritardando cantabile

4 3 5 4 3 2

p a)

(sempre u. c.)

dimin.

3

(ten.)

a) La notazione ritmica originale di queste due battute - assai poco chiara - è stata modificata conformemente alle migliori edizioni moderne.

Riguardo all'esecuzione tecnica del *fremito sonoro* della m. d. giova ricordare che essa non può assomigliare che approssimativamente - sul nostro pianoforte moderno - a quella che si poteva ottenere sui vecchi *Tangenten-Klavieren* ancora in uso a quell'epoca. Erano questi specie di clavicordi nei quali il suono era prodotto - anziché da un martelletto - mediante una stanghetta di ottone (*Tangente*), la quale poteva trasmettere alla corda - tale e quale l'antico clavicordio - un vero *tremolo*, o *fremito* (*Bebung*) che dir si voglia, del dito. Nel caso presente è chiaro che la prima nota veniva eseguita col tocco ordinario, e che una lievissima *ripressione* - prodotta senza abbandonare il tasto - produceva un secondo suono, assai più tenue del primo, quasi debole eco.

La sola esecuzione *approssimativa* possibile sui nostri pianoforti, è quella già indicata nell'*adagio* dell'op. 106 e cioè:

ecc. E, a questo proposito, non è privo d'interesse il rilevare che - essendo specificata l'op. 106 per il pianoforte „a martelli“ (*Hammerklavier*), è quindi logico di pensare che - almeno nella sua idealità di inferno per il quale il suono non esisteva più come realtà da oltre dieci anni - Beethoven ritenesse praticabile, sulla meccanica moderna, questo antico effetto.

Però, se certi pianoforti (l'Erard, ad es.) si adattano a rendere abbastanza fedelmente questo *tremolo*, altre tastiere vi si oppongono recisamente. E, in tal caso, piuttosto che ostinarsi nell'impossibile con grave danno dell'estetica e dell'espressività, veramente sublime, di questo brano, consiglio il *pis aller* di Klindworth:

a) L'indicazione ritmica originale di queste due misure, bien peu claire, a été modifiée suivant les meilleures éditions modernes.

Quant à l'exécution technique du „fremito sonoro“ (*frémissement sonore*) de la main droite, il est bon de se rappeler que, sur nos pianos modernes, elle ne peut ressembler qu'approximativement à celle que l'on pouvait obtenir sur les anciens *Tangenten-Klavieren* encore en usage à cette époque-là. Ces instruments étaient des espèces de clavicordes dont le son, au lieu d'être produit par un marteau l'était au moyen d'une petite lame de cuivre (*Tangente*) qui pouvait, comme dans l'ancien clavicorde, transmettre à la corde un véritable tremolo ou frémissement (*Bebung*) du doigt. Dans ce cas, il est clair que l'on touchait la première note de la façon habituelle, et que l'on n'avait qu'à enfoncer de nouveau la touche sans l'abandonner, pour obtenir un second son, plus atténué que le premier, tel un faible écho.

La seule exécution approximativement possible sur nos pianos est celle déjà indiquée pour l'*Adagio* de l'op. 106 c'est à dire: etc. Il est intéressant de relever que l'op. 106 étant écrite pour le „piano à marteaux“ (*Hammerklavier*) on peut logiquement en déduire que Beethoven, ne percevant plus les sons à cause de son infirmité, croyait pouvoir obtenir sur la mécanique moderne du piano cet ancien effet.

Cependant, si certains pianos (Erard par exemple) peuvent rendre assez fidèlement ce tremolo, d'autres claviers s'y refusent absolument. Dans ce cas, plutôt que de s'obstiner à vouloir atteindre l'impossible au détriment de l'esthétique et de l'expression vraiment sublime de ce fragment de l'oeuvre, je conseille le „pis aller“, de Klindworth:

Adagio

4 3 2 4 3 2 4 3 2 4

ritard.

5

ecc. etc.

mediante il quale si può - per lo meno - raggiungere una interpretazione molto degna ed espressiva.

au moyen duquel on peut au moins obtenir une interprétation digne et expressive.

by means of which a very worthy and expressive interpretation can be obtained.

Meno adagio Adagio Adagio ma non troppo

$\text{♩} = 54 - 56$

(sf poco) *(mf)* *(f)* *p* *p (sostenuto sempre)*
t. c.

