

IV. Rondo.

Allegro. (♩ = 116.)

M.T.

a) Here the Theme proper lies in the lower part; hence the left hand must play somewhat louder than the right, which, though playing the same tones, reverses their order, whereby their melodious connection is dissolved, and their significance reduced to that of a mere figurate accompaniment.

b) Though extremely few expression-marks occur in the original, the material invites so great a variety of shading that we have felt justified in making numerous additions in this regard, in order to prevent the player from falling into an indiscriminating "reading-off" or "rattling-off" such as many self-appointed guardians of the classics still unhappily declare to be canonical.

The musical score on page 239 is written for piano. It begins with a treble and bass staff system. The first system includes dynamics *mf*, *f*, and *mf*, with a trill (Tr.) in the final measure. The second system features *sf*, *mf*, *sf*, and *p*, with a section marked S.T.I.5. The third system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*). The fourth system is marked *forte sempre.* and includes dynamics *f* and *sf*. The fifth system includes *sf*, a sextuplet (a), and a piano (*p*) section. The sixth system includes a mezzo-forte (*M.T.*) section, a piano (*p*) section, and a repeat sign. The notation includes various fingerings, slurs, and articulation marks.

a) The marking as a sextuplet in the original is doubtless an oversight, and likewise contradicts the twice-repeated marking as a double triplet in analogous passages (20 and 18 measures before the close). A $\widehat{6}$ over sixteenth-notes indicates one triplet of eighths, not two of sixteenths.

The musical score is divided into five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The dynamics range from piano (*p*) to fortissimo (*f*).

System 1: Treble staff starts with a slur over four notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a *mf* marking. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

System 2: Treble staff has a slur over four notes. Bass staff has a *mf* marking. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

System 3: Treble staff has a slur over four notes. Bass staff has a *p* marking. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*.

System 4: Treble staff has a slur over four notes. Bass staff has a *p* marking. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *mf*.

System 5: Treble staff has a slur over four notes. Bass staff has a *p* marking. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

a) Variety is the spice of life. For the repetition of the first subject we have proposed a shading different from that first employed; the player may adopt whichever he pleases. The main point is, in any event, *to shade* -- to lend life, animation and movement to the performance. The omission of expression-marks on the composer's part is to be regarded simply as a permission for individual freedom of interpretation.

S.T. II.
con brio.

a) *pp* *cresc.* *f* *f* *pp*

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *espr.* *f*

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

M.T. *cresc.* *p subito.*

b)

a) This C-minor Episode may be compared, in its character and in the energetic manner of expression suited to it, with the A-minor Episode in the Rondo of Op. 53, or (to quote an example in grander style) with the G-minor Episode in the Finale of the Sinfonia eroica. The fingering, approved by experience, though it may appear peculiar at a first reading, is more reliable than the 3 1 4 1 4 2 after the Clementi-Hummel method, which latter is wanting in regularly recurring points of support.

b) The fingering for passages in broken thirds in *legato* may also be copied from that for simultaneous thirds in *staccato* (comp. Note b on Page 227); thus: 4 2 4 1 4 2 4 1, etc.

The musical score is divided into six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *dim.* (diminuendo), *marc.* (marcato), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), and *leggiero* (light). Articulation includes accents and staccato markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The sixth system includes a trill (Tr.) and a section marked 'a) S.T. I.' with 'leggiero' instructions.

a) In *staccato* octave-passages it is best to use the fifth finger instead of the fourth on the black keys as well, to secure uniformity in the position of the hand (and also in the actual down-stroke).

Musical score for piano, measures 243-250. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. It features complex fingerings and dynamic markings. Measure 243 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef, with a *cresc.* marking. Measure 244 has a *f sf* marking. Measure 245 has a *sf* marking and a *Coda.* marking. Measure 246 has a *p cresc.* marking. Measure 247 has a *sf* marking. Measure 248 has a *p* marking. Measure 249 has a *mf* marking. Measure 250 has a *p* marking and a *decresc.* marking. The score ends with a double bar line and a *pp* marking.

a) To get the *sforzato* effect, which should be strongly marked, a break is necessary, i.e., the finger concerned must be lifted independently.

b) It is needless to say how un-Beethovenish it would be to couple the *diminuendo* with the slightest *ritardando*. Even an acceleration of the closing measures would be more allowable.