

to Count von Waldstein

SONATA

in C Major
"Waldstein"

Ludwig van Beethoven

Op. 53

Allegro con brio. (♩ = 168.)

21. *a) pp e leggiero.*

pp a)

cresc. *mf*

f sf *decresc.* *p* *pp c)*

a) While giving extreme distinctness and evenness to the eighth-note strokes, avoid laying stress on the metrical measure - accents, letting the melodic content of the strain appear, as it were, merely as if in strong vibration.

b) Prolong the hold through two full measures.

c) See Note a) on next page.

The musical score consists of five systems of piano music. The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a *pp* dynamic and a *simile* marking. The right hand has a rapid tremolo, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The second system (measures 5-8) includes a *cresc.* marking and a *p* dynamic. The third system (measures 9-10) continues the patterns with various fingerings and accents. The fourth system (measures 11-14) features a *cresc.* marking and a *f* dynamic. The fifth system (measures 15-18) ends with a *ff* dynamic and a fermata over the final chord.

a) The change of fingers marked here for the right hand promotes a close, unbroken continuity in the execution of the tremolo-beats, which, on the one hand, must not exceed the rate of 16th-notes, and, on the other, must not accentuate the strong beat of the measure (compare Note a) on preceding page).

b!) The entrance of the *piano* must by no means (as certain practical musicians opine) be led up to (technically facilitated) by interpolating a *decrescendo* in the last quarter of the preceding measure. The nuance of execution "*cresc. p*" in all imaginable gradations is so essentially peculiar to the Master's style, that its arbitrary or defective interpretation must be emphatically designated as a gross offence against the spirit of his works. As its artistic interpretation requires, however, not merely perfect control of the fingers, but likewise a full and robust development of the capacity to hold in check the amateurish impulse of musical excitation – which urges onward, more especially in a prolonged *crescendo*, to a climax in *forte*, – by a conscious, and, therefore, ever-mindful anticipation of what is yet to come, this point is commended to the attention of the "thinking" pianist for very special study. The Editor will frequently recur to this matter, yet thinks it necessary to observe in this connection, that even in many of Mozart's instrumental compositions, particularly those of a passionate cast, the above expression-mark plays a prominent part, though less so than in Beethoven.

b?) In the first four measures the bass note B is to be accented only at the beginning of the first and third measure; in meas. 5, both times; in meas. 6, on each beat. The mode of execution might be indicated by "*non troppo legato*."

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system includes the markings *decresc.* and *poco ritardando.*. The second system includes *al* (♩ = 152.), *dolce e molto e legato.*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*. The third system includes *cresc.* and *dolce.*. The fourth system includes *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*. The fifth system includes *poco accelerando.* and *al* (♩ = 160.). The sixth system includes *cresc.*. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some measures contain multiple notes.

a) The second subject (the "cantilena") calls for a quieter movement than the first — one which, in measure 9, with its expressive figuration of the soprano, may broaden to the characteristic freedom of the *rubato*, of course "without any exaggeration." This latter also applies to the foregoing *ritardando*, and to the return to the original tempo (on next page).

Musical score for "The Swan" by Maurice Strakosky, Op. 168. The score is in G major and 4/4 time, with a tempo of quarter note = 168. It consists of two systems, each with two staves (treble and bass clef). The first system includes dynamics like *f*, *fz*, *cresc.*, and *ff*, and features a *Tr.* (trill) and *simile.* marking. The second system includes dynamics like *sf*, *p*, *fp*, and *pp*, and features a *decresc.* marking. The score is heavily annotated with fingerings and articulations.

a!) The next-following 4 measures can be correctly played only when intelligent insight into this genuinely Beethovenish thematic work—“the Principle of Diminution” has been gained:

a²) *Decrescendo* means *forte*, *crescendo* means *piano*. Let the player ever bear in mind this rule, which can not be more popularly formulated. One of the commonest and most intolerable of careless habits in playing is, to confound the signs indicative of a dynamic *progression* with those for a dynamic *state*, and thus, in facile anticipation of what should follow, to usher in a *crescendo* by thundering, and a *decrescendo* by whispering.

b) The *sforzato* on the first and fifth eighth-notes must, to be sure, take a violent accent, but the distinctness of the second and sixth should be unimpaired thereby; this can be compassed by lightness in the wrist-stroke.

a) *cresc.* *fp* *Rw.**

b) *cresc.* *p*

cresc. *p* *pp c!)*

cresc. *p* *pp c?)*

a) The trill in the left hand commences on the auxiliary. Although trill-beats in 16th-notes will suffice, increased rapidity (to triplets of 16th-notes) in the second measure, combined with a *crescendo*, will render the close more brilliant.