Arioso dolente
a) p con grande espressione

p cresc.

a) Wagner défini felicemente l'idea di questo meraviglioso frammento come „*profondamente, teneramente appassionata.*“

Lo studioso leggerà con profitto la seguente breve ma nobile illustrazione del presente arioso e del susseguente *Finale*, dovuta a V. d'Indy:

„... Alors, s'élève, dans le ton de La bémol mineur, l'une des plus poignantes expressions de douleur qu'il soit possible d'imaginer. Trop tôt la phrase s'éteint... Elle fait place à la fugue en La bémol (majeur). On dirait un effort de la volonté pour chasser la souffrance. Celle-ci demeure cependant la plus forte. Et la phrase désolée reprend, en sol mineur cette fois. Cette réapparition dans une si lointaine et étrange tonalité, nous transportant dans un lieu si différent de celui où se passe le reste de la sonate, nous fait comme assister aux derniers spasmes d'une implacable agonie morale. Mais la Volonté se roidit contre l'anéantissement, et une série dynamique d'accords de tonique amène le ton de Sol majeur, dans lequel la fugue reprend sa marche, mais inverse. C'est la résurrection!“

(BEETHOVEN, pag. 122.)

a) Wagner a heureusement défini l'idée de ce merveilleux fragment comme étant „*profondément, tendrement passionnée.*“

Il sera utile à l'élève de lire la brève et noble illustration de V. d'Indy sur cet arioso et le *Final* qui suit:

„... Alors, s'élève, dans le ton de La bémol mineur, l'une des plus poignantes expressions de douleur qu'il soit possible d'imaginer. Trop tôt la phrase s'éteint... Elle fait place à la fugue en La bémol (majeur). On dirait un effort de la volonté pour chasser la souffrance. Celle-ci demeure cependant la plus forte. Et la phrase désolée reprend, en sol mineur cette fois. Cette réapparition dans une si lointaine et étrange tonalité, nous transportant dans un lieu si différent de celui où se passe le reste de la sonate, nous fait comme assister aux derniers spasmes d'une implacable agonie morale. Mais la Volonté se roidit contre l'anéantissement, et une série dynamique d'accords de tonique amène le ton de Sol majeur, dans lequel la fugue reprend sa marche, mais inverse. C'est la résurrection!“

(BEETHOVEN, page 122.)

a) Wagner happily defined the idea of this marvellous fragment as „*profoundly, tenderly passionate.*“

The scholar will read with profit the following brief but noble illuminative description of the present arioso and the following *finale*, by V. d'Indy:

„... Alors, s'élève, dans le ton de La bémol mineur, l'une des plus poignantes expressions de douleur qu'il soit possible d'imaginer. Trop tôt la phrase s'éteint... Elle fait place à la fugue en La bémol (majeur). On dirait un effort de la volonté pour chasser la souffrance. Celle-ci demeure cependant la plus forte. Et la phrase désolée reprend, en sol mineur cette fois. Cette réapparition dans une si lointaine et étrange tonalité, nous transportant dans un lieu si différent de celui où se passe le reste de la sonate, nous fait comme assister aux derniers spasmes d'une implacable agonie morale. Mais la Volonté se roidit contre l'anéantissement, et une série dynamique d'accords de tonique amène le ton de Sol majeur, dans lequel la fugue reprend sa marche, mais inverse. C'est la résurrection!“

(BEETHOVEN, page 122.)

System 1: Treble clef with a melodic line starting on a dotted quarter note, followed by eighth notes. Bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f non troppo*. Fingerings 1 and 31 are indicated.

System 2: Treble clef with a melodic line. Bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *(p)*. Fingerings 4, 1, and 21 are indicated.

System 3: Treble clef with a melodic line. Bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *(f poco)* and *(mf)*. Fingerings 45, 45, 1, 3, 2, 3, and 2 are indicated.

System 4: Treble clef with a melodic line. Bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *(sf)* and *sf*. Fingerings 5, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, and 2 are indicated.

System 5: Treble clef with a melodic line. Bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *(sf)*, *(p)*, and *pp*. Fingerings 4-3, 2, 1, 4, and 4 are indicated.

