

SONATA N. 32

(Dedicata all'Arciduca Rodolfo)

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Op. 111

(a) Maestoso ($\text{♩} = 52-54$)

(b) $\mathcal{R}\ddot{\text{e}}\text{o}$.

(b) $\mathcal{R}\ddot{\text{e}}\text{o}$.

a) Le espressioni « Maestoso » e « Grave » vengono spesso considerate nello stesso senso, ma in realtà sono contraddittorie. Il vigore, la certezza, la severità e la solitudine sublime del Maestoso esprimono l'indipendenza matura, la nobile fede universale dell'essere libero: il Grave, al contrario, è più inceppato, pesante, legato alla terra, non porta che la dignità dell'abito o, al massimo, il peso di una miseria particolare.

b) Pedale autografo.

c) Molte edizioni aggiungono, alla quinta croma della mano sinistra, un *sol*, e due battute dopo un *do*. Nel manoscritto si trovano delle ottave ben chiare. Delle dieci note (decomposte) di cui si compone l'accordo di sesta, Beethoven ne affida alla mano destra tre in questa battuta, e quattro due battute dopo. Qualsiasi altra disposizione è ingiustificata e peggiore.

a) Maestoso and Grave are often considered as being alike, while they are essentially opposites. Vigour, certainty, restraint and sublime solitude of the Maestoso express the detachment of maturity, the all-embracing, exalting faith of the free spirit. The Grave, however, is more inhibited, dragging, earth-bound, displays only a semblance of dignity and carries, at best, the burden of individual grief.

b) Pedal mark and release-sign by Beethoven.

c) Many editions add a *g* to the octave on the fifth quaver, left hand, and two bars later they add a *c*; in both bars the manuscript has, quite clearly, only octaves. Of the ten preceding notes (in small print) *B e e t h o v e n* assigns *t h r e e* to the right hand here, but two bars later *f o u r*; other dispositions are unjustified and — inferior.

a) Maestoso und Grave werden oft gleichgesetzt und sind doch eigentlich Gegensätze. In Kraft und Gewissheit, Strenge und erhabener Einsamkeit des Maestoso lebt die Gelöstheit der Reife, die umfassende beschwingte Gläubigkeit des Freien; das Grave aber ist gehemmter, schleppender, ergebenbundener, trägt die Würde nur der Gewandung, bestenfalls die Last einer Ichnot.

b) Pedal autograph.

c) Viele Ausgaben haben zum fünften Achtel links noch «*G*», im übernächsten Takt «*c*»; im Autograph stehen aber ganz deutlich nur Oktaven. Von den zehn Tönen des zerlegten Sextakkords teilt Beethoven der rechten Hand hier *drei*, im übernächsten Takt *vier* zu; andere Anordnungen sind unberechtigt und — schlechter.

Allegro con brio ed appassionato (♩=69)

Musical score for piano, page 1, measures 1-2. The score is in common time (indicated by '1'). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is Allegro con brio ed appassionato (indicated by 'd=69'). The dynamic instruction 'cresc.' is present. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (indicated by a large '8') on the piano's middle C. The right hand plays eighth-note chords in the treble clef staff, while the left hand provides harmonic support in the bass clef staff. Measure 2 begins with a dynamic of 2, followed by a forte dynamic (indicated by a large '8') on the piano's middle C. The right hand continues its eighth-note chordal pattern, and the left hand provides harmonic support.

a) Molte edizioni hanno qui un punto di staccato sulla prima croma. Il manoscritto (qui come altrove molto esatto e molto leggibile) ha il punto soltanto sui quattro accordi precedenti.

b) Pedale autografo.

c) Naturalmente, non si deve eseguire un numero di note superiore a quello del testo! Perciò non deve essere un trillo lasciato al gusto dell'esecutore.

a) Many editions have a staccato-dot on this chord; the manuscript (which is also in this respect quite clearly and distinctly legible) has staccato-marks only on the four preceding chords.

b) *Pedal mark and release-sign by Beethoven.*

c) Naturally one must play the exact number of notes! Not simply a trill!

a) Viele setzen zum ersten Achtel hier einen Stakkatopunkt; das auch diesbezüglich recht genau und gut lesbare Autograph hat Stakkatozeichen nur zu den vier vorangegangenen Akkorden.

b) Pedal autograph.

c) Selbstverständlich nicht mehr Töne als die vorgeschriebenen spielen! Also keinen Triller nach Belieben!

a) Nel manoscritto manca il punto di stacca-
to sulla prima semiminima, che si trova
in quasi tutte le edizioni. Secondo il revisore
esso non deve esserci; questa semiminima,
molto significativa perché costituisce la
fine dell'Introduzione e nel medesimo tempo
il principio dell'Allegro, deve essere prolun-
gata, piuttosto che accorciata. (D'altronde
in questa parte della sonata Beethoven non
esige mai lo staccato per una sola nota, ma
sempre per una serie di note).

b) Corona della durata di 5 quarti e mezzo
circa: poi continuare senza pausa.

c) In questa battuta, dalla seconda semi-
croma nella sinistra, la diteggiatura è di
Beethoven.

a) Nearly all editions have a staccato-dot here,
but not the manuscript, and according to the
editor's opinion it does not belong here: this
crotchet, which has very special significance
as conclusion of the Introduction and actual
beginning of the Allegro, should rather be
lengthened than shortened. (Besides, Beetho-
ven never indicates «staccato» for an individual
note in this movement, but solely for successions
of notes).

b) Length of Fermata about $5\frac{1}{2}$ crotchets;
then continue without pause!

c) From the second semiquaver to the end
of this bar, the fingering for the left hand is by
Beethoven.

a) Im Autograph ist der Stakkatopunkt
zum ersten Viertel, den man sonst fast überall
findet, nicht vorhanden; wie der Herausgeber
meint, gehört er auch nicht hin, darf dieses erste Viertel, das als Abschluß der
Einleitung und eigentlicher Beginn des Allegro ganz besondere Bedeutung hat, eher
verlängert als verkürzt werden (Uebrigens verlangt Beethoven in diesem Satz «stac-
cato» niemals für einen alleinstehenden Ton,
sondern immer nur für eine Folge von Tönen).

b) Fermate etwa $5\frac{1}{2}$ Viertel lang; danach
ohne Pause weiter!

c) Fingersatz, für die linke Hand, in
diesem Takt von Beethoven, vom zweiten
Sechzehntel ab.

The musical score consists of four staves of piano music. Staff 1 (top) starts with a dynamic *p*, followed by sections labeled I., II., III., and IV. Staff 2 (middle-left) has a dynamic *cresc.* and a section labeled I. Staff 3 (middle-right) has a dynamic *rinforz.*. Staff 4 (bottom) has dynamics *f*, *p*, *tr*, *a tempo*, *f*, *non troppo legato*, and *sf*. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Performance instructions include *stacc.*, *poco ritenuendo*, *espress.*, *poco riten.*, *a tempo*, *non troppo legato*, and *rinforz.*

a) Nel manoscritto l'ultima semicroma è certamente *la b*; molte edizioni hanno *sol* al suo posto.

b) La risoluzione manca in molte edizioni, il *sol* sul secondo quarto, mano destra, manca quasi dappertutto. Tanto l'una quanto l'altra appaiono molto chiaramente nel manoscritto.

a) In the manuscript the last semiquaver is unmistakably *a b*; many editions have *g* instead.

b) The after-beat is missing in many editions and the *g* on the second crotchet, right hand, is omitted nearly everywhere. Both appear perfectly clearly in the manuscript.

a) Das letzte Sechzehntel im Autograph ist unzweideutig «*as²*»; viele haben statt dessen «*g²*».

b) Der Nachschlag fehlt bei Vielen, das «*g¹*» zum zweiten Viertel fast überall. Beides steht durchaus klar im Autograph.

I.