b) Carefully observe the "*crescendo-piano*" Comp. Note b), on second Page.

c!) and c?) In case subjective feeling should have brought about, in the course of the preceding 4 or 8 measures, a retardation in the tempo (and this is by no means to be absolutely condemned), the player may utilize the first two measures of the returning principal subject to effect a skilful (i. e., imperceptible) re-acceleration.

a) The *staccato* quarter-notes on the second and fourth beats have the actual time-value of eighth-notes. Hence all haste can be avoided in the leaps for the right hand.

b) On the modern grand piano there are more modulations to be effected by touch than is generally supposed. A skilful player of delicate sensibility can, therefore, lend quite a variety of *coloris* to the several imitations in the following episode. Herein he will be assisted, more especially, by actively occupying his imagination with the timbres peculiar to the various wood-wind instruments. The Editor contents himself with the above hints in the music, leaving their employment, further application, and corresponding modification, to the grade of the player's musical development.

c) Do not be misled, on the strength of mistaken analogy, into choosing the wholly unauthorized variant:



This chord of the sixth would sound very weak and flat.

The musical score consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *risoluto.*, *p cresc.*, and *mf cresc.*. A 3/2 time signature is present.
- System 2:** Treble staff starts with *con fuoco.* and *sfz*. Bass staff starts with *f*. Dynamics include *ff*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *sfz*. A double bar line with an asterisk (*) is present.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *ffa* and *sfz*. A double bar line with an asterisk (*) is present.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *ff*. A double bar line with an asterisk (*) is present.

a) A change of the seventh "Eb" to the ninth "Gb," in affinity with the preceding and following parallel phrases, is inadmissible. Beethoven is fond of such variants, and the plea, that the narrow limits of the keyboard—then reaching only about to f^3 —might have occasioned him to make this modification, is variously refuted in the course of this sonata.

a)

b)

decresc.

pochissimo ritardando.

sempre dimin.

a) This subdivision of the original slurs, which extended over two measures, was made by the Editor less on account of technical considerations, than with reference to the greater need of a rhythmic animation of these melodically uninteresting, and merely dynamically effective, passages.

b) The correct interpretation of this passage will flow from a recognition of the leading melody:

a tempo, tranquillo.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system is marked *pp* and *a tempo, tranquillo.* The second system has *pp cresc.* and *a)*. The third system has *p* and *mf*. The fourth system has *f* and *sempre cresc.*. The fifth system has *sf*, *f*, *ff*, and *pp*. The sixth system has *3* and *4* markings. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

a) The undulating figure in 16th-notes should be played by both hands with a distinctly detached touch in the successive fingers, i.e., "*non legato*" to a certain extent.

b) Let the player guard against blurring haste in this measure and the next, so that when the principal theme reënters he need not be obliged to slacken the tempo, in which case the effect of freshness would be lost.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system shows a piano introduction with a *pp* dynamic. The second system features a crescendo leading to *mf*, *f*, and *sf* dynamics. The third system includes a decrescendo and a section marked *poco marcato*. The fourth system contains a section labeled 'a)' with a *pp* dynamic and a section labeled 'b)' with a *f pp* dynamic. The fifth system continues the piece with various articulations and fingerings.

a) Prolong each of these holds through two measures. In case the preceding measure were played *ritardando*—a proceeding hardly justifiable according to the canons of good taste, as lending the phrase a sentimental tinge foreign to its character—this point of rest (a pause for self-collection, as it were) should be briefer.

b) A reading of this second figure which occurs in some editions:  is incorrect.

The player should conceive the course of the melody as follows:  but avoid any marked accentuation of the latter.

This page of musical notation is divided into six systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature.

- System 1:** Starts with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings 4, 2, 4, 1 and 4, 2, 4, 1. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 2:** The right hand has a descending scale-like passage. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. A *cresc.* (crescendo) instruction is placed above the left hand.
- System 3:** The right hand has a descending scale-like passage. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. A *p* (piano) dynamic is marked at the beginning.
- System 4:** The right hand has a descending scale-like passage. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. A *cresc.* instruction is placed above the left hand.
- System 5:** The right hand has a descending scale-like passage. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. A *f* (forte) dynamic is marked at the beginning.
- System 6:** The right hand has a descending scale-like passage. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. A *decresc.* (decrescendo) instruction is placed above the right hand.

