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Sonate für Clavichord

Oktober 1792

Erklärung der Zeichen:

Anm: Diese Sonate kan nur auf einem simplen Clavichord auf diese Art executirt werden.

Pauken (*trem.*). Man tremulirt wechselsweise, bald mit der rechten, bald mit der linken Hand auf den tiefen Baßsaiten, mit der linken geschieht es auf der Betuchung im Baße, welches die Pauken sehr natürlich imitirt.

Gedämpfte Pauken. Man hält zwey Baßtöne, als z. Beispiel C-G im Baße mit dem 1^{ten} und 5^{ten} Finger der linken Hand niedergedrückt an, und paukt auf die angehaltenen Töne wechselsweise mit dem 4^{ten} und 2^{ten} Finger derselben Hand, welches die Pauken wie von weiten hören läßt.

Psalterium. Man hält mit der einen Hand (am gewöhnlichsten mit der linken) einen Akkord aus, und fährt mit der andern leise über die Saiten, oder pizzikirt wie auf der Laute oder Zitter.

Laute oder harmonische Töne. Man legt den Zeigefinger der rechten Hand leise über die Hälfte der Saiten (vom Tuche nach dem Stege gerechnet) und spielt mit der linken allein, welches die Töne eine 8^{ve} höher aniebt, und einen lautenähnlichen Ton hervorbringt.

Anmerkung des Herausgebers:

Bei der Ausführung des Stückes auf einem modernen Hammerklavierinstrument erfolge die Wiedergabe der mit *timp.* (timpani), Pauken, bezeichneten Stellen, sofern es sich um die durch *trem.* kenntlich gemachten Wirbel handelt, durch schnelles *Vibrato* auf demselben Ton, nicht etwa durch einen Triller, auch *Tremolo* mit der Oktave klingt gut. Beim *pizzicato* halte man den mit der linken Hand angeschlagenen, mit *tenuto* (ten.) bezeichneten Akkord unter Zuhilfenahme des Pedals aus und spiele in diesen Klang die pizzicato-Akkorde ebenfalls mit der linken Hand leicht arpeggiert hinein. So ergibt sich die bequemste und griffigste Ausführung.

Suono di Liuto oder *Sons harmoniques* müssen eine Oktave höher angeschlagen werden, als sie geschrieben stehen, da das flageoletartige Oktavieren des Clavichords hier auf einem Hammerklavier unmöglich ist.

Marcia

Suono di Liuto

dest.

sin.

20

timp. *sm.*

dest.

25

timp. *sm.*

pizz.

ten.

30

pizz.

ten.

ten.

ten.

35

40

timp.

cresc.

f

45

timp.

Suono di Liuto

timp.

Allegro

p

5

Detailed description: This is a musical score for piano and timpani. It consists of seven systems of music. The first system (measures 20-24) features a piano melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with timpani playing a rhythmic pattern. The second system (measures 25-29) continues the piano melody and bass line, with timpani playing a similar pattern. The third system (measures 30-34) features a piano melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with timpani playing a similar pattern. The fourth system (measures 35-39) features a piano melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with timpani playing a similar pattern. The fifth system (measures 40-44) features a piano melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with timpani playing a similar pattern. The sixth system (measures 45-49) features a piano melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with timpani playing a similar pattern. The seventh system (measures 50-54) features a piano melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with timpani playing a similar pattern. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.



35

Sons harmoniques ou Sons du Luth.....

40

timp.

45

timp.

più lento

pizz. dolce

quasi fuori del tempo

ten.

50

pizz.

ten.

1.

pizz. calando

55

pizz.

ten.

2.

60

dolce

timp.

timp.

timp.

65

Sons harmoniques

70

perdendosi

timp.

75

timp.

80

tr

85

pizz.

quasi senza tempo

a tempo

pizz.

senza tempo

len.

len.

len.

90

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

perdendosi

len.

len.

len.

len.

1

a tempo *p* 95

100

105 *p* *timp.*

110 *cresc.*

115 *cantabile*

120

This musical score is for a piano piece, measures 95 through 120. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written for both treble and bass staves. Measures 95-100 show a melodic line in the treble with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a steady accompaniment in the bass. Measure 100 has a tempo marking of 100. Measures 101-105 continue the melodic development. Measure 105 has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a tempo marking of 105. A *timp.* (timpani) part is indicated in the bass staff for measures 105-110. Measures 110-115 show a crescendo (*cresc.*) in the treble. Measure 115 has a tempo marking of 115 and a *cantabile* marking. Measures 116-120 show a melodic line in the treble with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a steady accompaniment in the bass. Measure 120 has a tempo marking of 120.



Rondo

The musical score is written for piano in G major and 2/4 time. It consists of seven systems of staves. The first system (measures 1-8) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a melody in the right hand with eighth-note patterns and a simple bass line. The second system (measures 9-16) includes a *timp.* (timpani) part in the left hand. The third system (measures 17-24) features a more complex bass line with sustained chords. The fourth system (measures 25-32) includes a section labeled 'Sons harmoniques' (harmonic sounds) in the right hand. The fifth system (measures 33-40) includes another *timp.* part. The sixth system (measures 41-48) continues the *timp.* part and includes a *timp.* marking at the end. The seventh system (measures 49-56) features a melody in the right hand and a bass line with sustained chords. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Measures 1-8: *p* (piano), *f* (forte)

Measures 9-16: *timp.* (timpani)

Measures 17-24: *timp.* (timpani)

Measures 25-32: Sons harmoniques

Measures 33-40: *timp.* (timpani)

Measures 41-48: *timp.* (timpani)

Measures 49-56: *timp.* (timpani)

55 60

timp. 65 *legato*

70

75 80

85 timp.

90 timp.

95 100 *p* *pp* *perdendosi* *p*

calando





First system of the musical score. The right hand (treble clef) features a melody with a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking. The left hand (bass clef) has a sustained chord with a *senza tempo* marking and a *ten.* (tenuto) marking. Measure numbers 160 and 165 are indicated.



Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melody with a *tr.* (trill) marking. The left hand features a *Sons harmoniques* (harmonics) marking and a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. Measure numbers 165 and 170 are indicated.



Third system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melody with a *tr.* (trill) marking. The left hand features a *f* (forte) dynamic marking and a *3* (triple) marking. Measure numbers 175 and 180 are indicated.



Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melody. The left hand features a *2* (second) marking. Measure numbers 180 and 185 are indicated.



Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melody. The left hand features a *2* (second) marking. Measure numbers 185 and 190 are indicated.



Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melody. The left hand features a *2* (second) marking. Measure numbers 195 and 200 are indicated.



Seventh system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melody. The left hand features a *Sons harmoniques* (harmonics) marking and a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. Measure numbers 200 and 205 are indicated.

200 205 210 215 220 225 230 235 240 245

timp. timp. pizz. pizz. pizz. pizz. pizz. ten. ten. p.

This musical score consists of six systems of piano music, each with a treble and bass staff. The measures are numbered 200 through 245. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 245.

250

255

timp.

260

265

3

270

Sons harmoniques

275

280

3

timp.

285

timp.

290

295

timp.