Sheet music for piano, Treble and Bass staves. Hand positions are indicated above the notes. Measure 1: Treble staff has 1 4, 3 3 5 1 2 1 2 4; Bass staff has 5 (5) 4 4. Measure 2: Treble staff has 5 4; Bass staff has 2 4 2 3 3 4 3 2. Measure 3: Treble staff has 4; Bass staff has 5. Dynamics: forte (f) and sforzando (sf).

Sheet music for piano, Treble and Bass staves. Hand positions are indicated below the notes. Measure 1: Treble staff has 4 4; Bass staff has 1 2 1 3 4 1. Measure 2: Treble staff has 4 5; Bass staff has 3 5 1. Measure 3: Treble staff has 4 5; Bass staff has 2 4 1. Measure 4: Treble staff has 4 5; Bass staff has 3 5 3.

V.

Sheet music for piano, Treble and Bass staves. Hand positions are indicated below the notes. Measure 1: Treble staff has (1) 2 1; Bass staff has 2. Measure 2: Treble staff has 1; Bass staff has 1 3 1 3. Measure 3: Treble staff has 5.; Bass staff has 3 1. Measure 4: Treble staff has 1; Bass staff has 1 3 1. Dynamics: forte (f) and sforzando (sf).

Sheet music for piano, Treble and Bass staves. Hand positions are indicated below the notes. Measure 1: Treble staff has 1 4; Bass staff has 4. Measure 2: Treble staff has 3 1 3 1 3; Bass staff has 5. Measure 3: Treble staff has 1 3 1 3; Bass staff has 4. Measure 4: Treble staff has 3 5 3 1 4; Bass staff has 5.

IV.

Sheet music for piano, Treble and Bass staves. Hand positions are indicated above the notes. Measure 1: Treble staff has 8 5 8; Bass staff has 4 5. Measure 2: Treble staff has 5 2 4; Bass staff has 2. Measure 3: Treble staff has 4 2; Bass staff has 2. Measure 4: Treble staff has soprano 2; Bass staff has [sf]. Measure 5: Treble staff has 3; Bass staff has [sf]. Measure 6: Treble staff has (4/8) 1/4; Bass staff has 2. Measures 7-8: Treble staff has 2 4 non legato; Bass staff has 5. Measures 9-10: Treble staff has * (1) 2 ed.; Bass staff has 5. Measures 11-12: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 13-14: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 15-16: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 17-18: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 19-20: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 21-22: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 23-24: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 25-26: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 27-28: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 29-30: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 31-32: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 33-34: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 35-36: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 37-38: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 39-40: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 41-42: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 43-44: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 45-46: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 47-48: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 49-50: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 51-52: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 53-54: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 55-56: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 57-58: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 59-60: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 61-62: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 63-64: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 65-66: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 67-68: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 69-70: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 71-72: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 73-74: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 75-76: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 77-78: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 79-80: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 81-82: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 83-84: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 85-86: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 87-88: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 89-90: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 91-92: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 93-94: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 95-96: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 97-98: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5. Measures 99-100: Treble staff has 2 4; Bass staff has 5.

a) Pedale autografo.

a) Pedal indications by Beethoven.

a) Pedal autograph.

The musical score consists of four systems of music for piano, featuring two staves (treble and bass) and various performance instructions:

- System 1:** Dynamics include sf , p , and non rit. . Fingerings like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are shown above the notes. Measure 13 is marked *vivamente*. Measure 12 is marked *meno allegro sempre p*.
- System 2:** Dynamics include ritard. , p , and ff . Measure 1 is marked *adagio* ($\text{d}=72$). Measure 5 is marked *Tempo I* ($\text{d}=72$).
- System 3:** Dynamics include ff , p cresc. , and sf . Measures 1-4 are marked *non legato*. Measures 5-8 are marked *ff* and p cresc.
- System 4:** Dynamics include sf , ff , sf , sf , ff , sf , sf , and sf . Measures 1-4 are marked *non troppo legato*. Measures 5-8 are marked *sempre stacc.* and *sempre ff*. Measures 9-12 are marked *I. 4.* and *5.*

a) Pedale autografo.

b) È ovvio che le pause debbano essere calcolate sul tempo Adagio (senza pedale!).

a) Pedal mark and release-sign by Beethoven.

b) The pauses still «Adagio», of course! Without pedal!

a) Pedal autograph.

b) Die Pausen selbstverständlich im Adagiotempo aushalten (ohne Pedal)!

Sheet music for piano, page 10, showing measures 353-360. The music is in 2/4 time, mostly in B-flat major. The left hand plays sustained notes and chords, while the right hand plays melodic lines and chords. Measure 353 starts with a forte dynamic (ff) and includes grace notes (tr). Measure 354 continues with ff dynamics. Measure 355 shows a transition with a dynamic change to sf. Measure 356 begins with a dynamic of sf. Measure 357 concludes with a dynamic of sf. Measure 358 starts with a dynamic of ff. Measure 359 ends with a dynamic of ff. Measure 360 begins with a dynamic of ff.

a) Esecuzione:



Però quest'altra esecuzione:



sarà sufficiente se si prende un vero tempo
« Allegro con brio ».

b) La diteggiatura per le tre prime semicrome della sinistra è di Beethoven.

c) Anche su questo quarto, il manoscritto non mette il punto di staccato e il revisore ritiene che questa omissione sia volontaria. (Vedi pag. 253 a).

a) *Execution:*



But the following:



is sufficient, if the tempo is truly «Allegro con brio».

b) The fingering for the first three semiquavers of the left hand is by Beethoven.

c) Also for this crotchet the manuscript has no staccato-dot. The editor believes that it was omitted intentionally. (See page 253 a).

a) Ausführung:



Aber:



genügt, wenn ein richtiges «Allegro con brio» Zeitmaß genommen wird, durchaus.

b) Fingersatz für die drei ersten Sechzehntel links von Beethoven.

c) Auch zu diesem Viertel fehlt im Autograph der Stakkatopunkt und, wie der Herausgeber meint, auch hier mit Absicht. (Siehe Seite 253 a).

a) Esecuzione:



assolutamente sufficiente.

a) *The following execution:*



is absolutely sufficient.

a) Ausführung:



genügt vollkommen.

The musical score consists of five staves of piano music. The first two staves are in common time (indicated by '5.'), while the third, fourth, and fifth staves are in 6/8 time (indicated by '5.'.). The key signature is one flat. The music includes dynamic markings such as *sf*, *sempre f*, *sf*, *sf*, *più f*, *ff briosio [sf]*, *ff p*, *ritard.*, *ten.*, *a tempo*, and *p cresc.*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers above the notes. The score is annotated with '(d=76)' and '(d=69)'.

a) Alcune edizioni ci consigliano di prendere qui un movimento più lento; consiglio da non seguire, come anche l'altro che vorrebbe in ottave, nelle due mani, le semicrome della battuta seguente. La battuta «poco ritenendo» che troviamo ai passaggi corrispondenti è *qui* ripetuta *due* volte e inoltre con un «ritardando». Questo «allargamento» non ci dimostra che Beethoven vuole nelle due battute precedenti il ritardando una interpretazione particolarmente veemente ed impetuosa? (Anche il carattere del brano che prepara la loro entrata conferma che la loro espressione deve essere impetuosa piuttosto che pesantemente grave).

a) Some editions recommend taking a broader tempo here. That advice seems just as inappropriate as the accompanying suggestion to play the semiquavers of the next bar (in both hands) in octaves. In the corresponding places these two bars are followed by one bar marked «poco ritenendo»; here this bar appears twice and is marked «ritardando». Should not this expansion reveal Beethoven's desire for an especially vehement, impetuous interpretation of the two bars before the ritardando? (Also the character of the section leading to them confirms that their expression should be wild rather than heavy and ponderous).

a) Der in manchen Ausgaben erteilte Rat, hier ein breiteres Zeitmaß eintreten zu lassen, ist wohl ebenso verfehlt wie der damit zusammenhängende Vorschlag, im nächsten Takt die Sechzehntel beider Hände in Oktaven zu spielen. Der eine Takt «poco ritenendo», der an den entsprechenden Stellen folgt, erscheint hier zweimal, dazu im «ritardando». Sollte diese Erweiterung nicht Beethovens Wunsch nach einer besonders heftigen, stürmenden Darstellung der beiden Takte erraten lassen, die dem ritardando vorangehen? (Auch ihrer Herkunft nach sind sie mehr zur Wildheit als zu wuchtender Schwere bestimmt).

