

SONATA N. 23

285

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Op. 57

Allegro assai (♩. = circa 120)

The image shows two systems of musical notation for the first system of the Sonata N. 23. The top system consists of a piano (right hand) and bass (left hand) staff. The piano part begins with a trill on G4, followed by a series of eighth notes. The bass part provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. The second system continues the piece, with the piano part featuring a trill on G4 and the bass part continuing its accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as fingerings, accents, and dynamic markings like 'pp' and 'più p ancora'.

a) Per l'esecuzione dei numerosi e vari abbellimenti nella musica classica, esistono delle regole tradizionali che hanno finito per imporsi come leggi quasi inviolabili. Probabilmente Beethoven si serviva anche lui della notazione che tutti usavano in quell'epoca ed esigeva un'interpretazione ben determinata. Ma a causa della sua abitudine di non conservare gli stessi abbellimenti e segni di interpretazione in passaggi perfettamente uguali sotto tutti gli altri aspetti, nasce una certa confusione.

Dove i segni sono più numerosi si può pensare che l'autore avesse il desiderio di ornare ancor più il passaggio. Ma che cosa si deve fare dove le indicazioni sono più scarse? Si deve considerare come una trascuratezza dell'autore che omise di ripetere quei segni che era ovvio dovessero esservi? Vista la quantità di differenze piccole, piccolissime o appena percettibili, tutte indubbiamente volute, che danno ancora più vita all'opera di Beethoven, sarebbe pericoloso o per lo meno imprudente e del tutto ingiustificato accusare Beethoven di trascuratezza, quando esiste la possibilità che queste differenze per quanto minime fossero nell'intenzione dell'autore.

Fra le prime 23 battute, le sei in cui troviamo un trillo offrono questa particolarità (pur essendo del tutto simili nel resto): quattro volte l'appoggiatura precede il trillo, due volte manca. Per i trilli con l'appoggiatura inferiore la regola richiede una doppia appoggiatura:

The image shows a musical notation for a trill with a grace note below. The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2) and a double grace note below the first note.

(Continuare alla nota a), pag. 286.)

a) For the execution of the many different embellishment-signs, traditional usage led to rules which eventually acquired the power of well-nigh inviolable laws. It is probable that also Beethoven made use of the form of notation customary in his time, as means of communication, demanding thus a definite interpretation of his indications. But since it was his way to add interpretation-marks or embellishment-signs, which are by no means always the same, to otherwise identical measures, there is still a lack of clarity. If there are additional signs where a measure reappears, one can assume that the author intended a further enrichment. But what, if there are fewer signs? Should it be interpreted as carelessness or lack of concern if he does not repeat what should be regarded as a matter of course? Considering the abundance of small, smallest, often hardly perceptible variations of this type which are undoubtedly intentional and further enliven Beethoven's works, it would be precarious or at least imprudent and surely unjustified to presume that Beethoven was simply negligent, as long as there is still a chance of even the slightest, intentional differentiation.

Among the first 23 bars here, there are 6 bars with trills. While otherwise almost identical in the right hand, four of them have a grace note before the trill, the two others not. The established rule stipulates that trills preceded by a grace note from below should start with a turn:

The image shows a musical notation for a trill with a grace note below. The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2) and a double grace note below the first note.

(Continued in footnote a), page 286.)

a) Für die Ausführung der vielen verschiedenen Verzierungszeichen in der klassischen Musik gibt es aus überlieferten Gepflogenheiten gewonnene Regeln, die schließlich gar die zwingende Kraft schier unantastbarer Gesetze zugesprochen erhielten. Wahrscheinlich bediente sich auch Beethoven des Verständigungsmittels der damals allgemein üblichen Aufzeichnungsweise, verlangte somit eine bestimmte Darstellung. Durch seine Art aber, in sonst einander vollkommen entsprechenden Takten keineswegs immer die gleichen Verzierungs- oder Vortragsangaben zu bringen, entsteht doch wiederum Unklarheit.

Eine Vermehrung der Zeichen darf man wohl als ausschmückende Absicht annehmen. Wie aber soll man Verminderung auffassen? Als Sorglosigkeit, die zu wiederholen unterließ, was an gewissen Stellen selbstverständlich sein müßte? Bei der Fülle unzweifelhaft gewollter kleiner, kleinster, fast kaum bemerkbarer Abweichungen der erwähnten Gattung, die das Beethovenische Werk immer noch lebendiger gestalten, ist es gefährlich, mindestens sehr unvorsichtig und gewiß unberechtigt, Nachlässigkeit zu unterstellen, wo noch Möglichkeit einer (sei es auch ganz winzigen) Würzung besteht.

Von den ersten 23 Takten hier haben die mit dem Trillerzeichen, bei sonst fast gleichem Inhalt, viermal je eine Vorschlagnote vor dem Triller, zweimal aber fehlt sie. Die Regel für Triller mit Vorschlag von unten fordert einen Doppelschlag:

The image shows a musical notation for a trill with a grace note below. The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2) and a double grace note below the first note.

(Fortgesetzt in Fussnote a), Seite 286.)

pp (a) pp (4 4) pp poco rit. pp

A tempo

f non troppo legato sempre f

a) Per far risaltare meglio che le tre ultime note sono semicrome, la versione seguente sarebbe la migliore (tuttavia offre delle difficoltà in un tempo così veloce):

Il trillo *senza* appoggiatura comincia, secondo la regola, dalla nota superiore (battuta 11):

Il revisore questa volta non si attiene alla regola e consiglia di eseguire un'acciaccatura e di cominciare il trillo dalla nota principale marcando il tempo forte:

(Salvo indicazioni contrarie, questa deve essere l'esecuzione *ogni volta* che si trova la suddetta notazione).
Lo stesso alla battuta 11 (e battute corrispondenti) *senza* appoggiatura:

a) In order to bring out clearly that the last 3 notes are semiquavers, the following would be better (but rather exacting in the fast speed):

The trill without preceding grace note (as in bar 11) begins, according to the rule, with the upper note:

The editor, however, does not follow the established rule for these trills. He recommends playing the grace note as short appoggiatura before the beat and starting the trill, on the beat, with the accented principal note:

He recommends this execution for all the corresponding bars. Also in bar 11, but there (as in the analogous places) of course without grace note:

a) Damit die drei letzten Sechzehntel deutlich als solche wirken, wäre besser (im geschwinden Zeitmaß allerdings anspruchsvoll):

Der Triller *ohne* Vorschlag beginnt nach der Regel mit dem oberen Ton (Takt 11):

Der Herausgeber hält sich allerdings hinsichtlich der Ausführung dieser Triller *nicht* an die Regel. Er empfiehlt, den Vorschlag als kurzen Vorschlag zu spielen und den Triller mit der Hauptnote (auf dem guten Wert) zu beginnen:

Er empfiehlt diese Ausführung für *alle* entsprechenden Takte; auch für Takt 11 (und die ihm entsprechenden), aber dort natürlich *ohne* Vorschlag:

La ragione per la quale il revisore si allontana dalla regola è che l'esecuzione abituale che segue la regola produce facilmente l'effetto seguente:

È ciò che il revisore teme: secondo lui l'effetto deve essere questo:

The reason why the editor deviates from the rule is that the usual execution (according to rule) easily produces the following effect:

This he wants to avoid. In his opinion it should sound:

Die übliche, der Regel entsprechende Ausführung ergibt nämlich leicht:

Das befürchtet der Herausgeber; nach seiner Meinung soll es heißen:

The musical score is divided into five systems, each with a first ending (I.) and a second ending (II., III., IV.).

- System 1:** Starts with a first ending (I.) marked *ff non affrett.* and a second ending (II.) marked *pp*. Includes a *Led.* (Ledero) instruction.
- System 2:** Features a first ending (I.) marked *ff marcatis.* and a second ending (II.) marked *p*. Includes a *Led.* instruction.
- System 3:** Features a first ending (I.) marked *p* and a second ending (II.) marked *ff*. Includes a *Led.* instruction and a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 126$.
- System 4:** Features a first ending (I.) marked *p* and a second ending (II.) marked *sfp*. Includes a *Led.* instruction and a *molto p* marking.
- System 5:** Features a first ending (I.) marked *p* and a second ending (II.) marked *sfp*. Includes a *Led.* instruction and a *più p sopra* marking.

a) Corona di nove crome circa. Senza pausa.
 b) Si deve eseguire indiscutibilmente con la mano destra.
 c) Vedi pag. 285-286 a).

a) Fermata about 9 quavers, not followed by a breathing pause.
 b) Must be played with the right hand.
 c) See page 285-286 a).

a) Fermate etwa neun Achtel, keine Luft-pause danach.
 b) Unbedingt mit der rechten Hand.
 c) Siehe Seite 285-286 a).

4
5 2
4
I. II.
pdim. *pp*
(3 3 3 3 segue)
2 4 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 4 2 4 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1

(♩.=120) III. (♩.=112) I.
pp *dolce* *egualmente, tranq.* *pp dolce, non espress.*
(3 3 3 3 segue) (2)
più Pancora

53 4 54 5 45 5 4
1 2
Led. * *Led.* * *Led.* * *Led.* *

IV. I. segue
cresc.
Led. * *Led.* * *Led.* *

53 4 54 5 45 5 4
1 2
p subito *f* *sf* *p*
Led. * *Led.* * *Led.* *

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 1). Bass staff contains a supporting line. Dynamics include *non cresc.* and *ff subito*. A first ending bracket is shown above the treble staff.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingerings (1, 5, 2, 4, 1, 3). Bass staff has a line with slurs and fingerings (5, 4, 3, 1, 3). Dynamics include *sempre ff* and *sf*. A first ending bracket is shown above the treble staff.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 5, 2, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 2, 5). Bass staff has a line with slurs and fingerings (4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 5). Dynamics include *ff*, *ff*, and *p*. A first ending bracket is shown above the treble staff.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 2, 1, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2). Bass staff has a line with slurs and fingerings (3, 1, 2, 2, 4, 3, 5, 2, 4, 3, 5). Dynamics include *sempre p* and *mf sfp*. A first ending bracket is shown above the treble staff.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 2, 1, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2). Bass staff has a line with slurs and fingerings (4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4). Dynamics include *p non troppo legato, egualmente dim.*, *pp ten.*, *pp*, and *pp sempre*. A first ending bracket is shown above the treble staff.

(♩=120) I. IV.

I. 35 trill II. I. 35 trill II.

pp *pp* *pp* *sf*

I. 35 trill II. III. (♩=138)

p *p* *sf* *p* *f*

f *energico* *marc.*

sempre f *marc.*

sed. *

a) Vedi pag. 285-286 a).

a) See page 285-286 a).

a) Siehe Seite 285-286 a).

V. (♩.=126) I.

fp
p non stacc.
molto p

IV.

sf
più p
p

più p
p
sf
p dim.

I. II. III. (♩.=120)

pp

(♩.=132)

cresc.
pp

(♩.=126)

f non dim. *p* *p*

Rehearsal marks: Led * Led * Led *

(♩.=132)

cresc. *f* *f* *p*

Rehearsal mark: Led *

mp *cresc.*

Rehearsal mark: Led *

(♩.=138)

I.

f *sempre più forte*

Rehearsal marks: Led * Led * Led * Led *

VI.

Rehearsal marks: Led * Led * Led * Led *

a) Il pedale fino al prossimo asterisco è autografo.

a) The pedal marks from here to the next release-sign are by Beethoven.

a) Pedal bis zum nächsten Aufhebungszeichen autografo.

(♩.=126)

System 1: Bass clef, two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *dim. p subito*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A *Red.* (Reduction) symbol is present. A note indicates ** non staccato*. The system ends with *segue*.

X.

(♩.=120)

System 2: Bass clef, two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* and *molto pp, ma distintamente*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A *Red.* (Reduction) symbol is present. The system ends with *segue*.

System 3: Treble clef, two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *sempre pp*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A *Red.* (Reduction) symbol is present. The system ends with *segue*.

System 4: Treble clef, two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *sempre non staccato*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A *Red.* (Reduction) symbol is present. The system ends with *segue*.

System 5: Treble clef, two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A *Red.* (Reduction) symbol is present. The system ends with *segue*.

a) Vedi pag. 285-286 a).

a) See page 285-286 a).

a) Siehe Seite 285-286 a).

♩ = 126

ff *f* *sf* *p* *molto p*

Red. *2/4 segue* *3 5* *2 4* *1 2* *2 2 2 segue non stacc.*

sf

più p *sotto* *p* *più p* *sotto* *sf[p]*

I. II.

p dim. *pp*

2 4 2 1 2 4 1 *4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4 3 2*
(2 2 2 segue)

III. I.

♩ = 120 ♩ = 112

dolce più Ancora *dolce, non espress.*

4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4 3 2
(2 2 2 segue)

egualmente, tranquillo *Red. ** *Red. ** *Red. **

a) Nell'edizione originale in questo punto manca il trillo. È senza dubbio un errore. Nel manoscritto troviamo il trillo ma senza appoggiatura (al contrario del passaggio corrispondente a pag. 289). Il revisore aggiunge la doppia appoggiatura nel modo seguente:

a) In the First Edition the tr sign is missing in this bar. Undoubtedly an oversight. The manuscript has the tr but the preceding grace note is missing (in contrast to the parallel place on page 289). The editor adds the grace note here, thus:

a) In der Originalausgabe fehlt hier das Trillerzeichen. Unzweifelhaft ein Versehen. Das Manuskript hat wohl den Triller, aber keine Vorschlagnote dazu (im Gegensatz zu der entsprechenden Stelle, Seite 289). Der Herausgeber ergänzt auch die Vorschlagnote, also:

(Senza risoluzione!). La maggior parte delle edizioni hanno soltanto:

Parecchie edizioni, non è chiaro per quale ragione, hanno la risoluzione del trillo, perfino col *fa*:

b) Vedi pag. 289 b).
c) Vedi pag. 289 a).

(no after-beat!). Most editions have only:

Inexplicably, some editions have an after-beat, and even with *f*:

b) See page 289 b).
c) See page 289 a).

(Kein Nachschlag!). Die meisten Ausgaben haben nur:

Manche aber unerklärlicherweise einen Nachschlag, und gar mit «*f*»:

b) Siehe Seite 289 b).
c) Siehe Seite 289 a).

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

f marc., distintamente *sempre f, ma non cresc.*

(1) 3 1 3 1 5 2 4 1 5 (3)

ff subito *Red.* *marcatissimo* *sf* *ff*

I.

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

f *non cresc.*

(1) 3 (5) 1 3 4 1 2 1 2 4 1 4 1 4 4

ff subito *sempre ff* *Red.* *

VI

sf *sf* *ff* *Red.* *

a) Nel manoscritto troviamo *due sf* in questa battuta. Il primo, come in tutte le battute corrispondenti, sulla quarta semiminima puntata, l'altro, che è certamente voluto e non si trova che qui, sulla ventiduesima semicroma.

b) In molte edizioni le note della mano destra non sono giuste tanto in questa battuta quanto nelle sei seguenti. La forma che è stata loro resa qui, e che è la sola giusta, si trova nel manoscritto ed in tutte le vecchie edizioni.

a) In this bar the manuscript has *two sf* signs; one of them, like in all corresponding bars, on the fourth dotted crotchet. The other, on the 22nd semiquaver, appears only here — and surely with intention.

b) Many editions give the figures of the right hand in wrong form, also in the following six bars. The only right one, reproduced here, is found in the manuscript and all old prints.

a) In diesem Takt hat das Manuskript *zwei sf*-Zeichen. Das eine, wie in allen entsprechenden Takten, zum vierten punktierten Viertel; das andere zum 22ten Sechzehntel ist — gewiß absichtlich — nur hier vorgeschrieben.

b) Viele Ausgaben haben die Figuren der rechten Hand, auch in den folgenden sechs Takten, in falscher Gestalt. Die hier wiedergegebene, allein richtige, steht im Manuskript und in allen alten Drucken.

sempre fortissimo
Red.

Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. *

ff I. II. 5 segue

III. I. (♩=144) *sempre fortissimo*

a) Le note della destra devono essere eseguite unicamente da questa mano e si deve evitare più che sia possibile di alternarle con la sinistra: del resto, la loro esecuzione non è difficile, tranne nel primo passaggio che potrà esser reso più facile nel modo seguente:

a) The figures of the right hand should be played throughout by the right hand alone. Taking over of any notes by the left hand should be avoided, wherever feasible. That should be possible without particular effort, except in the first passage, which can be facilitated, if need be, in the following manner:

a) Die Figuren der rechten Hand sollten durchwegs nur von ihr ausgeführt und die teilweise Abgabe an die linke tunlichst vermieden werden; sie sind ja auch, mit Ausnahme der ersten, ohne besonderen Aufwand zu bewältigen. Die erste mag man allenfalls erleichtern:

loco m.d. m.s. (sopra) 5 4 3 2 1

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. Each system contains a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 12/8 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, sf, f, ff), articulation (accents, staccato), and performance instructions (Cresc. poco a poco). It features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and quaver groups, and is divided into sections labeled I, II, III, and IV. Fingerings and breath marks are indicated throughout the piece.

a) Quattro terzine di crome corrispondono ad una battuta di otto crome, perciò una battuta in 12/8 non può esser formata da quattro terzine di crome. Quindi l'indicazione data da Beethoven: ♩ non può avere altro scopo che quello di determinare in modo preciso la divisione della battuta in quattro e di evitare una divisione in sei. È tuttavia incomprensibile perché l'autore non abbia raggruppato le crome per tre. Lo staccato richiesto dalle pause avrebbe potuto essere ottenuto con dei punti sulle note.

a) Four quaver-triplets are equal to 8 quavers. Therefore, a 12/8 measure cannot consist of 4 quaver-triplets. Beethoven's triplet indications ♩ can thus only mean that he wants to stress emphatically and make sure that each bar will be divided into 4 beats and not into 6. It remains, however, incomprehensible why Beethoven, if this was his intention, did not set the quavers in groups of 3. The shortness of the quavers required by the rests could have been indicated by staccato dots as well.

a) Vier Achteltriolen ergeben acht Achtel Taktwert. Ein 12/8-Takt kann also nicht aus vier Achteltriolen bestehen. Die Triolenzeichen ♩ Beethovens können nichts anderes bedeuten als die nachdrückliche Forderung, die Sicherung vierteiliger, Vorbeugung gegen sechsteilige Ausführung. Es bleibt allerdings unerfindlich, warum Beethoven bei solcher Absicht nicht lieber Balken zur Verbindung der Achtel verwendete. Die durch Pausen verlangte Kürze der Achtel hätten Stakkatopunkte auch erreicht.

II. *sf* *f* *più f* (a)

III. *ff non affrett.* *ff* *p dim. poco a poco*

pp *più piano non rit.* *ppp*

(♩.=152) (♩.=144) (d) $\frac{3}{1}$

(b) *

a) A partire dalla settima croma manca nel manoscritto il segno F . Ha forse l'autore voluto introdurre una nuova forma con la divisione della battuta in 6? Non è probabile. Conserviamo perciò la divisione precedente.

b) Pedale autografo.

c) Questo «più piano» che viene dopo il pianissimo vuol dire *ppp*.

d) Corona della durata di 18 crome circa. Pedale della stessa durata. Segue una pausa della durata di 4 battute circa del tempo «Più Allegro», quindi attacca l'Andante.

a) From the seventh quaver of this bar onwards, the manuscript has no more F signs. Could that perhaps indicate a new rhythmic division, 6 beats per bar? Hardly! Doubtlessly the rhythmic structure remains the same.

b) Pedal mark by Beethoven.

c) «Più piano» certainly means «softer than *pp*» here.

d) Fermata about 18 quavers, pedal of the same length. Then a pause of about four bars (in the tempo of the «Più Allegro») before the «Andante» begins.

a) Vom siebenten Achtel dieses Taktes an hat das Manuskript die F Zeichen nicht mehr. Sollte eine neue Gestalt gemeint sein, diesmal etwa sechsteilig? Kaum! Die rhythmische Darstellung bleibt wohl die alte.

b) Pedal autograph.

c) Soll wohl «più pianissimo» heißen.

d) Fermate etwa achtzehn Achtel; Pedal ebenso lang, danach Luftpause: etwa vier ganze Takte des «Più Allegro», dann anschließend «Andante».

Andante con moto (♩=96)

p e dolce

ten.

p sfp

sempre dolce

tranq.

cresc. mp

inf.

p dolce

non cresc.

senza ped.

1. 2.

a) Alzare la mano destra sempre solo dopo che la sinistra ha suonato la nota.

a) Hold the right hand every time until the left has entered.

a) Die rechte Hand immer erst aufheben, wenn die linke eingetreten ist.

5 3 1 5 1 5 4 1 (3) 1 2 3 2 1 5 1 5 3 2 1 5 4 1 2 1 2 4 3 1 5 3 2 1 3 2

cresc.

(a) 1 3 4 3 4 2 3 2 5 1 3 4 2 4 2 3 5

liberamente *in t.*

rinf. *p* *p* ($\text{♩} = 116$) *non troppo legato*

mf sotto

1. 2. *mf* *sf* *tenute*

mf sf *mf sf* *mf sf* *tenute*

f sempre

mf *sf* *sf* *sf*

sempre mf *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

f *legato* *(poco)*

tenute

f sempre

mf *sf* *sf* *sf* *tenute*

non troppo legato *f sempre*

mf *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

a) La seconda volta la diteggiatura è $\frac{1}{2}$.

a) The second time fingering $\frac{1}{2}$.

a) Das zweite Mal Fingersatz $\frac{1}{2}$.

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a long melodic line with fingerings 2, 3, 5, 1, 4, 4, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1. Bass staff has chords with fingerings 4, 2, 4, 4, 3, 2, 4. Dynamics include *f legato* and *(poco)*. A *Red.* and asterisk are in the bass staff.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 2, 3, 1, 2, 5, 4, 2, 2, 5, 2, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 5. Bass staff has chords with fingerings 2, 4, 4. Dynamics include *mf*, *sempre legato*, *sf*, and *f sempre*. A *Red.* and asterisk are in the bass staff.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1, 4, 5, 4. Bass staff has chords with fingerings 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. Dynamics include *tenute* and *f*. A *Red.* and asterisk are in the bass staff.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 5, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 5, 5, 5. Bass staff has chords with fingerings 1, 1, 3, 1, 4. Dynamics include *mf*, *sf*, and *f sempre*. A *Red.* and asterisk are in the bass staff.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 4, 3, 1, 5, 4, 5. Bass staff has chords with fingerings 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. Dynamics include *f legato* and *(poco)*. A *Red.* and asterisk are in the bass staff.

sf
mf sempre legato
meno mf
Led.

sf
mf
meno mf
Led.

mf *Cresc.*
Led.

ff *sf* *ff*
legato
dolce subito
senza Led.

non troppo legato, un poco leggiadro, ma ben tranquillo ed egualmente

sempre p
mf sf
piano dolce
Led.

a) È strano che nell'Urtext e nell'Edizione Critica Generale manchi il segno *sf*.

a) Strangely enough the *sf* on the fourth quaver is missing in the Urtext edition as well as the Kritische Gesamtausgabe (Br. & H.).

a) Das *sf*-Zeichen zum vierten Achtel fehlt merkwürdigerweise sowohl im Urtext wie in der kritischen Gesamtausgabe.

First system of a musical score. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingerings (e.g., 2, 3, 2, 5, 1, 2, 5, 1, 2, 4, 4, 5). The left hand has chords and single notes with dynamics *mf sf* and *p*. A *ped.* marking is present in the first measure.

Second system of a musical score. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns and slurs. The left hand has chords and notes with dynamics *p cresc. molto*, *sf*, and *non stringere*. *ped.* markings are present in the first and third measures.

Third system of a musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has chords and notes with dynamics *ff* and *ff dim. molto*. *ped.* markings are present in the first and second measures.

Fourth system of a musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has chords and notes with dynamics *p dolce*, *dolcissimo*, and *dolce*. Tempo markings $(\text{♩})=108$, $(\text{♩})=100$, and *molto semplice* are present. *ped.* markings are present in the first and second measures.

Fifth system of a musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has chords and notes with dynamics *dolce* and *tranq.*. Tempo markings $(\text{♩})=96$ and $(\text{♩})=92$ are present. *ped.* markings are present in the first and second measures.

Allegro ma non troppo (♩=circa 152)

a) Pedale autografo.

b) Questa battuta e quella seguente sono l'esatta riproduzione del manoscritto. Nella prima battuta, come lo indica la linea di arpeggio ininterrotta, le nove note dell'accordo divise fra le due mani devono essere suonate una dopo l'altra. Il revisore ritiene che l'esecuzione di questo arpeggio non debba essere troppo rapida, ma molto dolce e regolare: presso a poco così:

Le otto bisecime eseguite in un movimento di ♩ = 132. Naturalmente dal re b si torna al movimento ♩ = 88.

Nella seconda battuta l'accordo non è arpeggiato che nella parte inferiore, mentre la parte superiore ha l'indicazione «secco». Dunque le cinque note della mano sinistra devono di nuovo essere eseguite arpeggiate (questa volta in modo rapido e impetuoso) mentre le quattro note della mano destra saranno eseguite simultaneamente (preferibilmente insieme al si b superiore della mano sinistra). Malgrado la linea ondulata che indica indiscutibilmente l'arpeggio, Beethoven ha aggiunto anche l'indicazione «arpeggio» per la mano sinistra nella seconda battuta. Non è perciò possibile eseguirlo in altro modo, giacché la parola «arpeggio» non può riferirsi alla destra, né la parola «secco» alla sinistra. Riguardo a queste due battute quasi tutte le edizioni non si uniformano al manoscritto. Sempre riguardo a queste due battute, molte edizioni hanno due linee ondulate interrotte:

⋮ e molte una sola linea ininterrotta: ⋮

In nessuna edizione ho trovato la parola «secco».

Due corona ciascuna del valore di sei crome circa (♩ = 88). Senza pause.

a) Pedal marks by Beethoven.

b) This and the following bar are an exact reproduction of the manuscript. In the first bar, as demanded by the one, uninterrupted wavy line (arpeggio), all the nine notes of the chord (even as it is divided between the two hands) must be played successively. In the editor's opinion not too quickly, very softly and evenly, about like this:

the 8 demisiquavers about ♩ = 132. From d-flat on, of course the preceding tempo again (♩ = 88).

The second bar has a wavy line only in the lower staff; the upper staff has the indication «secco» (the term used to indicate that the notes of a chord should be struck simultaneously). Thus the five notes of the left hand must be played in succession again (but this time rapidly, impetuously), the four notes of the right hand however simultaneously (preferably together with the upper b-flat of the left hand). Although the wavy line stipulates unmistakably that the chord must be broken, Beethoven still added the word «arpeggio» in the bass of the second bar. That should preclude any possibility of misunderstanding: the «secco» cannot possibly refer to the left hand, nor the «arpeggio» to the right. Yet the text of nearly all editions deviates from the manuscript in these two bars. Many of them have in both bars:

⋮ (separate wavy lines for left and right hand);
⋮ many others, again in both bars, the uninterrupted arpeggio: ⋮

The «secco» I found in none of the editions. Each of the two Fermatas about 6 quavers length (♩ = 88); neither of them followed by a pause.

a) Pedal autograph.

b) Dieser und der folgende Takt sind hier genau nach dem Manuskript wiedergegeben. Im ersten der beiden Takte müssen, so bestimmt es die eine ununterbrochene Schlangenlinie, alle neun Töne des an beide Hände verteilten Akkords nacheinander erklingen. Wie der Herausgeber meint, nicht zu rasch nacheinander, sehr leise und gleichmäßig, etwa:

die acht 32stel ungefähr im Zeitmaß: ♩ = 132; von «des» ab selbstverständlich wieder das frühere Zeitmaß (♩ = 88).

Der zweite Takt hat eine Schlangenlinie nur unten, oben die Anweisung: secco. Also müssen die fünf der linken Hand zugewiesenen Akkordtöne wiederum nacheinander erklingen (diesesmal in raschem, reisendem Nacheinander), die vier der rechten Hand verbleibenden Töne aber gleichzeitig (und am besten mit dem oberen «b» der linken zusammen angeschlagen). Obzwar schon die Schlangenlinie die Akkordbrechung unmißverständlich anordnet, schrieb Beethoven zur linken Hand im zweiten Takt auch noch: «arpeggio» in Buchstaben. Damit ist wohl jeder Verfälschung vorgebeugt; das «secco» kann nicht auf die linke, das «arpeggio» kann nicht auf die rechte Hand bezogen werden. Der Text fast aller Ausgaben weicht in diesen zwei Takten vom Manuskript ab. Viele haben (immer in bei-

den Takten): ⋮ also zwei Schlangenlinien,
⋮

viele das durchlaufende Zeichen: ⋮ das
⋮

«secco» fand ich bei keinem. Fermate jedesmal etwa sechs Achtel (♩ = 88); keine Luftpausen danach.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. The right hand plays a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 4, 2 5 3, 4, 1, 4, 2 5 3, 4, 5, 2 3, 3, 5, 3, 4). The left hand has a bass line with a slur and fingering (4). Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. The right hand has slurs and fingerings (5, 2 3 1, 2, 1, 3 5 3 2 3 5 3). Dynamics include *f non troppo legato* and *sempre forte*. The left hand has slurs and fingerings (2 2 3 4, 3 2 3 4, 1 2 1 3, 3, 2, 3, 2). Includes the instruction *3 segue*.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. The right hand has slurs and fingerings (3 1, 5 4 2, 1 2 3 5 4). Dynamics include *f dim. molto* and *pp non troppo legato*. The left hand has slurs and fingerings (4, 1, 5).

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. The right hand has slurs and fingerings (1 4, 3 4 2, 1 3 5 4, 1 4, 3 4 2, 1 4 5, 2 5, 2 4). Dynamics include *sempre pp*. The left hand has slurs and fingerings (2, 4 5, 2, 1, 3, 2).

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. The right hand has slurs and fingerings (1 3 1, 4 1, 4 2 1 3 1, 2 3 5 4, 1 4, 3 4 2). Dynamics include *pp*. The left hand has slurs and fingerings (3, 5 3, 4 5, 2). Includes the instruction *sopra sf mf pp*.

System 1: Bass clef, 2/4 time signature. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 5, 2, 5, 2, 4). The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (3, 5). Dynamics include *sf* and *mf pp*.

System 2: Bass clef, 2/4 time signature. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 3, 1, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2). The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (1, 3, 2, 4, 2, 4). Dynamics include *pp* and *ben articolato*. The word *legato* is written above the right hand.

System 3: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 3, 4, 4, 4). The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (2, 3, 5, 2, 4, 5, 2, 4). Dynamics include *mf* and *pp*.

System 4: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 3, 4, 4, 4). The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 4, 1, 2). Dynamics include *sf*, *cresc.*, and *pp*. The Roman numeral *I.* is written above the right hand.

