

to Countess Thérèse von Brunswick

SONATA

in F-sharp Major

Ludwig van Beethoven

Op. 78

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

The musical score is written for piano and consists of three systems. The first system is marked 'Adagio cantabile' and the second 'Allegro, ma non troppo'. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (pp, p, rit.), articulation (dolce, leggiermente), and performance instructions (a, b, c, d). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4.

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*

sf *p*

1. *p*

2. *p* *dolce.* *cresc.*

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 grand staves. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various dynamics such as *mf*, *dim.*, *p*, *pp*, *f*, *cresc.*, *ff*, *ten.*, and *leggierm.*. There are also articulations like *marcato*. The score features many slurs, ties, and complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A) and b) are marked at the end of the first and fifth systems respectively.

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.

senza rinforzare.
ten.
sempre in tempo.
f subito.
f
p
f
p
f
p
f
poco riten.
mfz
espr. < sf >
a)
p
sf
sf
espr.
accel.
a tempo.
b)

a) See Note a) on page 483.

b) See Note b) on page 483.

This page of musical notation consists of five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

- System 1:** The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 4, 4). The left hand plays a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.
- System 2:** The right hand continues the melodic line with more complex fingerings (3, 1, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4). The left hand has a *tenuto* instruction and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.
- System 3:** The right hand has a series of slurred notes. The left hand has a *f* (forte) dynamic marking and a *ten.* (tenuto) instruction.
- System 4:** The right hand has a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking and a *ten.* instruction. The left hand has a *f* dynamic marking and a *p dolce.* (piano dolce) instruction. A *tranquillo.* (tranquillo) instruction is also present.
- System 5:** The right hand has a *p* (piano) dynamic marking, followed by *f* and *sf* (sforzando) markings. The left hand has a *p* dynamic marking and a *sf* marking.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and fingerings, indicating a complex and expressive piece.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with accompaniment, marked with *f* and *sf*. The second system continues the melody, marked with *p* and *tranquillo*. The third system includes a *cresc.* marking. The fourth system has *f* and *p* dynamics. The fifth system features *ffz* and *dimin.* markings. The sixth system concludes with *ffz*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 throughout the piece. There are also some markings like 'Qw. *' and 'a)'.

a) A fine rendering of this wondrously fervent melodic phrase of three measures is more difficult than it appears. The spirit of its broad, yearning songfulness can be grasped and interpreted only by one for whom the seals have already fallen from the style of Beethoven's last period. When first studying the phrase, it is advantageous to exaggerate the feeling, reducing it within proper limits in the course of after-study.

N.B. The lower parts must be played softer than the Soprano, and not too *legato*:

