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NEW AND CAREFULLY REVISED STUTTGART EDITION

—OF—

BEETHOVEN'S SONATAS

SONATAS NO. 1 TO 18,

(FROM OP. 2 TO 49,) EDITED BY

SIGMUND LEBERT,

ASSISTED BY IMMANUEL FAISST.

SONATAS NO. 19 TO 33,

(FROM OP. 53 TO 111,) EDITED BY

DR. HANS VON BÜLOW.

Op. 2, No. 1,.....	10
Op. 2, No. 2,.....	11
Op. 2, No. 3,.....	13½
Op. 7, No. 1,.....	8½
Op. 10, No. 1,.....	8½
Op. 10, No. 2,.....	11
Op. 13, No. 1,.....	10
Op. 14, No. 1,.....	7½
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BEETHOVEN'S SONATAS, For Piano-Forte.

1. <i>Allegro.</i> Op. 2 No. 1 10	12. <i>Andante.</i> Op. 26. 10	23. <i>Allo. assai.</i> Op. 57. 20
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10. <i>Allegro.</i> Op. 14 No. 2. 9	21. <i>Allo. con brio.</i> Op. 53. 17½	32. <i>Allegro.</i> Op. 111. 14
11. <i>Allegro con brio.</i> Op. 22 13½	22. <i>Tempo di Menuetto.</i> Op. 54. 8½	
33. <i>Moderato.</i> Sonatine. Posthumous. 2	34. <i>Allegro assai.</i> Sonatine. Posthumous. 3	

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SONATA.

L. van Beethoven, (Op. 54.)

In tempo d'un Menuetto. M.M. ♩ = 104.

22.

The musical score for the first system of the sonata, measures 22-31. It consists of four systems of piano and bass staves. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system has a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. The third system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a tempo change to 112 (♩ = 112.) with the instruction "sempre forte".

29922 = 15

α) While in general for the execution of every melodic progression of two tones connected by a turn the old rule holds good, to reproduce their metrical relation as it were in diminution after the turn is finished, as for example:

execution: yet here the quiet character of the melodic phrase: for the

sake of greater smoothness requires a deviation from this rule; thus: and afterwards. Compare here also the variations at the repetition of the principal theme.

sf *sf* *martellato.*

a)

poco diminuendo.
il basso non diminuendo.

poco marc. *decresc.*

m.s. *cresc.* *p* *pp*

29922=15

a) The original has Octaves in the second quarter as well as in the third. The editor considers this version an error in printing or in the manuscript and has substituted sixths (compare the preceding parallel passage in C major.)

poco a poco rallentando al.

sf *dim.* *cresc.* *semplice.* *espr.*

29922-15

a) We would call special attention to the peculiar significance of the seventh in the Bass (as foundation of an ideal chord of the second) which Beethoven has first recognized and made such wonderful and varied use of, especially in his later works. A proper sympathy with the melodic intention of the master cannot be preached, but must rest with an appeal to the poetic fancy of the player and hearer. Although from principle the editor abstains from so called "aesthetic talk" not merely to avoid misconception on the part of dull musicians—yet he cannot forbear remarking here upon the congenial use of the above interval in Hector Berlioz's works, who in this and in many other respects, and that too in no merely external manner, as ignorance supposes, has learned more from Beethoven than the German progeny of the great master. Compare also a strikingly similar passage in the last part of the introduction to the Finale of the Sonata op. 57, in F minor.

b) The *appoggiaturas* are not to be sharp and pointed, but worked softly and smoothly into the bar according to Ph. Em. Bach's rule. Thus:

c) With the unbroken *Legato* of the left hand the division of the slurs in the upper part will form no unfitting variety.

Musical score system 1, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part contains a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingerings (e.g., 3 4 3 4 3, 1 2 1 2, 3 4 3 4 2). The bass clef part has a more rhythmic accompaniment. Performance markings include *cresc. ten.* and *ten. ten.* with a circled 'a)' above the second measure.

Musical score system 2, continuing the piece. The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 112$ and the style is *sempre forte e staccato.* The treble clef part features many triplets and slurs. The bass clef part has a steady accompaniment. Performance markings include *ten.*, *sf*, and *f*.

Musical score system 3, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part has a melodic line with slurs and dynamics like *mf* and *f*. The bass clef part has a rhythmic accompaniment. Performance markings include *martellato.*, *f*, *mf*, *sf*, and *crescendo.*

Musical score system 4, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part has a melodic line with slurs and dynamics like *f* and *sf*. The bass clef part has a rhythmic accompaniment. Performance markings include *rallentando*, *f*, *sf*, *p*, and *con sve ad libitum.*

Musical score system 5, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part has a melodic line with slurs and dynamics like *p* and *sf*. The bass clef part has a rhythmic accompaniment. Performance markings include *dolce.*, *p*, *dolce.*, and *sf*.