System 5: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 2, 3, 3, 4). The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (4, 2, 4, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 5). Dynamics include *f* and *[p]*. The Roman numeral *VI.* is written above the right hand.

First system of a piano score. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with notes marked with fingerings 4, 2, 5, 1, 4, 2, 5, 1. Dynamics include *p* and *sf*. The left hand (bass clef) has a bass line with fingerings 4, 1, 3, 5, 1, 4, 1, 4, 3, 5. Performance instructions include *dolce*, *legato*, and *ben articolato*. A *non cresc.* instruction is present above the right hand.

Second system of the piano score. The right hand continues the melodic line with fingerings 4, 2, 5, 1, 4, 2, 5, 1. Dynamics include *p* and *sf*. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 4, 3, 4, 4, 2, 4, 2. A *non cresc.* instruction is present above the right hand.

Third system of the piano score, marked with a Roman numeral *I.* The right hand has a melodic line with fingerings 3, 1, 3, 1, 5, 3, 1. Dynamics include *f subito* and *sf*. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 4, 4, 3, 4, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2. A *non cresc.* instruction is present above the right hand.

Fourth system of the piano score, marked with a Roman numeral *VI.* The right hand has a melodic line with fingerings 4, 2, 3, 5, 4, 1, 4, 3, 4, 2. Dynamics include *p*. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 3, 4. Performance instructions include *non troppo legato* and *♩* *non troppo legato*.

Fifth system of the piano score. The right hand has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 2, 1, 4, 1, 3. Dynamics include *p*. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 2, 3, 4(5), 4(5), 4(5), 5, 4, 4, 5, 2, 3. Performance instructions include *non troppo legato*.

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Bass clef has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (2, 3, 4(5), 4(5), 4(5), 5, 2, 4, 2, 5, 2, 3). Dynamics include *p*.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 1, 3, 5, 3, 2, 3, 2, 4, 2, 2, 4, 2). Bass clef has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (5, 2, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4). Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, *sfz*, and *legato*.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 5, 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 4, 2, 2, 4, 2, 3, 5, 3, 4). Bass clef has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (2, 3, 1, 4, 4, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 4). Dynamics include *sfz* and *cresc.*. Section marker **I.** is present.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, segue). Bass clef has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (1, 5, 4, 5, 3, 4, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2). Dynamics include *dim.*. Section marker **VI.** is present.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 4, 1, 2, 3, 5, 3, 1, 2). Bass clef has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (2, 4, 5, 3, 5, 2, 4, 5, 3, 5). Dynamics include *p*, *sfz*, and *sempre p*.

I.

sfp *cresc.*

VI. (♩=160)

dim. *f* *sempre legato*

sf *f*

sf *sempre forte*

sf *segue*

5 3
3
sf
I.
ff
sempre ff
(a) Ped.

VI.
dim. molto

2 1 2 4 5 4 3 (5) 3 1 3 1 2 1 2 4 3 1
pp non troppo legato

legato 2 1 2 4 2 2 1 4 2 2 1 4 2 5 5
cresc. sf sf f dim.
(♩=152)
legato 3 1 2 1 3 3 1 2 1 3 3 1 2 1 4 1 3

legato 4 3 5 4 1 3 2 3 4 2
dolce non cresc. non cresc.
p 2 3 4 2
non legato, molto p, legg. Ped.
p 4 molto p

a) Pedale autografo.

a) Pedal mark by Beethoven.

a) Pedal autograph.

First system of musical notation. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a complex melodic line in the treble staff with many slurs and fingerings (1-4). The bass staff has a more rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (4, 3).

Second system of musical notation. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with slurs and fingerings. The bass staff includes dynamic markings *Red.* and *** under several notes.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The key signature has two flats. The music features a *f* dynamic marking in the treble staff. The bass staff includes dynamic markings *Red.* and ***.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The key signature has two flats. The music features a *sfp* dynamic marking in the treble staff. The bass staff includes a *non legato* marking and a *p* dynamic marking.

Fifth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The key signature has two flats. The music features a *f* dynamic marking in the treble staff. The bass staff includes a *sf* dynamic marking.

First system of a piano piece. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a series of chords and single notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *sfp* (sforzando piano) and *p* (piano).

Second system of the piano piece. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a series of chords and single notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *[sf]* (sforzando).

Third system of the piano piece, marked with a tempo of $(\text{♩} = 168)$ and a first ending bracket labeled 'I.'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a series of chords and single notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *più f* (more forte) and *non troppo legato* (not too legato).

Fourth system of the piano piece, marked with a section label 'VI.'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a series of chords and single notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo). The system ends with a double bar line, a repeat sign, and an asterisk.

Fifth system of the piano piece. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a series of chords and single notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *sempre ff* (always fortissimo).

a) Da qui alla ripresa del primo tema il pedale è autografo.

a) Pedal marks from here until the return of the first theme by Beethoven.

a) Pedal von hier bis zur Wiederkehr des ersten Themas autografo.

(♩=160)

5 3 2 1
5 3 2 1 *segue*

pp *più p. ancora* *pp* *pp non troppo legato*

(♩=152)

1 4 1 3 4 2
2)

3 5 4 4 3 4 2

1 4 5

sempre pp

mf sf pp

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

mf sf pp

cresc.

pp *non troppo legato*

5 3 1 2 1 2

3 4 5

poco a poco

4

5

mf

3 2 3 1 3 2 1 3

1 5 3

2 1

3 1 3 2 1 3

1 4 2 1 3 2 3 1

legato

The image shows a musical score for piano, consisting of two staves (treble and bass). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations: slurs, accents, dynamic markings like 'rinforzando' and 'p', and performance instructions like 'ben articolato' and 'legato'. There are also some editorial markings like '12' and '7' below the bass staff, and a 'Ped.' marking with a star symbol at the end. The score is divided into measures with bar numbers 2, 1, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 4.

a) Nel manoscritto troviamo qui indicato un *rinforzando* con una chiarezza che non ammette dubbi. Tutte le edizioni conosciute dal revisore hanno un *ritardando* invece di un *rinforzando*. Probabilmente questo errore è dovuto alla trascuratezza di un incisore di una delle prime edizioni (ciò che è strano data la chiarezza del testo), errore che è stato ripetuto in tutte le edizioni seguenti. Se questo errore fosse stato commesso da Beethoven (come evidentemente gli editori in seguito hanno supposto), e che egli invece del *ritardando* che era nelle sue intenzioni avesse scritto un *rinforzando*, a questa distrazione andrebbe aggiunta una dimenticanza, due battute più tardi, perchè dopo un *ritardando* è necessaria l'indicazione « a tempo » che manca nel manoscritto. (Beethoven ha sempre indicato scrupolosamente tutti i cambiamenti di tempo e le riprese del tempo: non vi è quasi esempio che ne abbia omessa alcuna).