(a) Pedale autografo.

(b) La terzina sempre «poco ritenendo».

I.

espress.

non troppo legato

dim.

poco ritenendo

f a tempo

I.

(d=76)

non troppo legato

V.

f

sf

I.

II.

a) Pedale autografo.

b) La terzina sempre «poco ritenendo».

a) Pedal mark and release-sign by Beethoven.

b) The triplet still «poco ritenendo»; «a tempo» only at the beginning of the next bar.

a) Pedal autograph.

b) Die Triole noch im «poco ritenendo».

The image shows a page from Beethoven's manuscript of the 'Kreisleriana' piano piece. It consists of six staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is in common time. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and dynamic markings like 'sempre f' and 'sf' are present. The manuscript includes several unique features: a) In the first staff, the twelfth semiquaver of the left hand is marked with a 'do b' (B-flat), while the right hand has a 'do' (C). b) In the sixth staff, there is a natural sign over the fourth and sixth semiquavers of the left hand, which the editor believes might be a mistake. c) Pedal marks and release signs are shown in the bass clef staves.

a) In molte edizioni la dodicesima semicroma nella sinistra è *do b*. Tuttavia nel manoscritto questo *do* non è alterato. Il revisore crede al *do* naturale del manoscritto.

b) È strano che nel manoscritto il bequadro riferentesi al *la* (mano sinistra) non si trovi che davanti alla decima semicroma: può essere forse un errore. Se Beethoven avesse voluto che la quarta e la sesta semicroma fossero *la b* avrebbe segnato questa alterazione davanti alla quarta semicroma, dato che la penultima semicroma della battuta precedente era *la* naturale. Naturalmente, anche il *la b* ambedue le volte, può essere giusto!

c) Pedale autografo.

a) In many editions the twelfth semiquaver of the left hand is *c b*. In the manuscript the *c* has no *b*-sign. The editor believes that *c* is correct.

b) Strangely enough, the manuscript has the natural-sign for *a* only at the tenth semiquaver; this could perhaps be a mistake. If Beethoven had wanted a *b* on the fourth and sixth semiquaver, he would presumably have put a *b* next to the fourth semiquaver, as the penultimate semiquaver of the preceding bar was an *a-natural*. Of course, a *b* on the fourth and sixth semiquaver could be correct too!

c) Pedal mark and release-sign by Beethoven.

a) Bei vielen heißt das zwölftes Sechzehntel links «*ces¹*». Im Autograph hat das «*c*» jedenfalls kein Versetzungszeichen. Der Herausgeber glaubt an «*c¹*».

b) Im Autograph steht merkwürdigerweise das Auflösungszeichen zu «*a²*» (links) erst beim zehnten Sechzehntel; hier liegt vielleicht ein Versehen vor. Hätte Beethoven zum vierten und sechsten Sechzehntel «*as²*» gewollt, so stünde neben dem vierten Sechzehntel, da das vorletzte des vorigen Taktes «*a²*» war, vermutlich wieder das *b*-Zeichen; «*as²*», die beiden Male, kann selbstverständlich auch richtig sein!

c) Pedal autograph.

a) Molte edizioni hanno qui *mi b* (con sei tagli) invece del *do* certamente giusto che si trova in tutti i testi originali. Esse fanno appello in primo luogo al passaggio corrispondente a pag. 255, e in secondo luogo all'estensione limitata del pianoforte a coda che Beethoven aveva in casa sua nel 1822. Il passaggio corrispondente non può servire di esempio: in esso le due battute (poiché per il confronto bisogna osservare anche la battuta precedente) non hanno che due armonie su cui le quattro minime sono una differente dall'altra. Qui invece abbiamo *quattro* armonie e soltanto *due* note nelle minime (tre *do* e un *fa*). Perciò anche adottando il *mi b* non si stabilirà mai un'analogia fra questi due passaggi. (Il revisore disapprova questi "adattamenti", anche quando la differenza è di *una sola nota*). In quanto all'estensione del pianoforte di Beethoven, è un argomento di una leggerezza incomprensibile. Troviamo il *mi b* non soltanto in opere precedenti questa, ma anche *in questa stessa prima parte della sonata*, nella diciassettesima battuta che segue quella in cui questo *mi b* non è ammissibile (secondo loro) perché il pianoforte di Beethoven non raggiungeva quella estensione!

b) Pedale autografo.

c) Nel manoscritto l'accordo sull'ultima *mi* semicroma è indubbiamente *do*: in tutti gli *sol* altri testi si trova sempre *mi*, in con-*sol*. formità all'accordo a pag. 256. Possono essere giusti ambedue.

d) Per le mani medie o piccole è consigliabile prendere con la sinistra il *si* (sul primo quarto) per evitare di arpeggiare l'accordo o di togliere alle note parte del loro valore.

a) This *c*, which appears unmistakably in all original texts, has been replaced by a (higher) *e b* in many editions. As justification they quote, 1) the corresponding place on page 255 and 2) the limited range of the piano which Beethoven had at that time (in 1822) in his home. The corresponding place cannot be used as reference because there the two bars (also the preceding bar must be examined for comparison, of course) comprise two harmonies and the four minimas are four different notes, while here the two bars contain four harmonies, while the minimas consist of only two different notes (three times *c* and once *f*). Therefore: also if the last *c* were replaced by *e b*, the two places would not be nearly alike. (The editor really disapproves of such "adjustments" even in cases where the difference between two places does consist of only a single note). The allegation about the limited range of the keyboard, however, reveals an almost inconceivable carelessness. That same *e b* appears in works which Beethoven composed long before this sonata, but better still: to our amazement we find it right here, in this very movement, just seventeen bars after this place where Beethoven supposedly had to substitute another note, only because his keyboard was too short!!!

b) Pedal mark and release-sign by Beethoven.

c) On the last semiquaver, left hand, the *e* manuscript has, perfectly clearly *c*; all other *g* texts have *g*, in conformity with the corresponding *g* place (page 256). Both chords can be correct.

d) For medium-sized and certainly for small hands it will be necessary to take the *b* on the first beat with the left hand, in order to avoid having to play the chord "arpeggio" and to be able to hold the notes for their full value.

a) Viele haben hier statt «*c⁴*», das unmöglich verständlich in allen Originalvorlagen steht, «*es⁴*» gesetzt. Sie berufen sich dabei erstens auf die entsprechende Stelle (Seite 255), zweitens auf den beschränkten Umfang des Flügels, den Beethoven im Jahre 1822 gerade in seiner Wohnung hatte. Die entsprechende Stelle kann nicht herangezogen werden; dort sind die zwei Takte (der Vortakt muß selbstverständlich zur Vergleichung auch betrachtet werden) aus zwei Harmonien gebildet, auf die vier verschiedene Töne in den vier halben Noten kommen, hier aus vier Harmonien mit nur zwei Tönen auf die vier halben (davon «*c*» dreimal). Also: Gleichheit der beiden Stellen wird auch durch das «*es⁴*» nicht annähernd erreicht. (Der Herausgeber lehnt derartige Anpassungen auch ab, wenn die Abweichung einen einzigen Ton betrifft). Die Rechtfertigung mit dem Flügel gar erweist sich als eine schier unverstehliche Sorglosigkeit. Das «*es⁴*» erscheint in Beethovens Klavierwerken längst vor dieser Sonate, aber, man staune: hier, in diesem ersten Satz findet es sich auch, und zwar im siebzehnten Takt nach dem, der es nur deshalb nicht enthalten soll, weil die Flügel der Zeit nicht so weit hinaufreichten!!!

b) Pedal autograph.

c) Im Autograph heißt das letzte Sechzehntel links vollkommen klar «*e¹*»; sonst haben Alle übereinstimmend mit der Stelle auf Seite 256 «*e¹*». Beides kann richtig sein.

d) Für mittelgroße oder gar kleine Hände wird es, zur Vermeidung einer Brechung des Akkords oder einer Verkürzung von Notenwerten, notwendig sein, «*h*» (erstes Viertel) mit der linken Hand zu nehmen.