Accentuare espressivamente il basso latente:
 a) Accentuer avec expression la basse latente:
 Expressively accent the hidden bass:

Instruction a) musical notation: Treble clef, quarter note with an accent (*sf*), followed by a dotted quarter note. Dynamics include *poco sf* and *ecc. etc.*

Idem per:
 b) Idem pour:
 The same for:

Instruction b) musical notation: Treble clef, quarter note with an accent (*sf*), followed by a dotted quarter note. Dynamics include *ecc. etc.*

FUGA

Allegro, ma non troppo ♩ = 88

(legatissimo sempre)

p (molto tranquillo)

sempre p

p

cresc:.....

34
trm

dim:.....

espress.

The score is written for piano in G minor (three flats) and 6/8 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system includes the tempo and dynamic markings. The second system features a piano dynamic marking. The third system contains fingering numbers (1-5) and a breath mark (V). The fourth system includes a crescendo marking and a measure number of 34. The fifth system features a decrescendo marking and a breath mark (V). The sixth system includes a piano dynamic marking and an expressive marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The system contains two staves with various notes, rests, and fingerings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A slur covers the first two measures of the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three flats. The system contains two staves. The treble staff begins with the instruction *(espr.)*. The system concludes with the instruction *cresc:.....*. Fingerings and slurs are present throughout.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three flats. The system contains two staves. The treble staff features a slur and a dynamic marking *f*. The bass staff has a dynamic marking *f* and a slur. Fingerings and slurs are present throughout.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three flats. The system contains two staves. The treble staff has a dynamic marking *f*. The bass staff has a dynamic marking *ff pesante*. Fingerings and slurs are present throughout.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three flats. The system contains two staves. The treble staff has a dynamic marking *p*. The bass staff has a dynamic marking *p*. Fingerings and slurs are present throughout.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three flats. The system contains two staves. The treble staff has a dynamic marking *f*. The bass staff has a dynamic marking *f*. Fingerings and slurs are present throughout.

The musical score is divided into six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes complex passages with slurs and fingerings. Dynamic markings range from *mf* to *ff*. Performance instructions include *marc.*, *dim.*, *cresc.*, *sf*, *p*, *tr*, *m.d.*, and *non legato*. The piece ends with a trill and a fermata.

a) A proposito di questo *Do* grave - originale - vedi nota nella fuga dell'op. 106.

a) A propos de ce *Do* grave - original - voyez la note pour la fugue de l'op. 106.

a) As to this low *C* (original) see the note on fugue Opus 106.

L'istesso tempo dell'arioso

a) *Klagend, ermattet
perdendo le forze, dolente*

The musical score is presented in seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is 12/8. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first system starts with a piano (p) dynamic and a fortissimo (f) dynamic. The second system continues with piano (p) dynamics. The third system features a 'poco cresc.' marking and a fortissimo (f) dynamic, ending with a 'u.c. pp subito' marking. The fourth system includes a '(p sempre) t.c.' marking and a piano (p) dynamic. The fifth system continues with piano (p) dynamics. The sixth system also features piano (p) dynamics. The seventh system concludes the piece with a fortissimo (f) dynamic and a 'u.c.' marking.

a) Tanto l'indicazione tedesca quanto la sua traduzione italiana non sono originali di Beethoven. Sull'autografo sembrano essere state aggiunte dalla mano di Czerny, forse dietro suggerimento del suo Maestro. Ad ogni modo si tratta di una indicazione molto attendibile ed eloquente. Perciò l'ho conservata.

a) L'indication allemande, ainsi que sa traduction italienne, ne sont pas de Beethoven. Sur l'autographe, elles semblent avoir été ajoutées par Czerny, peut-être d'après le conseil de son maître. De toute façon il s'agit d'une indication très éloquente par son autorité. C'est pour cela que je l'ai conservée.

a) Neither the German indication nor its Italian translation were originally Beethoven's. On the autograph they seem to have been added by Czerny, perhaps following his Master's advice. In any case, it is a very attendable and eloquent indication. For this reason I have preserved it.