Naturalmente la maggior parte delle edizioni hanno qui l'indicazione « a tempo ». Le prime edizioni rivedute e corrette da Beethoven decidono quasi sempre della giustezza del testo. Il revisore non sa se esse abbiano qui un « *rinforzando* » o un « *ritardando* ». Se esse hanno un *ritardando*, che non si trova nel manoscritto, ci domandiamo se la distrazione di Beethoven consista nel non averlo indicato nel manoscritto o nel non averlo cancellato nel testo stampato. Il revisore ritiene che il manoscritto sia giusto e non capisce come vi possano essere dei dubbi di natura musicale circa questo *rinforzando* che egli trova assolutamente convincente, giustificato ed anche necessario. Lo *sf* della quattordicesima battuta del tema principale è posticipato di mezza battuta, il punto culminante non si raggiunge questa volta che al « *rinforzando* », il quale è preceduto da un *crescendo* e seguito da una forcella che indica il *diminuendo*: insomma vi sono tutte le garanzie per la giustezza del *rinforzando*. Al contrario, per quanto riguarda il *ritardando*, il revisore, prima di aver preso visione del manoscritto, si conformava, per quanto malvolentieri, a questa indicazione per quanto non fosse di suo gusto; egli, specialmente, si sentiva a disagio nell'eseguire con la mano sinistra la scala in *ritardando* e fu lieto quando il « *rinforzando* » trovato nel manoscritto gli dette la giustificazione di questa sua avversione.

a) The manuscript has here, written so clearly as to exclude any doubts, the indication *rinforzando*. All editions known to the editor have "*ritardando*" instead of "*rinforzando*". Presumably, an engraver of an early edition was careless in reading the manuscript, and all later editions were then based upon his astounding (considering the clarity of script in this case) error. Had Beethoven made the mistake (as later editors evidently presumed), had he intended "*ritardando*", but written "*rinforzando*", he would not only have been negligent here, but also forgetful two bars later, because the "*ritardando*" would have had to be followed by an "a tempo" there, of which the manuscript does not show a trace. Actually, Beethoven always marked changes and modifications of tempo scrupulously; an example for omissions in this respect is hardly known.

The printed editions have the "a tempo" here, of course. Generally, but not always, the first prints, examined and corrected by Beethoven, are considered conclusive in regard to accuracy of text. The editor does not know whether such revised first prints show "*rinforzando*" or "*ritardando*". In case it is "*ritardando*" and Beethoven did not correct it, there still remains the question: was Beethoven less attentive when he was writing the manuscript, or when he was reading the print?

The editor believes absolutely in the manuscript's version. He cannot conceive of any musical objections to the "*rinforzando*". For him it is entirely convincing, justified, even necessary. The *d-flat*, which has the *sf* in the fourteenth bar of the main theme, is this time reached half a bar later, the climax comes only at the "*rinforzando*", is preceded by a "*crescendo*" and followed by a *diminuendo*-sign; in short: there is a good deal of evidence in favour of the "*rinforzando*". On the other hand, the "*ritardando*" — which the editor played obediently for years until he saw the manuscript — never satisfied him; he always felt uneasy about slowing down the scales in the left hand and finally, when the discovery of the "*rinforzando*" proved to him that his uneasiness had been justified, he felt relieved and happy.

a) Im Manuskript steht hier mit einer Deutlichkeit, die jeden Zweifel verbietet: *rinforzando*. Alle dem Herausgeber bekannten Drucke haben *ritardando* statt *rinforzando*. Vermutlich hat ein Stecher einer frühen Ausgabe nachlässig gelesen, und sein (bei der — nochmals betonten — Klarheit der Schrift erstaunlicher) Irrtum wurde gründend. Läge der Irrtum, das Versehen, wie die Leiter späterer Drucke offenbar annahmen, bei Beethoven, hätte er *ritardando* gemeint und *rinforzando* geschrieben, so wäre zur Flüchtigkeit hier zwei Takte später seine Vergeßlichkeit gesellt. Dem *ritardando* müßte dort die Angabe *a tempo* folgen, aber von ihr ist im Manuskript nichts zu sehn. (Zeitmaßwechsel und -rückungen hat Beethoven immer besonders aufmerksam bezeichnet; ein Beispiel für Unterlassungen auf diesem Gebiet ist kaum bekannt).

Selbstverständlich wird *a tempo* in den gedruckten Ausgaben gebracht. Meistens, aber doch nicht immer, sind die von Beethoven durchgesehenen und verbesserten Erstdrucke entscheidend für die Textrichtigkeit. Der Herausgeber weiß nicht, ob solche überprüfte Erstdrucke *rinforzando* oder *ritardando* haben. Haben sie *ritardando*, und ließ Beethoven es stehn, so bleibt die Frage, wann er in diesem Fall sorgloser war, beim Schreiben oder beim Lesen?

Der Herausgeber glaubt unbedingt der Handschrift. Musikalische Bedenken gegen das *rinforzando* könnte er nicht begreifen; es ist für ihn durchaus überzeugend, berechtigt, ja notwendig. Das *sf* «des» des vierzehnten Taktes des Hauptthemas ist um einen halben Takt vorwärts getrieben, der Höhepunkt wird diesmal erst beim *rinforzando* erreicht, ein *cresc.* geht voraus, eine Abschwelligabel folgt, kurz: es gibt eine Schar von Bürgen für *rinforzando*. Bei dem *ritardando* hingegen, dem er jahrelang gehorsam war, bis er eben die Handschrift zu Gesicht bekam, fühlte der Herausgeber sich nie recht wohl, die Verlangsamung der Tonleitern unten widerstrebte ihm stets, und er war wie ein Befreiter froh, mit dem schliesslich entdeckten *rinforzando* eine gültige Rechtfertigung seines Unbehagens zu erhalten.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: *f*, *p*, *sempre p*. Fingerings: 3, (5) 4, 3, 4, 4, 4. Includes slurs and accents.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *f*. Includes slurs and accents.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: *f*, *p*, *p legato*, *non cresc.*. Fingerings: 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 2, 5, 1, 4, 1, 3. Includes slurs and accents.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: *sf*, *p*, *non cresc.*, *sf*. Includes slurs and accents.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: *p*, *f*, *sf*. Includes slurs and accents.

