

to Countess Thérèse von Brunswick

SONATA

in F-sharp Major

Ludwig van Beethoven

Op. 78

24. *Adagio cantabile.* (♩ = 72.) *Allegro, ma non troppo.* (♩ = 63.)

pp e ten. *dolce.* *p* *rit.* *p* *ten.* *leggiermente.* *ten.* *cresc.* *p*

a) The fervent and melodious Prelude to this movement, though without thematic connection with the latter, stands in an intimate æsthetic relation to it.

b) Execute the turn thus:  and on no account so: " a tasteless fashion which is unhappily very prevalent.

c) By means of a suitable *ritardando* in the last measure of the Adagio the proper tempo for the Allegro comes

in, which must continue without a rhythmical break much as follows: 

The direction "*ma non troppo*" refers rather to the character than the degree of the movement. The former is that of blissful tranquility, which would be no less marred by a hasty execution of the graceful figurations than by rigidly dragging them. The ratio of movement between the Allegro and the Adagio of nearly 4:1, as marked by the Editor, is probably the correct one. For the sake of better introducing it, the notes of the *auftritt* - beat  must, to be sure, be played only about half as fast as above noted. Furthermore, only a player who has advanced through rhythmic precision to rhythmic freedom can interpret this sonata—of which even Czerny divines that it "strikingly differs from all earlier ones in spirit and style"—finely, which is here equivalent to correctly. An exact mathematical specification of all appropriate fluctuations in the tempo is impracticable—the more so, because they must always be so delicately led up to as fully to preserve the eurythmy of the entire movement.

d) One of the vices of interpretation most frequently occurring, and explicable solely by the prevalent lack of rhythmical training in Germany, consists in modifying the tempo itself at changes from figures grouped by 3 notes to others grouped by twos (or fours). Mälzel's metronome will afford most efficient surveillance for keeping time while practising, the urgent necessity of which we here emphasize.

poco ritenuto. *accel.* *a tempo.*

p *mfz* *a)* *sf* *p* *espr.*

b)

cresc.

ten. *non troppo pesante.* *

f *ten.* *

a) This turn is to be executed as follows:  in deviation from the rule demanding deference to the clearness of the melodic flow: it is the sole function of every embellishment to round out a straight line into a wavy curve; where it threatens to obliterate the outline itself, it must be rejected as a parasitical scroll.

b) The emotional step of a second in the inner left-hand part  ought to be emphasized, though of course not too prominently. The slurs connecting pairs of chords in the left hand must not be taken to mean that their common tones are not to be restruck; but this must be effected by lifting the fingers as little as possible.

molto tranquillo.

f *p dolce.*

p *f* *sf* *p* *f*

f *p*

p

p *dolce.* *cresc.*

a)

b)

1.

2.

a) The Editor's fingering, which is the outcome of fifteen years, practical experience, always keeps in view the secondary aim of preventing the player from connecting non-continuous notes (those separated by an imaginary punctuation-mark). This is most effectually accomplished by using the same finger on the next key; of course, not quitting the first key sooner than is absolutely demanded by the necessities of further progression.

b) With all possible lightness and smoothness in executing such passages, there should ever be united a plastic display of their melodic "inflections." True, the dynamic shadings required to this end must never degenerate into exaggerated pathos.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes a treble staff with a 4/3 time signature and a bass staff. Dynamics include *mf*, *dim.*, *p*, *dim.*, *pp*, *marcato.*, and *a)*. The second system features a treble staff with a 4/4 time signature and a bass staff. Dynamics include *f*, *ten.*, and *f*. The third system includes a treble staff with a 4/4 time signature and a bass staff. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, and *f*. The fourth system includes a treble staff with a 4/4 time signature and a bass staff. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, *f*, and *cresc.*. The fifth system includes a treble staff with a 4/4 time signature and a bass staff. Dynamics include *ten.*, *dim.*, *b) ff*, and *leggierrm.*. The sixth system includes a treble staff with a 4/4 time signature and a bass staff. Dynamics include *p* and *leggierrm.*.

a) The facilitated reading  is to be rejected, as the entrance of the theme on the weak beat should not be coarsened by the lower octave. Whoever cannot succeed in passing the ring-finger over to C# by means of a lightning-like quitting of B with the thumb, will do better to use the little finger twice.

b) In case the preceding ten measures have been performed with any degree of fire, the movement will have involuntarily become somewhat accelerated; endeavor, during this and the next measures, skilfully (i. e., very gradually) to return to the ruling tempo, so that the re-entrance of the principal theme may have a tranquilizing effect.

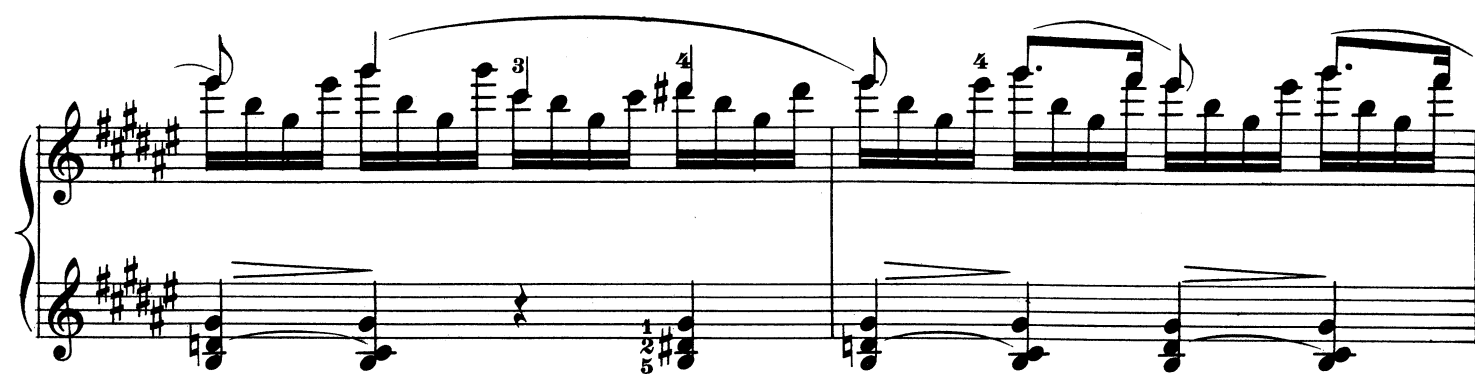
The musical score consists of five systems of piano music. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4.

- System 1:** Measures 1-4. Treble clef has triplets of eighth notes. Bass clef has a *ten.* (tenu) marking. The instruction *senza rinforzare.* is written above the staff.
- System 2:** Measures 5-8. Treble clef has triplets and a *f subito.* marking. Bass clef has a *f* marking. The instruction *sempre in tempo.* is written above the staff.
- System 3:** Measures 9-14. Treble clef has chords and slurs. Bass clef has chords and slurs. Dynamic markings *p* and *f* are used.
- System 4:** Measures 15-20. Treble clef has chords and slurs. Bass clef has chords and slurs. Dynamic markings *p* and *f* are used. The instruction *poco riten.* is written above the staff.
- System 5:** Measures 21-24. Treble clef has chords and slurs. Bass clef has chords and slurs. Dynamic markings *p* and *f* are used. The instruction *accel.* is written above the staff.