29922=15

a) The phrasing of the lower parts, which appears at first sight somewhat strange perhaps, is to be observed with great strictness. The metre is trochaic, not iambic, that is, the short note must not, as is usually the case, be played like an up-beat.

b) The hold equal to two measures.

c) The editor plays the second hold thus:

Musical score system 6, showing a specific phrasing for a hold. It features a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part has a melodic line with slurs and dynamics like *pp* and *p*. The bass clef part has a rhythmic accompaniment. Performance markings include *pp*, *p*, and *etc.*

29922-15

a) Should the above fingering seem extraordinary—the thumb upon “f” is inadmissible, because the connection would not be smooth—this method of changing hands may be employed.

b) The division of notes, as the author has written them, is to be studied with the utmost rhythmical precision, until it has become “a second nature.” Every violation of the letter is also a violation of the spirit, and whoever has acquired an amateurish method in this respect, will be wholly incapable of rendering correctly the later works of Beethoven especially. How closely the notation is woven with the melodic intention of the author, is perhaps displayed most unequivocally in the Piano figures in the Trio’s op. 70 and 97. As to the proper execution of the group of five notes, especially in slower Tempo’s, let it be here remarked that if the musical sense requires an increase of movement, the division into 2 and 3 will be suitable; if a decrease, into 3 and 2.

Tempo I?

dolce.

ten.

a)

poco... a poco... crescendo...

marcato il basso.

ten.

cresc.

molto.

ff

decresc.

p

dimin.

pp

ppp

29922=15

Ped.

U.C.

a) As every truth becomes established only by its opposing errors being brought into competition with it, so certain mechanical accomplishments are best attained by first exhausting with uniform care every possible way of "doing the thing wrong." A player, who has not a sufficient sense of rhythm to play four notes in the right hand to three in the left independently, should practise the following examples alternately until he involuntarily hits upon the only remaining one left, the right one.

1.


2.

3.

Allegretto. (♩ = 138 = 144.)

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time, with a tempo of Allegretto (♩ = 138 = 144). It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system is marked *dolce.* and *sf*. The second system is marked *sf*. The third system is marked *cresc.* and *sf*. The fourth system is marked *cresc.*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The fifth system has two first endings, marked 1. and 2., with dynamics *f*, *p*, *decresc.*, *ad lib.*, and *in tempo.*

29922-15

α) As a collateral technical study, it would be well to practise the "broken" sixths together:  but one must guard against falling into the habit of holding the lower part while the upper is struck.

β) Considering the exactness with which Beethoven wrote out his works, the rule generally holds good, not to introduce grace-notes after trills, unless he has expressly indicated them. This place, however, seems to need them, but the individual conception of the whole measure, which ought perhaps to be somewhat retarded, must here, as in many other places, decide the point.

29922 = 15

A) The accent on the fourth eighth gives a rhythmical life, which suits the character of the figure and preserves the uniformity of the movement from the impression of monotony.
 B) The above fingering is the most practical for the interchange of white and black keys. Technically it may be well to practise other methods, which have no reference to this point.

Similarly with the right hand.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *sf*, and *fp*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains two measures of music.

Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, and *fp*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains two measures of music.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, and *fp*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains two measures of music.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings such as *sf*, *ff*, and *p*. The word *cresc.* is written above the bass staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains two measures of music.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings such as *ff*, *p*, and *sf*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains two measures of music.

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings such as *sf*, *ff*, and *p*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains two measures of music.

29922=15

α) The Author's word "Espressivo" must neither lead to a sentimental conception nor to a Tempo rubato. The descending minor second should be rather humorous than plaintive, and the whole period retain the strictest evenness of movement.

First system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingerings. The bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *poco*, *a. poco*, and *cresc.*

Second system of musical notation. It begins with a *mf* dynamic. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *sf*, *decresc.*, *p*, and *cresc.*. A marking *α* is placed above the first measure of the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*. A marking *α* is placed above the first measure of the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *cresc.*, *p*, and *cresc.*. A marking *α* is placed above the first measure of the treble staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*. A marking *α* is placed above the first measure of the treble staff.

29922=15

α) The four places marked *α*) should be preceded by an imperceptibly short pause, which will also aid the distinctness of the sudden *piano*. The representation in tones of the most violent agitation must never degenerate into breathlessness (for player and hearer.)

The musical score consists of six systems of two staves each. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one flat, and a 7/8 time signature. Dynamic markings include *p*, *mf*, *sfp*, *ff*, *pp*, and *cresc.*. Performance instructions include *poco slentando ma poco* and *ad.*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A first ending bracket labeled '1.' is located at the bottom right of the sixth system.

29922-15

ad.

*

♩) Before the "una volta" the trill in the left hand is to end with grace-notes (Remark II page 14, and an imperceptibly short pause to be made before the *pp* entrance of the A major (Remark A page 15). At the second time, on the contrary, before the transition into the *Più allegro*, the grace-notes are to be omitted, and the two bars, besides, essentially quickened.

Più Allegro. (♩ = 152.)

2.

mfz

f

cresc.

ff

4

dimin.

mfz

f

cresc.

ff

sf

sf

sf

sf

f

sf

sf

sf

sf

29922=15

17

α) The dynamic indications at the beginning of the *Stretta* were forgotten by the composer. An increase to *ff* was surely twice intended.

β) With exception of the slurred groups, everything is to be played *staccato*, and special heed to be taken that the thumb and fifth finger of each hand strike with equal force, and that the sixteenths are even.

γ) It is possible that the rhythm of this bar through an error in the manuscript was made like that of the following instead of the preceding bar. Compare the third bar from the end.