VI.

non troppo legato

p

non troppo legato

legato

p dolce non cresc. leggieriss.

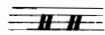
non legato

sempre p dolce non cresc. (a)

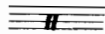
(1 B)

non cresc. (a)

a) Alcune edizioni, fra cui l'Urtext hanno, tanto qui quanto altre due volte, un testo sbagliato. La prima semicroma della mano sinistra non deve essere *la b* ma *do mi b*. Lo stesso errore si ripete due battute dopo. Quattro battute dopo, la prima semicroma deve essere non *re b* ma *la b*. Qui come in tutti i passaggi analoghi (con due sole eccezioni rese necessarie del punto di vista musicale) Beethoven si è servito nelle seconde battute dei segni seguenti:



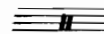
invece delle note. È inutile dire che ognuno di questi segni impone la ripetizione della mezza battuta precedente. La forma errata delle tre battute suddette deriva certamente dalla distrazione di un tipografo (o di un revisore?) che ha ripetuto *per intero* la battuta precedente, come se nelle tre battute suddette si trovasse il segno:



a) Several editions, among them the Urtext, print a wrong text here, namely the lower a-flat (the same as in the preceding bar) instead of *c* e-flat on the first semiquaver, left hand. Two bars later this mistake is repeated, and another two bars later one finds, again on the first beat, d-flat instead of a-flat. Beethoven used here and in all analogous places (with two exceptions for musical reasons) for every second measure, instead of writing out the notes, the following signs (two per bar):



There is no need to explain that each of these signs asks for exact repetition of the immediately preceding half bar. The above-mentioned mistakes were indubitably caused by an absent-minded engraver (or editor?) who from here on, suddenly repeated the whole preceding bar, as if Beethoven had indicated only one sign per bar, namely:



a) Einige, darunter die Urtextausgabe, haben hier, und gleich danach noch zweimal, einen falschen Text. Hier zum ersten Sechzehntel «As» (große Oktave) statt «c¹», zwei Takte später den gleichen Fehler, und vier Takte später, wieder beim ersten Sechzehntel, «des» (kleine Oktave) statt «as¹». Beethoven hat hier und an allen entsprechenden Stellen (mit zwei musikalisch bedingten Ausnahmen) in jeden zweiten Takt dieser zweitaktigen Figuren statt der Noten die zwei Wiederholungszeichen



geschrieben. Jedes dieser Zeichen fordert, wie nicht gesagt zu werden braucht, die Wiederholung des unmittelbar vorangegangenen Halbtakts.

Die fehlerhafte Gestalt der drei oben genannten Takte hat ihren Ursprung gewiß in der Zerstretheit eines Stechers (oder Herausgebers?), der von hier ab plötzlich jedesmal den ganzen Vortakt wiederholte,

als hätte nur ein  in dem Takt gestanden, der zu behandeln war.

8. *legato*

cresc. *sfp*

I.

p *sfp* *cresc.*

segue VI.

dim.

p *sfp* *sempre p*

I.

sfp *cresc.*

(♩=160)

VI.

First system of the musical score. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff begins with a *dim.* marking and contains several measures of music with slurs and fingerings. The bass staff has a *f* marking and includes a *sempre legato* instruction. A *Red.* (pedal) mark with an asterisk is placed below the bass staff. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5 above or below notes.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the two-staff format. The treble staff features a *sf* marking. The bass staff has a *f* marking. A *Red.* (pedal) mark with an asterisk is present below the bass staff. The system includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Third system of the musical score. It continues the two-staff format. The treble staff has a *sf* marking. The bass staff has a *f* marking. This system includes complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings in both hands.

Fourth system of the musical score. It continues the two-staff format. The treble staff has a *sf* marking. The bass staff has a *cresc.* marking and a *mf* marking. A *Red.* (pedal) mark with an asterisk is present below the bass staff. The system includes a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a sub-section labeled '(a)'. Fingerings are indicated throughout.

Fifth system of the musical score. It continues the two-staff format. The treble staff has a *ff* marking. The bass staff has a *sempre ff* marking. A *Red.* (pedal) mark with an asterisk is present below the bass staff. The system includes a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a sub-section labeled '(b)'. Fingerings are indicated throughout.

a) Le diteggiature poste sopra la mano sinistra si possono usare soltanto se si fa il ritornello.
 b) Pedale autografo.

a) The fingerings above the left hand are to be used if one makes the repeat (proceeding to the First Ending).
 b) Pedal mark by Beethoven.

a) Die Fingersätze über der linken Hand für den Fall der Fortsetzung bei 1.
 b) Pedal autograph.

8. *sempre ff* *sf* *sf* *segue*

* Ped.

This system shows the first four measures of a musical passage. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 5). The left hand has a bass line with a 'Ped.' marking and a star symbol. Dynamics include *sempre ff*, *sf*, and *sf*.

8. *sf* *mf* *CRISC.*

* Ped.

This system shows measures 5-8. The right hand continues with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a 'Ped.' marking and a star symbol. Dynamics include *sf*, *mf*, and *CRISC.*

8. $\text{♩} = 108$ $\text{♩} = 116$ *sf* *sf* *sf* *ff* *brioso*

(a) Ped.

This system shows measures 9-12. The right hand has slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a 'Ped.' marking and a star symbol. Dynamics include *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, and *ff brioso*. Tempo markings $\text{♩} = 108$ and $\text{♩} = 116$ are present.

8. *4* *4* *2* *1* *2* *4* *4* *2* *1* *2*

This system shows measures 13-16. The right hand has slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings.

8. $\text{♩} = 108$ I. *

This system shows measures 17-20. The right hand has slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings. A 'Ped.' marking and a star symbol are present. The system ends with a first ending bracket labeled 'I.'.

a) Pedale autografo.

a) Pedal mark by Beethoven.

a) Pedal autograph.