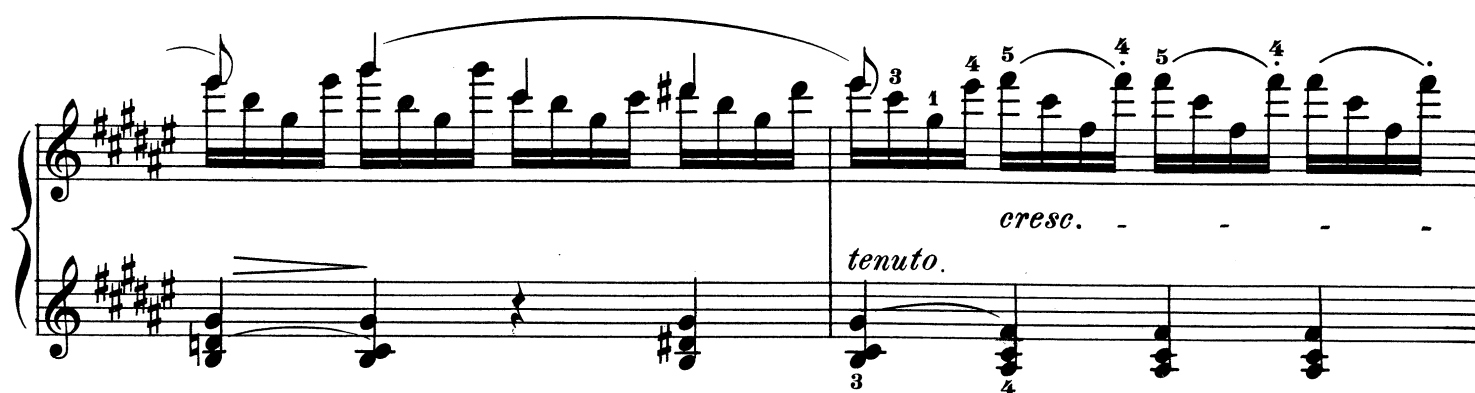
The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings (*p*, *f*, *sf*, *mfz*, *espr.*). The instructions *senza rinforzare.*, *sempre in tempo.*, *poco riten.*, *accel.*, and *a tempo.* are also present.

a) See Note a) on page 483.

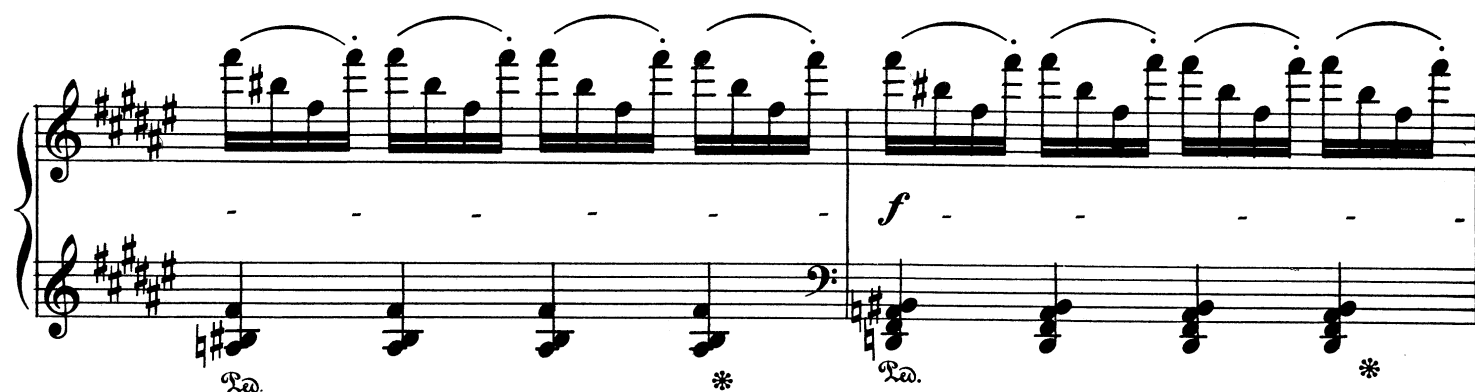
b) See Note b) on page 483.