3 5 4 u c
 pp (ppp) cresc:.....
 a)

.....molto..... f dim.....
 b)

(Nach und nach wieder auflebend.)
 L'istesso tempo della Fuga ♩ = 76
 (Poco a poco di nuovo vivente.)

pp c) (sempre u.c.) m.s.
 4 2 1

(mp)

(poco a poco meno piano) (mf)

a) Come precedentemente: ecc.

b) Togliere poco a poco il pedale - mediante opportuno „tremolo“ (vedi finale deli' op. 53).

c) La indicazione: „L'inversione della fuga“ - trovantesi qui in quasi tutte le edizioni - non è originale di Beethoven.

a) Comme précédemment: etc.

b) Relever la pédale petit à petit au moyen du „tremolo“ (voir le final de l' op. 53).

c) L' indication: „L'inversione della fuga“ (La fugue par mouvement contraire) qui se trouve dans presque toutes les éditions, n'est pas dans l'original.

a) As before: etc.

b) Gradually interrupt the action of the pedal, by means of an opportune „tremolo“ (see the finale of Opus 53).

c) The indication „Inversion of the fugue“ here found in almost all editions was not originally Beethoven's.

(legatissimo sempre)

First system of musical notation. Treble clef: notes with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 1, 2). Bass clef: notes with slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 4, 2, 5, 4, 2, 1).

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef: notes with slurs and fingerings (4, 3, 4, 4, 5, 2-1, 5, 4, 5, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2). Bass clef: notes with slurs and fingerings (4, 1, 3, 2, 4). Includes marking *cresc.* and *t.C.*

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef: notes with slurs and fingerings (4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 5, 3, 1, 3). Bass clef: notes with slurs and fingerings (4, 4, 4).

Etwas langsamer
Meno allegro ♩.=58

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef: notes with slurs and fingerings (1, 3, 5, 1, 3, 2, 5, 1, 3, 4, 5, 3). Bass clef: notes with slurs and fingerings (3, 5, 2, 4, 1, 5, 2, 4, 1). Includes marking *p (di nuovo)* and *m.s.*

nach und nach wieder geschwinder
poco a poco più mosso

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef: notes with slurs and fingerings (1, 3, 5, 3, 1, 3, 5, 3, 1, 3, 4, 5, 3). Bass clef: notes with slurs and fingerings (5, 2, 4, 4, 5, 2, 4, 4). Includes marking *sopra* and *cresc.*

♩ = 80
(sempre animando)

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) features a complex melodic line with numerous fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The left hand (bass clef) plays a rhythmic accompaniment with notes marked *marcato* and *sf*. The system concludes with a fermata over the final notes.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with intricate fingerings and slurs. The left hand features a melodic line with a *marc.* marking and *sf* dynamics. The system ends with a fermata.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has complex fingerings and slurs. The left hand has a melodic line with *sf* dynamics. A tempo change is indicated by $\text{♩} = 88-96$. The system ends with a fermata.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features chords and slurs. The left hand has a complex melodic line with many fingerings and slurs. The system ends with a fermata.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has chords and slurs. The left hand has a complex melodic line with many fingerings and slurs. The system ends with a fermata.

System 1: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef has a *sf* dynamic marking. Bass clef has a *(sempre più)* instruction. The system contains several measures of music with various articulations and fingerings.

System 2: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef has a *forte)* dynamic marking. Bass clef has a *(molto forte) sf* dynamic marking. The system contains several measures of music with various articulations and fingerings.

System 3: Treble and bass clefs. Both clefs have *sf* dynamic markings. The system contains several measures of music with various articulations and fingerings.

System 4: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef has a *sf* dynamic marking. Bass clef has a *sf* dynamic marking. The system contains several measures of music with various articulations and fingerings. The system is divided into two parts: *(poco allarg.)* and *(a tempo animato)*. The final measure of the *(a tempo animato)* section has a *ff con tutta forza* dynamic marking.

System 5: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef has a *(mf)* dynamic marking. Bass clef has a *sf* dynamic marking. The system contains several measures of music with various articulations and fingerings.

a) La seguente modificazione alla m. d. mi sembra necessaria per le orecchie moderne.

a) La modification suivante pour la main droite me semble nécessaire aux oreilles modernes.

a) The following modification in the right hand seems to me to be necessary for modern ears.

System 6: Treble clef. The system contains several measures of music with various articulations and fingerings. The system is divided into two parts: *(poco allarg.)* and *(a tempo animato)*. The final measure of the *(a tempo animato)* section has a *ff* dynamic marking. The system ends with *ecc. etc.*