Adagio ($\text{d}=72$)

Tempo 1.

cresc. - - - ***p ben in tempo***

(a)

($\text{d}=72$)

(b) meno allegro

ritard.

p poco a poco sempre più allegro ***segue***

p ***cresc.***

a) Vedi pag. 256 b).

b) Secondo il sentimento e la convinzione del revisore, il « meno allegro » deve avere inizio dal terzo quarto, o possibilmente dalla quarta croma, ma non prima.

a) See page 256 b).

a) See page 256 b).
b) According to feeling and conviction of the editor, the « *meno allegro* » should begin on the third beat — possibly already on the fourth quaver, but not earlier.

a) Siehe Seite 256 b).

b) Nach Gefühl und Ueberzeugung des Herausgebers gilt «meno allegro» erst vom dritten Viertel, allenfalls vom vierten Achtel ab.

Tempo I. ($\text{♩} = 72$)

I.

II.

III.

(a)

(b)

non legato

p cresc.

ff

sf

non troppo legato

sf

ff

sempre stacc.

ff

sf

non troppo legato

a) Nel manoscritto le ultime quattro semicrome, in entrambe le mani, sono *la b, si, sol, si*: però in tutti gli altri testi le note sono *la b, si, la b, si*. La seconda versione è probabilmente più convincente.

b) In talune edizioni l'ottava semicroma è un *la*. Deve essere, senza alcun dubbio, *la b*.

a) With indisputable clarity and in both hands the four last semiquavers in the manuscript prove to be *a ♫ b g b*. Yet in all other texts they are *a ♫ b a ♫ b*. The second version is probably more convincing.

b) Some editions have *a* on the eighth semiquaver; but without doubt it must be *a ♫*.

a) Im Autograph heißen die vier letzten Sechzehntel, und zwar für beide Hände, unabsehbar deutlich «*as h g h*», sonst aber überall «*as h as h*». Ueberzeugender ist wohl diese zweite Lessart.

b) Das achte Sechzehntel heißt bei manchen «*a*», es muß aber zweifellos «*as*» sein.

The musical score consists of four staves of piano music. The top staff starts with a dynamic of *sf* and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 76$. The second staff begins with *sempre ff* and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 143$, marked with a trill. The third staff starts with *ff* and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 143$, also marked with a trill. The bottom staff starts with *ff* and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 80$. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 2. Pedal markings like *tr* (trill) and *8* (octave) are also present. The music includes slurs, grace notes, and dynamic changes like *sf*, *ff*, and *sf*.

a) Vedi pag. 257 a).

b) Nella maggior parte delle edizioni si trovano dei punti di staccato sui quattro accordi *sf*. Nel manoscritto si trovano solamente gli *sf*. Ciò non deve indurre a suonare questi accordi troppo pesantemente: in netto contrasto con le battute seguenti essi devono essere bruschi, violenti e relativamente corti.

a) See page 257 a).

b) Most editions have also staccato-dots on the four chords with the *sf*-signs. The manuscript has only the *sf*-signs. But that should not be interpreted as an encouragement to play these four chords oppressively. In sharp contrast to the next four chords they should be brusque, impetuous, and relatively short too.

a) Siehe Seite 257 a).

b) Zu den vier Akkorden mit den *sf*-Zeichen sind in den meisten Ausgaben auch Stakkatopunkte gesetzt. Das Autograph hat nur die *sf*-Zeichen. Dadurch sei man aber nicht verleitet, die vier Klänge zu schwefällig zu bringen; sie sollen sicherlich, als scharfer Gegensatz zu den folgenden Taktten, schroff, heftig und vergleichsweise auch kurz sein.

($\text{d}=76$) 5 3 2 4 IV.

dim.

($\text{d}=72$) 5 3 1 I. 5 3 1 4 5

*sempre in tempo primo
non allargare*

p *p*

non troppo legato, molto p, un poco legg.

($\text{d}=66$) 5 2 3 VIII. 1 2 3 4 I.

tranquillo ma in tempo, non rit.

[p] dim.

pp(b)

(a) *Ped.*

a) Pedale autografo.

b) Soltanto quattro quarti! (Molti aggiungono arbitrariamente una corona nell'ultima battuta). Poi una pausa (senza pedale) di quattro battute circa, ($\text{d}=66$) prima di attaccare l'Arietta.

a) Pedal mark by Beethoven.

b) Not longer than four crotchets! (In many editions a Fermata is added arbitrarily to this last bar). Then a pause (without pedal) of about four bars ($\text{d}=66$) before beginning the Arietta.

a) Pedal autograph.

b) Nur vier Viertel! (Viele fügen dem letzten Takt eigenmächtig eine Fermate zu). Dann (ohne Pedal) etwa vier Takte ($\text{d}=66$) Luftpause vor Eintritt der Arietta.

ARIETTA

Adagio molto semplice e cantabile ($\text{♩} = 48-50$)

p molto quieto e sempre dolce

a) È evidente che Beethoven non ha usato intenzionalmente il termine « Variazione » in questo movimento.

b) La maggior parte delle edizioni ha una legatura dal *mi* terza semicroma al *mi* quarta semicroma. Questa legatura non esiste nel manoscritto, ma vi è, molto chiaramente, una legatura tra il *si* e il *do* della seconda voce. Noi riteniamo che il *mi* della voce superiore debba probabilmente essere ripetuto (mentre quello del basso deve essere legato).

a) It is obvious that Beethoven omitted the title « Variation » in this movement purposely.

b) *Most editions have a tie from the e third semiquaver, to the fourth semiquaver in the right hand. This tie does not appear in the manuscript, which has, however (and that very distinctly) a slur from b to c in the middle voice. Most likely it is correct to repeat the e in the right hand (but hold the e in the bass).*

a) Die Bezeichnung « Variation » ist von Beethoven in diesem Satz mit deutlicher Absicht unterlassen worden.

b) Vom dritten Sechzehntel «e¹» zum vierten «e¹» haben die meisten einen Haltebogen; im Autograph steht er nicht, dort ist nur — und zwar ganz deutlich — ein Legatobogen von «h» zu «c¹» geführt. «e¹» zweimal anzuschlagen (im Baß aber «e» zu halten) ist wohl richtig.

a) In molte edizioni mancano nel basso le legature dalla terza alla quarta semicroma e dalla sesta alla settima, che si trovano nei testi originali.

b) L'indicazione «L'istesso tempo» posta sul 6/16 (nella parte seguente 12/32) può qui significare soltanto che la battuta di 6/16 (12/32) deve essere eseguita nello stesso tempo in cui erano eseguiti i 9/16 delle battute precedenti. La durata di una battuta (divisa in elementi più piccoli: un terzo di battuta) deve esser presa qui come unità di misura. Prendere la semicroma come unità di misura in tutto questo movimento, diventerebbe un letto di Procuste e costringerebbe a fare distorsioni insopportabili: il tema e la prima variante come le parti che seguono il 12/32 si trascinerebbero zopicando, mentre nel tempo 12/32 i passaggi sarebbero compressi in modo da divenire irriconoscibili. Confrontare con l'op. 109, terzo movimento; pag. 215 a): tuttavia il revisore ritiene che là si tratti di un caso totalmente diverso.

c) Dobbiamo assolutamente conformarci all'indicazione di Beethoven «mano sinistra». Molte edizioni non solo non rispettano questa indicazione ma la passano completamente sotto silenzio. Riportiamo qui a titolo di curiosità ciò che si trova in una delle edizioni più note. L'indicazione di Beethoven è riprodotta a grandi lettere, come si fa sempre per le indicazioni originali, ma la diteggiatura è tale da affidare alla mano destra ciò che viene imposto formalmente di affidare alla sinistra!

a) In many editions the ties from the third to the fourth and from the sixth to the seventh semiquavers, left hand, are missing; they do appear in the original texts.

b) Here, the indication «L'istesso tempo» above the 6/16 (in the next section: above the 12/32) can only mean that from now on six semiquavers (later on twelve demisemiquavers) should occupy the same time as previously nine semiquavers. In other words: throughout the whole of this movement all bars should have the same length, the standard unit of time being the bar (or, divided into smaller units, one third of each bar). Considering the semiquaver instead, as the standard unit of time (playing the semiquavers of all sections at the same speed), would prove to be a Procrustean bed, necessitating unbearable distortions, stretching the tempo of all the sections in 9/16-time with paralyzing effect, while compressing the passages of the 12/32-section so much as to make them unrecognizable. Compare with op. 109, third movement (page 215 a); however, according to the editor's opinion it is a totally different case there.

c) Beethoven's instruction «mano sinistra» (assigning the middle voice to the left hand) must be followed. Many editions simply omit it, without any mention. Let us report, for the sake of fun, what can be found in one of the most widely circulated editions: Beethoven's instruction appears there in large print (indicating that it is an original mark), but next to it we find a fingering assigning to the right hand what the prominently printed text explicitly allots to the left!!!

a) Bei vielen fehlen im Bass vom dritten zum vierten und vom sechsten zum siebten Sechzehntel die Haltebogen, die in den Originalvorlagen stehen.

b) «6/16 L'istesso tempo» (im nächsten Stück 12/32) kann hier nur bedeuten: 6/16 (12/32) in der gleichen Zeit, die vorher von 9/16 eingenommen wurde. Eine Taktlänge (in kleinere Bestandteile zerlegt: ein Taktdrittel) ist also hier das bestimmende Maß. Ein Sechzehntel als Maß für den ganzen Satz beizubehalten, würde sich als Prokrustes erweisen und unerträgliche Verzerrungen erzwingen. Thema und erste Veränderung, ebenso die Teile, die dem 12/32 folgen, lähmend strecken, im 12/32 Stück aber die Glieder bis zur Unkenntlichkeit zusammenpressen. Vergleiche op. 109, dritter Satz (Seite 215 a); dort aber liegt, wie der Herausgeber meint, ein ganz anderer Fall vor.

c) Beethovens Vorschrift «mano sinistra» (die sich natürlich auf die Mittelstimme bezieht) muß unbedingt befolgt werden. Bei vielen ist seine Anordnung nicht einmal mitgeteilt, sondern ganz einfach übergangen. Der Drolligkeit halber sei hier aber berichtet, was man in einer der meistverbreiteten Ausgaben antreffen kann. Beethovens Anweisung ist dort in dem großen Druck, der den Originalvortragszeichen vorbehalten ist, wiedergegeben, dazu aber ein Fingersatz gestellt, der just der rechten Hand zuweist, was ausdrücklich der linken gehört!!!

a) Nel manoscritto, a cui il revisore si conforma, mancano le legature (che si trovano invece dappertutto) sul *sol*, prima battuta, secondo rigo (1º sedicesimo), sul *re*, pag. 271, prima battuta, terzo rigo (5º sedicesimo) e sul *sol*, pag. 271, prima battuta, quarto rigo (5º sedicesimo). Al contrario, in quasi tutte le edizioni manca la legatura, che si trova sul manoscritto, sul *si b*, pag. 271, seconda battuta, terzo rigo (5º sedicesimo).

a) The following ties (found in all other texts) are missing in the manuscript: to *g* on the first beat here; to *d* on page 271, line 3, bar 1, fifth semiquaver (= third beat); and to *g* on page 271, line 4, bar 1, fifth semiquaver. The tie to *b b* on page 271, line 3, bar 2, fifth semiquaver of the middle voice, however, appears in the manuscript, but is missing in nearly all other texts. The editor follows in all these cases the version of the manuscript.

a) Im Autograph, dem der Herausgeber folgte, fehlen die folgenden (sonst überall geführten Haltebogen: zu «*g²*», erstem Sechzehntel hier; zu «*d²*», Seite 271, System 3, Takt 1, fünftes Sechzehntel; und zu «*g²*», Seite 271, System 4, Takt 1, fünftes Sechzehntel. Hingegen fehlt fast überall der im Autograph geführte Haltebogen zu «*b¹*», Seite 271, System 3, Takt 2, fünftes Sechzehntel.

a) Vedi pag. 270 a).

b) In alcune edizioni manca il *re* nell'accordo dell'ultima biscroma: tuttavia deve esserci.

a) See page 270 a).

b) In some editions the d in the chord on the last demisemiquaver is missing, but undoubtedly it belongs there.

a) Siehe Seite 270 a).

a) Siehe Seite 270 a).
 b) Bei einigen fehlt «d¹» zum letzten Zweit
 unddreißigstel; es gehört aber unzweifelhaft
 dazu.

(a) L'istesso tempo ($\text{♩} = 46-48$)

(b)

sempre f

a) Vedi pag. 269 b).

b) Il consiglio dato in alcune edizioni di eseguire con ambedue le mani queste otto note in levare, non è accettabile!

a) See page 269 b).

b) Occasionally the advice is given to play this upbeat (first 8 notes) with both hands. It must not be followed!

a) Siehe Seite 269 b).

b) Der gelegentlich erteilte Rat, die Auf taktfigur mit beiden Händen auszuführen, darf nicht befolgt werden!

The image shows four staves of musical notation for piano and strings. The top two staves are for the piano (treble and bass clef), and the bottom two staves are for the strings (two violins and cello/bass). The music consists of six measures. Measures 1-3 show piano chords and string patterns with dynamic markings *sf*, *(a) sf*, *sf*, *sf*, and *sf*. Measure 4 shows piano chords and string patterns with dynamic markings *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, and *sf*. Measure 5 shows piano chords and string patterns with dynamic markings *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, and *sf*. Measure 6 shows piano chords and string patterns with dynamic markings *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, and *sf*.

a) Il secondo *sf* in questa battuta manca spesso.

a) *The second sf in this bar is missing in many editions.*

a) Das zweite *sf* in diesem Takt fehlt bei Vielen.

Sheet music for piano, four staves. Staff 1: Treble clef, dynamic *f*, bass clef. Staff 2: Treble clef, dynamic *p semplice*, bass clef, dynamic *p*. Staff 3: Treble clef, dynamic *[f]*, bass clef, dynamic *p*. Staff 4: Treble clef, dynamic *cresc.*, bass clef. Staff 5: Treble clef, dynamic *sf*, bass clef, dynamic *sf*, dynamic *sf*.

The musical score consists of four systems of piano music:

- System 1:** Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a treble clef and the bass staff has a bass clef. The music is in common time. Fingerings are indicated above the notes.
- System 2:** Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a treble clef and the bass staff has a bass clef. The music is in common time. Fingerings are indicated above the notes.
- System 3:** Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a treble clef and the bass staff has a bass clef. The music is in common time. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. Dynamics include *sf* and *sf*.
- System 4:** Starts with a 4/4 time signature. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a treble clef and the bass staff has a bass clef. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. Dynamics include *sf*, *sf*, and *sf*.

a) Gli *sf* in questa battuta e nella battuta seguente mancano in parte in qualche edizione.

b) Il *sol* inferiore nell'accordo sulla seconda semicroma manca nella maggior parte delle edizioni.

a) In several editions some of the *sf*-signs of this and the next bar are missing.

b) The lower *g* in the chord on the second semiquaver is missing in most editions.

a) Die *sf*-Zeichen in diesem und dem folgenden Takt fehlen bei einigen teilweise.

b) «*g*» zum zweiten Sechzehntel fehlt bei den meisten.

(♩=44-46)

(a) *pp*

sempre non rubato

non troppo legato, un poco legg., sempre tranquillo e ben distinto

sempre pianissimo

a) Vedi pag. 269 b).

a) See page 269 b).

a) Siehe Seite 269 b).

leggiermente un poco legato

pp cresc. - non affrett.

(♩=48-50)

sempre leggiermente, un poco legato

pp subito

tranquillo, molto delicato

sempre pp.

sempre non rubato

E. 4281 C.

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for piano, arranged in two systems. The first system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second system starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and dynamic markings like 'sempre stacc.' are present. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

a) Le sbarre dei gruppi di figure come nel
manoscritto.

a) *The division into groups of three accord-
ing to the manuscript!*

a) Balken nach dem Autograph!

(2)
1
2
3
4
5)

(3)
1
2
3
4
5)

(4)
1
2
3
4
5)

(5)
1
2
3
4
5)

(6)
1
2
3
4
5)

(7)
1
2
3
4
5)

(8)
1
2
3
4
5)

(♩ = 44-46)

pp non troppo legato,

un poco leggiero, sempre tranquillo e ben distinto

sempre pp

E. 4281 C.

The sheet music consists of four systems of piano music, each with two staves (treble and bass). Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and dynamics are shown below.

System 1:

- Top staff: Measures 1-3. Fingerings: 3, 2, 3; 1, 2; 2, 1. Measure 4: 1, 2.
- Bottom staff: Measures 1-3: eighth-note patterns. Measure 4: eighth-note pattern.

System 2:

- Top staff: Measures 1-3. Fingerings: 2, 1; 1, 2; 1, 2. Measure 4: 1, 2.
- Bottom staff: Measures 1-3: eighth-note patterns. Measure 4: eighth-note pattern.

System 3:

- Top staff: Measures 1-3. Fingerings: 2, 1; 3, 2; 1, 2. Measure 4: 1, 2.
- Bottom staff: Measures 1-3: eighth-note patterns. Measure 4: eighth-note pattern.

System 4:

- Top staff: Measures 1-3. Fingerings: 2, 1; 3, 1; 1, 2. Measure 4: 1, 2.
- Bottom staff: Measures 1-3: eighth-note patterns. Measure 4: eighth-note pattern.

Final System:

- Staff: Treble clef, common time. Fingerings: 4, 5, 2, 3; 2, 1; 1, 2; 4, 1; 2, 4; 1, 2; 4, 2, 1; 4, 5, 4, 2. Measure 2: (3); Measure 3: (3) (2) (2) (3) (2) (3) (2) (2).
- Dynamic: *pp leggiermente*.
- Text: *I.*
- Staff: Bass clef, common time. Fingerings: 2, 2. Dynamic: *molto p e delicato*.

a) Le sbarre dei gruppi di figure come nel manoscritto.

b) E strano che nel manoscritto le note della quinta terzina siano *si, sol diesis, si*. È probabile che Beethoven le abbia modificate in seguito facendone *la, do e si*.

a) *The division into groups of various length according to the manuscript!*

b) *Strangely enough, in the manuscript the three demisemiquavers on the fifth semiquaver are b, g#, b. Most likely Beethoven changed them subsequently to a, c, b.*

a) Balken nach dem Autograph!

b) Die drei Zweiunddreißigstel zum fünften Sechzehntel heißen im Autograph merkwürdigerweise «*h², gis², h²*». Sicherlich hat Beethoven sie nachträglich zu «*a², c³, h²*» verändert.

VII.

un poco più legato

I.

sempre pp

sempre ben tranquillo ed uguale

non troppo stacc.

leggiermente

un poco legato

IV.

a) L'edizione originale e il manoscritto hanno (molto chiaramente) all'ultima terzina: *mi, re, do*. La maggior parte delle edizioni hanno *fa, mi, do*, in conformità alle figure precedenti.

a) The last three demisemiquavers in the Original Edition and the manuscript are (very clearly!) e, d, c. Most editions have, in conformity with the preceding figures, f, e, c.

a) Die letzten drei Zweieinhalbseitigstel heißen in Originalausgabe und Autograph (ganz deutlich!) «e¹, d², c²». Die meisten haben, den vorangehenden Figuren entsprechend, «f¹, e², c²».

The musical score consists of five systems of piano music, each with two staves (treble and bass). The first four systems are labeled I., II., III., and I. again. The fifth system is labeled II. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *pp*, *cresc.*, *legg.*, *sf*, and *p*. Pedal markings are indicated by numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) placed above or below the staves, often with arrows indicating direction. Release signs (dots) are also present. In the first system, the bass staff has a 'legg.' marking under a sustained note. In the second system, there is a 'cresc.' marking. In the third system, there is a 'sf' marking. In the fourth system, there is a 'p' marking. In the fifth system, there is a 'sopra' marking above the treble staff. The autograph includes several sets of pedal markings, some with specific numbers and arrows, and some with general labels like '(a)' and '(a) Red.'

a) Pedale autografo.

a) Pedal marks and release-signs by Beethoven.

a) Pedal autograph.

a) Pedale autografo.

b) Il revisore consiglia la seguente esecuzione:



L'esecutore che non potesse fare un trillo così rapido dovrà limitarsi alla versione seguente:



Il trillo *deve* avere un movimento ininterrotto.

c) La diteggiatura $\begin{smallmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{smallmatrix}$ è di Beethoven;
 inoltre, nel manoscritto la diteggiatura $\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}$
 è posta ben chiaramente davanti al $\begin{smallmatrix} la \\ re \end{smallmatrix} b$:
 dunque il trillo deve cominciare dalle note
 superiori $\begin{smallmatrix} si \\ mi \end{smallmatrix} b$. È incomprensibile come
 molte edizioni (tra le più diffuse) abbiano
 soppresso tacitamente la diteggiatura ori-
 ginale e l'abbiano rimpiazzata con quella
 (meno sonora, meno pratica) $\begin{smallmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{smallmatrix}$ che fa co-
 minciare il trillo con la nota reale, renden-
 do così impossibile di conformarsi alle
 intenzioni (chiaramente espresse) di Beetho-
 ven. Sotto le due battute col doppio trillo
 Beethoven scrisse (in margine):



Questa facilitazione proposta da Beethoven non ha soltanto lo scopo di *aiutare* gli esecutori che non hanno una tecnica sufficiente per eseguire il doppio trillo, ma anche di prevenire soluzioni trovate da incompetenti, per facilitare il trillo. I suoi timori sono giustificati? Vi è qualcuno che osi affrontare l'esecuzione di questa sonata (in cui si incontrano ovunque difficoltà non inferiori al trillo doppio) se non possiede una tecnica molto sviluppata? La versione più difficile stimulerà l'ambizione e nessuno vorrà certo adottare quella più facile.

a) Pedal indications in this bar by Beethoven.

b) *The editor recommends:*



Those who are unable to play the trill as rapidly, will have to be satisfied with the following:



The movement of the trill must not be interrupted!

c) The fingering $\begin{smallmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{smallmatrix}$ for the double-trill in the right hand is by Beethoven. Moreover, in his manuscript he marked the numbers $\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}$ clearly before the $\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ d \end{smallmatrix}$, thus indicating that the trill should begin with the auxiliary notes $\begin{smallmatrix} b & b \\ e & e \end{smallmatrix}$. Inexplicably, many later editions (among them the most widespread ones) have tacitly removed this original fingering and replaced it by the less euphonious, less practical $\begin{smallmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{smallmatrix}$, beginning the trill on the principal notes and making it thus impossible to carry out Beethoven's unmistakable instruction. Below the two bars with the double-trill Beethoven wrote on the margin:



Certainly this suggested facilitation was not designed only to help those who are incapable of mastering the double trill, but also to forestall that incompetent performers make up their own alternatives. Was Beethoven's concern justified? Will anyone really attempt to play this sonata, which is abounding in tasks equal in difficulty to that of the double-trill, before he is equipped with the necessary technical means? The version for «adults» stimulates ambition and, surely, no-one will choose the «easier» one.

a) Pedal autograph.

b) Der Herausgeber empfiehlt:



Wer so geschwind nicht trillern kann, muß sich mit:



begnügen. Der Triller *muss* in ununterbrochener Bewegung bleiben.

c) Der Fingersatz 5 4 von Beethoven; 1 2 im Autograph stehen 5 überdies deutlich im Autograph stehen 1 überdies deutlich vor "as²
d²": der Triller hat also mit den Ne-
bentönen "b²
es²" zu beginnen. Unbegreifli-
cherweise haben viele spätere Ausgaben,
darunter die meistverbreiteten, den Orig-
inalfingersatz stillschweigend entfernt und
durch (den schlechter klingenden, minder
geschickten) 4 5 ersetzt, der den Trillerbe-
ginn auf die Haupttöne verlegt und damit
Beethovens (unmißverständliche) Forde-
rung unerfüllbar macht. Unter die beiden
Doppeltrillertakte schrieb Beethoven (an
den Rand):



Dieser Erleichterungsvorschlag Beethovens sollte aber gewiß nicht nur den Ohnmächtigen *helfen*, die den Doppeltriller nicht bewältigen können, sondern gleichzeitig eigenen Notlösungen der Unzulänglichen vorbeugen. War seine Besorgtheit begründet? Wird überhaupt jemand diese Sonate (in der fortwährend Aufgaben gestellt sind, die an Schwierigkeit dem Doppeltriller nicht nachstehen) spielen, bevor er mit allen handwerklichen Mitteln gerüstet ist? Die Fassung für «Erwachsene» spornt den Ehrgeiz an, und sicherlich wird keiner zur anderen greifen.

a) Nei testi originali il trillo sul *fa* dura fino alla fine delle tre prime semicrome; e termina sulla nota principale *fa*, immediatamente prima dell'attacco del trillo sul *la* (quarta semicroma);



Molti tolgono a questo trillo, volutamente ma erroneamente, un valore di tre sedicesimi facendolo cessare quando cessa il trillo sul *re*, che non è prolungato oltre per ragioni di tecnica pianistica. Queste ragioni non valgono per il trillo alla mano sinistra. Nelle voci inferiori seguono delle pause mentre la voce superiore continua il trillo. Perchè il trillo sul *la b* possa passare facilmente al trillo sul *la* (col cambiamento delle dita) occorre che il trillo sul *re* cessi a tempo.

b) Il revisore ritiene che dal *la* (quarta semicroma) in poi, i trilli debbano cominciare con la nota reale:



Lo *sf* sul *re* che troviamo appresso (che richiede senza dubbio un accento su questa nota), e le note lunghe e non più trillate che sopraggiungono due battute dopo giustificano questo cambiamento.

c) Sul manoscritto risulta evidente che il dim. comincia sulla quinta semicrona. Molte edizioni lo cominciano sulla settima e altre sulla quarta.

a) According to the original texts the trill on f must continue until the end of the third semiquaver. It should terminate, of course, with the principal note f, immediately before the start of the trill on a (fourth semiquaver):



Many editions shorten it, intentionally yet wrongfully, by bringing it to an end yet semiquavers too early, together with the trill on d, which Beethoven evidently did not extend beyond the first beat for reasons of pianistic technique. Such considerations, however, do not apply to the trill in the left hand, where pauses follow in both voices, while in the right hand the upper voice moves on. And in order to make a smooth transition to the trill on a possible (by a change of fingering after the first beat on the trill on a b) the trill on d must end beforehand.

b) From here on (fourth semiquaver) the trills should, according to the editor's opinion, begin with the *principal* note:



Bei Vielen wird zwar absichtlich, aber doch fälschlich, der Trillerschluß um drei Sechzehntel zu früh angesetzt, zusammen mit jenem auf «d²», der offenbar aus klaviersatzttechnischen Gründen nicht weitergeführt ist. Solche Rücksicht gilt aber nicht für den unteren Triller. Hier folgen in beiden Stimmen Pausen, dort geht die Oberstimme weiter. Damit sie (durch Fingerwechsel) glatt an den Vorton anschließen kann, muss eben die Bewegung der unteren Finger rechtzeitig eingestellt werden.

b) Wie der Herausgeber meint, beginnen von « a^2 » (viertem Sechzehntel) ab die Triller mit dem Hauptton, also:



The subsequent *sf* which undoubtedly infers an accent on d (the principal note), as well as the long notes without trills, which follow, justify this reversal.

c) In the manuscript the «dim.» begins unmistakably on the fifth semiquaver. In most editions it begins on the seventh semiquaver, in others already on the fourth.

Das später folgende *sf*-Zeichen, das die Betonung unzweifelhaft für „d^s“ verlangt und die im übernächsten Takt danach kommenden langen trillerlosen Töne begründen den Platzwechsel.

c) Dim. im Autograph unzweideutig vom fünften Sechzehntel ab. Die Meisten lassen es erst beim siebenten beginnen, andere aber schon beim vierten.

The musical score consists of four staves of piano music. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature is mostly B-flat major (two flats). Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '2 3 2 1' and '3 2 1'. Performance instructions include 'sopra' (above), 'molto tranquillo ma non rit.' (very slow, no ritardando), 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'pp' (pianissimo), 'poco a poco' (little by little), and 'semplice e dolce' (simple and sweet). The tempo is marked as (♩ = 48-50). The score includes several measures of music with varying dynamics and articulations.

a) Per questi ultimi tre sedicesimi adottiamo la versione del manoscritto. Tutti gli altri testi danno la versione seguente:



a) The version shown here is that of the manuscript. All other texts have:



a) So, wie sie hier wiedergegeben sind, stehen die drei letzten Sechzehntel im Autograph. Sonst überall:



The image shows five staves of piano sheet music. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of two systems. The first system ends with a repeat sign and two endings. Ending (a) continues the pattern established in the first system. Ending (b) introduces a new melodic line in the bass staff. The second system begins with a dynamic instruction 'sf' (fortissimo). The piano keys are labeled with numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) above the notes to indicate fingerings. The music includes various dynamics like 'f' (forte), 'sf' (fortissimo), and 'p' (pianissimo). Measure numbers 4, 5, and 6 are indicated above the staves.

a) A volte si trova qui un *re diesis*, ma deve essere *re naturale*.

b) Alcune edizioni, non si sa perchè, trasformano così questi ultimi tre sedicesimi del basso:

a) Some editions have d # here, but d is right.
b) Most unusually, the following note

b) *Mysteriously, the following text appears in several editions (last three semiquavers, left hand):*

a) Das fünfte Sechzehntel heißt bei einigen « dis¹ »; « d¹ » ist richtig.

b) Die drei letzten Sechzehntel unten bei einigen rätselhafterweise:



I.

a) La sbarra sotto le note secondo il manoscritto.
b) Manca spesso il *cresc.* (anche nell'Urtext!).

a) Division into groups as in the manuscript.
b) The indication «*cresc.*» is missing in many editions, including the Urtext!

a) Balken nach dem Autograph.
b) *Cresc.* fehlt bei vielen (auch in der Urtextausgabe)!

p cresc. *poco a poco*

poco a poco più express., sempre ben in tempo

(a)

VII.