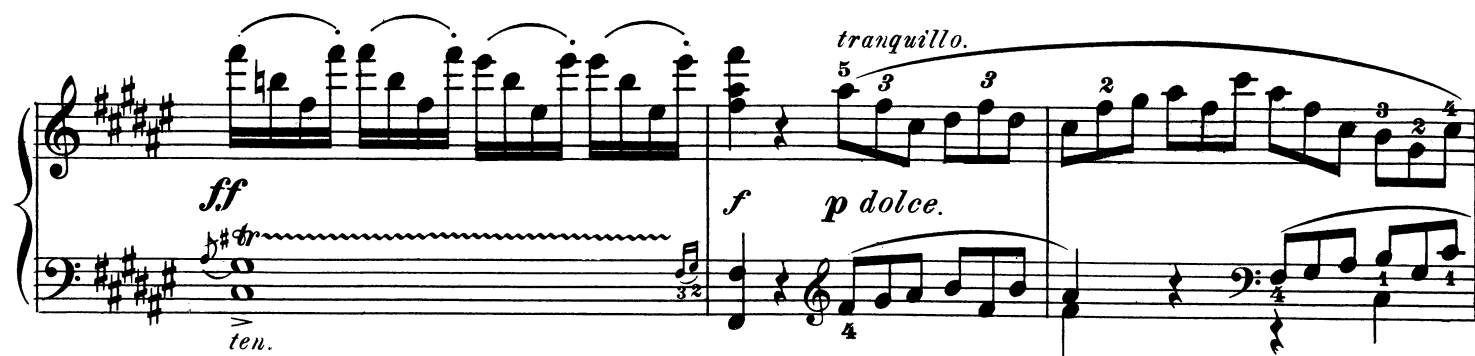
First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with a slur and fingerings 3 and 4. The lower staff contains a bass line with a slur and fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.



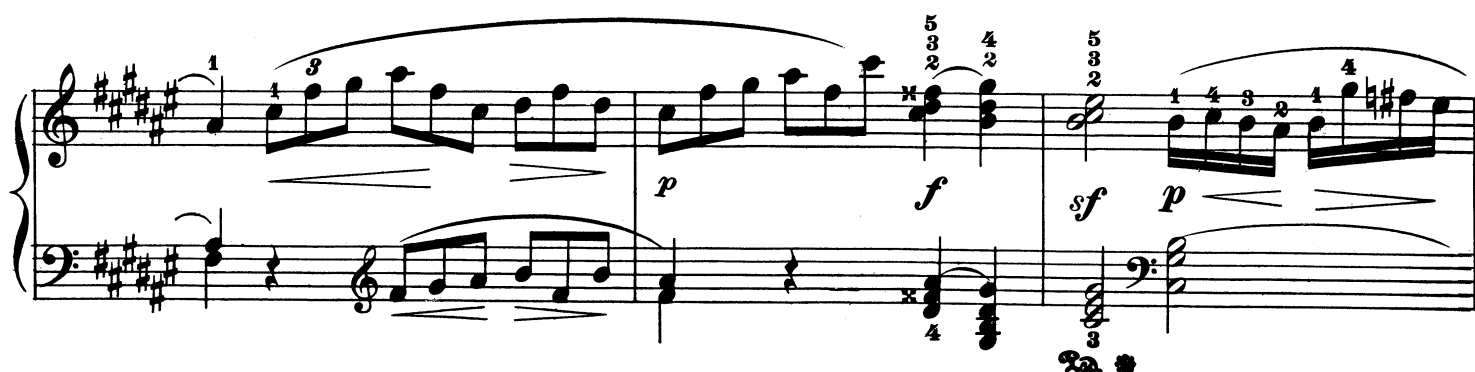
Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with fingerings 3, 1, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4. The lower staff includes the instruction *tenuto.* and *cresc.* with a series of dashes.



Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff includes the instruction *f* and a series of dashes. There are also markings *ten.* and *** below the staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff includes the instruction *tranquillo.* and fingerings 5, 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 4. The lower staff includes the instruction *ff* and *ten.* with a wavy line, and *f* and *p dolce.* with a slur.



Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff includes fingerings 1, 3, 5, 3, 2, 4, 2, 5, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4. The lower staff includes the instruction *p* and *f* with a slur, and *sf* and *p* with a slur. There are also markings *ten.* and *** below the staff.