Additional markings and instructions include:

- Qw.* (Quasi) at the beginning of the first system.
- poco ritard.* (poco ritardando) at the beginning of the second system.
- al* (allegro) at the beginning of the third system.
- dolce.* (dolce) at the beginning of the fourth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the fifth system.
- f* (forte) at the beginning of the sixth system.
- decresc.* (decrescendo) at the beginning of the seventh system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the eighth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the ninth system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the tenth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the eleventh system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the twelfth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the thirteenth system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the fourteenth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the fifteenth system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the sixteenth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the seventeenth system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the eighteenth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the nineteenth system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the twentieth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the twenty-first system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the twenty-second system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the twenty-third system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the twenty-fourth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the twenty-fifth system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the twenty-sixth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the twenty-seventh system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the twenty-eighth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the twenty-ninth system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the thirtieth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the thirty-first system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the thirty-second system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the thirty-third system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the thirty-fourth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the thirty-fifth system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the thirty-sixth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the thirty-seventh system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the thirty-eighth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the thirty-ninth system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the fortieth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the forty-first system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the forty-second system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the forty-third system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the forty-fourth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the forty-fifth system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the forty-sixth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the forty-seventh system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the forty-eighth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the forty-ninth system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the fiftieth system.

The tempo is marked as *allegro* (152). The page ends with a *Qw.* (Quasi) marking.

a) *espress.*

sf

poco accel. al (♩ = 160.)

cresc. *f* *cresc.*

poco accel. al (♩ = 168.)

f *cresc.* *f*

f decresc.

cresc. *f* *f*

Ad.

a) The fifth G², which is not found in the original, was, nevertheless, probably desired by the author.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a *cresc.* marking and a *ff* dynamic. The second system features a treble staff with a *sf* dynamic and a bass staff with a *sf* dynamic. The third system includes a treble staff with a *sf* dynamic and a bass staff with a *fp* dynamic. The fourth system includes a treble staff with a *decresc.* marking and a bass staff with a *pp* dynamic. The fifth system includes a treble staff with a *fp* dynamic and a bass staff with a *fp* dynamic. The sixth system includes a treble staff with a *fp* dynamic and a bass staff with a *fp* dynamic. The notation includes various fingerings, slurs, and articulations, with some measures marked with a *simile.* marking.

a) Players unable to overcome the difficulty of the leap in the left hand— and any, even the least, hes-

itation is inadmissible — may execute the after-beat of the trill with the right hand: thereby leaving the left earlier at liberty.



The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The systems contain complex passages with many beamed notes and slurs. Dynamic markings include *cresc.*, *p*, *pp*, *f*, *sf*, *ff*, and *f a)*. There are also fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. Some measures have a "No." and an asterisk below them.

a) "*For*te" applies to the whole measure, hence also to the last eighth-note in the accompaniment. The amateurish habit of bringing in a *diminuendo* before the *piano* would be a doubly censurable fault here, where the composer aims at abrupt contrasts.

Besides, the Notes given in the first part of the movement are to be consulted (and for the two preceding pages, as well) for all parallel phrases.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system is marked *pp subito.* and labeled 'a)'. The second system features *poco cresc.* and *pp subito.* markings. The third system is labeled 'b)'. The fourth system is marked *cresc.*. The fifth system is marked 'c) *sf*'. The sixth system is marked 'd) *ff*'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings.

- a) The motive entering here in the bass in a novel form must be comparatively accented at its salient melodic points, so as not to be rendered quite inaudible by the counterpoint of the soprano.
- b) The bass note written as an appoggiatura must be struck exactly together with the first 16th-note in the right hand. The mania for anticipation, springing from a wrong treatment of the appoggiaturas in general, will find in the fingering given at
- c) a most efficacious preventive.
- d) The rhythmical effect of this passage ought to be nearly as follows:



Molto tranquillo, ma in tempo.

p dolce. *cresc.* *f* *b) pp* *cresc.* *p*

c) ad libitum. *cresc.* *p* *ritard. cresc.* *pp* *a tempo.* *cresc.*

ff *d)* *sf* *ff*

a) It is the Editor's practice to execute the two measures containing the holds thus: 

b) Let the left hand play the theme *piano*, the right *pianissimo*, as a shadowy accompaniment, so to speak, of the former.

c) A mathematically exact exposition of the execution of the 4 following measures as regards time and rhythm is impossible. In this case individual taste alone can guide. In the same connection attention is called to a distinction founded in grammar, but unfortunately seldom observed, between *ritardando*, a gradual and successive slackening of the tempo, and *ritenuto*, a sudden drop to a slower and continuous rate of speed.

d) Play this measure with a full consciousness of the change in the harmony: 