I.

segue

p

p

a) Spesso (anche nell'Urtext) l'ultima semicroma è *do la*: il *la* deve essere indubbiamente *bemolle*.

a) Many editions (also the Urtext) have
^c on the last semiquaver; a is definitely wrong,
 it must be a b.

a) Letztes Sechzehntel bei Vielen (auch in der Urtextausgabe) « $\frac{c^2}{a_1}$ »; « a^1 » ist unbedingt falsch, es heißt « as^1 ».

A musical score for piano, consisting of five staves. The top three staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sf*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *poco a poco*. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. Measure 1 shows a melodic line in the treble clef staff with a harmonic bass line below. Measures 2-3 show a continuation of this pattern. Measure 4 begins a new section with a different harmonic progression. Measure 5 concludes the section with a melodic line in the treble clef staff. Measure 6 starts with a bass line in the bass clef staff, followed by a treble clef staff with a melodic line. Measure 7 continues this pattern. Measure 8 concludes the section with a bass line in the bass clef staff. Measure 9 begins a new section with a treble clef staff, followed by a bass clef staff. Measure 10 concludes the section with a bass line in the bass clef staff.

VI.

A musical score for piano, consisting of five staves. The top three staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. The score includes dynamic markings such as *legato ma non troppo*, *sf*, and *p*. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. Measure 1 shows a melodic line in the treble clef staff with a harmonic bass line below. Measures 2-3 show a continuation of this pattern. Measure 4 begins a new section with a different harmonic progression. Measure 5 concludes the section with a melodic line in the treble clef staff. Measure 6 starts with a bass line in the bass clef staff, followed by a treble clef staff with a melodic line. Measure 7 continues this pattern. Measure 8 concludes the section with a bass line in the bass clef staff. Measure 9 begins a new section with a treble clef staff, followed by a bass clef staff. Measure 10 concludes the section with a bass line in the bass clef staff.

I.

A musical score for piano, consisting of five staves. The top three staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *sf*, and *p*. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. Measure 1 shows a melodic line in the treble clef staff with a harmonic bass line below. Measures 2-3 show a continuation of this pattern. Measure 4 begins a new section with a different harmonic progression. Measure 5 concludes the section with a melodic line in the treble clef staff. Measure 6 starts with a bass line in the bass clef staff, followed by a treble clef staff with a melodic line. Measure 7 continues this pattern. Measure 8 concludes the section with a bass line in the bass clef staff.

The musical score consists of six staves of piano music. The first two staves begin with a forte dynamic (**f**) and a tempo marking of *molto express.*. The third staff starts with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 50$, followed by a section with $\text{♩} = 42-44$. The fourth staff contains dynamic markings *sf* and *sf*. The fifth staff features a trill with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 3545$ and a dynamic of **pp**. The sixth staff concludes with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 2535$. Fingerings are indicated throughout the score, such as '1' over a note in the first staff and '2' over a note in the second staff. The bass staff includes several 'Ped.' (pedal) markings.

a) Secondo l'opinione del revisore, sostenuta ancora dal segno *sf* e dalla prima nota della misura dopo i trilli (pag. 294, secondo rigo, prima misura) il trillo deve cominciare anche qui sulla nota reale e, come prima, deve essere eseguito possibilmente con la rapidità di sestine di semibisrome.

b) Il movimento del trillo non deve mai essere interrotto. Cominciandolo dalla nota reale, tutte le note sopra o sotto di esso devono cadere sulla nota reale.

a) According to the editor's opinion, which is substantiated again by the *sf*-sign and the first tone of the bar after the trills (page 294, line 2, bar 1), the trill should begin here too with the principal note and, as earlier, it should (if feasible) have the speed of hemidemisemiquaver-sextuplets and maintain it throughout.

b) The movement of the trill must never be interrupted. As it begins with the principal note, also all notes of the voice below or above the trill should be played simultaneously with the principal note.

a) Auch hier sollen, nach (wiederum durch das *sf*-Zeichen und den ersten Ton des Taktes nach den Trillern begründbarer) Auffassung des Herausgebers, die Triller auf dem Hauptton beginnen und, wie früher, tunlichst in der Geschwindigkeit von Vierundsechzigstel-Sextolen bleiben.

b) Die Bewegung des Trillers darf niemals unterbrochen werden. Durch den Anfang auf dem Hauptton fallen auch alle über oder unter den Triller gesetzten Töne mit ihm zusammen.

VII.

I. (♩.=40)

dolcissimo espress.

a) Esecuzione:

a) To be played:

a) Ausführung:



II.

4524 12 5 4 13 28

sempre pp

leggiermente, un poco legato, dolcissimo

molto tranquillo ed uguale

pp in t.

leggiermente, un poco legato

III. (a) non rall. il trillo

24 2545 2 1 2 5

sostenuto *ten.*

I. $\text{♪} = 42$

II. $\text{♪} = 44$

non cresc.

III. $\text{♪} = 40$

con sublimità, espress.

pp cresc.

sf

ten.

p ritard.

dim.

pp

molto semplice

(b)

a) Il revisore consiglia di rallentare le ultime quattro semicrome; l'ultima deve essere tenuta come se vi fosse una corona della durata di due semicrome e mezza (tre al massimo) su di un tempo sostenuto. Il trillo però deve continuare sempre alla stessa velocità oltre la corona, fino alla prima biscroma della battuta seguente (col pedale). Rallentando le semicrome e lasciando sempre la stessa velocità al trillo, naturalmente aumenta il numero delle note eseguite su ogni semicroma, che divengono così prima 128-esimi (circa) e poi sestine di 128-esimi. Ripetiamo: le terzine della battuta che segue che hanno un carattere etereo e scorrono calme e delicate, devono concatenarsi senza pausa al trillo sul *sol* che finora ha dominato e che continua ininterrottamente fino alla sua fine nella stessa velocità, per quanto su di un ritardando.

b) Diteggiatura 1, 2, 3 di Beethoven.
c) Soltanto una croma!

a) The editor recommends the following: the final four semiquavers should become gradually slower; the last one should then be held out, as if there were a Fermata with a length of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ (at the most 3) semiquavers in progressive sostenuto (= retard.); meanwhile the trill should proceed with undiminished speed, all the time, also during the Fermata (always with pedal), right up to the first note of the next bar. As the semiquavers broaden, while the trill maintains its initial speed, there will be more and more notes of the trill on each semiquaver, of course; instead of the original 6 there will be 8, 10, finally 12. Summing up: the trill, predominant up to now and at its end still long spun-out, should finally — without slackening and without interruption — lead to g of the next bar and the perfectly quiet and delicate triplets, flowing in a region remote from earth.

b) The fingering 1, 2, 3 is by Beethoven.
 c) Only one quaver!

a) Der Herausgeber empfiehlt, die vier letzten Sechzehntel zu verlangsamen, das letzte, als ob es eine Fermate trüge, bis zur Dauer von etwa zweieinhalb (höchstens drei) Sechzehnteln — im Sostenuto — auszuhalten, den dazu bewegten Triller aber immer in unverminderter Geschwindigkeit, über die Fermate hinaus, bis zum ersten Zweifünftel des folgenden Taktes fortzusetzen (mit Pedal). Durch die Dehnung der Sechzehntel, bei unveränderter Schnelligkeit des Trillers, wird selbstverständlich die auf ein Sechzehntel entfallende Anzahl seiner Töne vermehrt, zuerst etwa zu Hundertachtundzwanzigsteln, schließlich zu Hundertachtundzwanzigstel-Sextolen. Also noch einmal: « \sharp » und die erdfernen fließenden, ganz ruhigen und zarten Triolen des nächsten Taktes sollen ohne Pause an den bisher beherrschenden, zum Schluß noch lang ausgesponnenen, aber stets gleichmäßig schnellen Triller anschließen.

b) Fingersatz 1, 2, 3 von Beethoven.
c) Nur ein Achtel!