

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 is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various dynamics (mf, f, sf, p, cresc., forte sempre), articulations (Tr., S.T.I.5, R.), and fingerings. The key signature has three flats. The systems show complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

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*

cresc. *p subito.*

b)

M.T.

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 consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The systems are connected by a large brace on the left. The notation includes many fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks like accents and staccato. Dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (sf).

System 1: *mf*, *dim.*, *p*

System 2: *mf*, *p*, *marc.*, *mf*

System 3: *p*, *marc.*, *p*, *mf*

System 4: *p*, *mf*, *f*

System 5: *Tr.*, *mf*, *sf*, *p*, *sf*, *mf*

System 6: *sf*, *p*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *p*, *p*, *leggiere.*

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).

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cresc.

f sf

Coda. *p cresc.*

sf *p* *cresc.* *sf*

mf *p*

decresc. *pp*

- 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.