

A J. Philipp

al collega illustre, all'amico carissimo,
dedica questa non lieve "fatica", didattica

A. C.
Roma, 1919.

SONATE

PER

PIANOFORTE

DI

L. VAN BEETHOVEN

Nuova edizione critica, riveduta e corretta

da

ALFREDO CASELLA

E.R. 1.

E.R. 2.

E.R. 3.

Volume I.

Volume II.

Volume III.

EDIZIONE RICORDI

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SONATA^(a)

193

dedicata all' Arciduca Rodolfo

Op. 111.

*Composta nel 1821-22^(b),
pubblicata in Aprile 1823
presso Schlesinger a Berlino e Parigi.*

32. **Maestoso** $\text{d} = 52$

a) Lo studioso farà bene - prima di addentrarsi nell'interpretazione di questa Sonata - di leggere quanto vi si riferisce, nell'interessantissimo libro già citato nella prefazione - di De Lenz: „Beethoven et ses trois styles.“

b) L'autografo porta l'indicazione: „finita il 13 Gennaio 1822.“

a) Il sera utile à l'élève, avant d'approfondir l'interprétation de cette Sonate, de lire ce qui s'y rapporte dans l'intéressant livre de De Lenz, duquel il est parlé dans la préface: „Beethoven et ses trois styles.“

b) L'autographe porte l'indication: „terminée le 13 Janvier 1822.“

a) Before penetrating very deeply into the interpretation of this Sonata, the student will do well to read all that concerns it, in that very interesting book by De Lenz, already mentioned in the preface: „Beethoven and his three manners.“

b) The autograph bears the indication: „Finished January 13th 1822.“

c) Più agevole: $m.d.$
Plus aisément: $m.d.$
Easier: $m.d.$

d) Idem: $m.d.$
The same: $m.d.$

e) Idem: $m.d.$
The same: $m.d.$

f) Certe vecchie edizioni francesi (e quella pure moderna del Dukas) portano - contrariamente all'accordo autografo - la seguente versione:

f) Certaines anciennes éditions françaises (et même celle, moderne, de Dukas) contrairement à l'autographe portent la version suivante:

f) Certain old French editions (and Duka's modern one) -contrarily to the autograph chord- have the following version:

It is obvious that in the present case -authenticity apart- the exclusive diminished seventh chord, is esthetically superior to the far less mysterious dominant seventh.

Allegro con brio appassionato $d=60$

pp u.c. (sordamente per cominciare)

cresc:.....

a) (acc_{do}.....)

non legato

f

ff (ruvidamente)

sf

poco ritenente a tempo

sf

(non legato)

mezzo p

(di nuovo cresc:.....

non legato)

sf

sf

b)

È consigliabile la modificaione di Bülow e Klindworth:

- a) La modification de Bülow et de Klindworth est à conseiller: ecc. etc.
- Bülow's and Klindworth's modification is advisable:

- b) Più agevole: ecc. etc.
- Plus aisée: ecc. etc.
- Easier: ecc. etc.

Poco ritenente

a tempo

cresc. (poco animando)

a) Poco ritenente espressivo

a tempo d=69-72

(sf) p

f subito (sempre non leg.)

(sempre non legato)

f sempre

sf

c) 5

a) Le due legature non esistono sul manoscritto. Sembrano però indispensabili. Figurano nell'edizione di Bülow.

b) Con ragione, Bülow e Klindworth hanno soppresso l'incomodissimo Fa, cioè:



c) È facile il supporre - in base alla simmetria melodica - che questo *Mi* possa essere erroneo e che l'intenzione dell'autore fosse invece:

Ma la diversità - per nulla simmetrica - delle tre armonie inferiori consecutive:



contiene in sè la spiegazione esaurente della cosa.

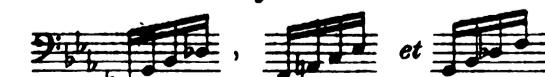
a) Les deux liaisons n'existent pas dans le manuscrit. Elles me semblent néanmoins indispensables et font partie de l'édition de Bülow.

b) Bülow et Klindworth ont supprimé avec raison ce *Fa très incomode*:



c) Se basant sur la symétrie mélodique, on pourrait facilement supposer que ce *Mi* est peut-être une erreur et que l'intention de l'auteur est au contraire:

Mais la diversité, nullement symétrique, des trois harmonies inférieures consécutives:



explique la chose d'elle-même.

a) The two binds do not exist in the manuscript. They seem, however, indispensable. They appear in Bülow's edition.

b) Bülow and Klindworth have, with reason omitted the troublesome *F*, that is:



c) Judging from the melodical symmetry, it is easy to suppose that this *E* is a mistake and that the intention of the author was instead:

But the unsymmetrical diversity between the three consecutive lower harmonies:



holds the exhaustive explanation of all.

sf

sopra

ff non legato

sf

sf

sf

(calmando)

sf

p

ff

Meno allegro

con fantasia e libertà

ritardando

(più p)

Adagio

Tempo I°

(simile)

(non legato)

p subito

(simile)

(Tranquillo, ma senza ritardare)

$\text{d} = 66$
(marcato)

a) Più agevole
Plus ais 
Easier:

poco

sf *f*

(un poco largamente)

ff *sf*

a tempo

cresc.

poco ritenente

dim.

espressivo

d)

Preferibile, colla tecnica moderna:

Préférable pour la technique moderne:

Preferable, with modern technique:

Preferibile, per le mani femminili:

Préférable pour les petites mains:

Preferable, for woman's hand:

c) **Idem:**

d) Stante il ritenuto e - d'altra parte - la necessità di non infiacchire la viva voce del basso, sarebbe consigliabile la seguente interpretazione:

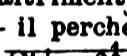
d) Etant donné le ritenuto et d'autre part la nécessité de ne pas affaiblir le vigoureux de la basse, il serait à conseiller l'interprétation suivante:

d) Considering the ritenuto and, on the other hand, the necessity of not weakening the forceful of the bass, we would advise the following interpretation:

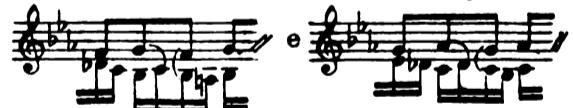
rit. *a t.*

E.R. 3

*a tempo d = 69-72
(sempre non legato)*

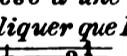
a) Non è possibile spiegare - altrimenti che coll'ipotesi di una svista - il perché Beethoven non abbia qui voluto:  e si può certo adottare senza scrupoli questa versione.

b) Di fronte al pericolo delle quinte:



Beethoven, pure genio discretamente audace, come già si è visto, preferì piegarsi, e deformare, inesteticamente, il bellissimo *melos*. La fine del primo tempo della *Sinfonia incompiuta* di Schubert offre un altro illustre esempio di quel terrore quasi religioso che incuteva, un secolo fa, anche ai novatori più spregiudicati, il vecchio domma delle QUINTE.

Però, oggi che le orecchie sono assuefatte a ben altre arditezze che non due modeste „quinte,” mi pare che, nel caso presente, il pensiero melodico originale dovrebbe venir restituito e che si potrebbe assolvere, il nostro „timoroso” autore, permettendogli:

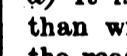
a) Ce n'est qu'avec l'hypothèse d'une distraction que l'on peut expliquer que Beethoven n'a pas voulu:  et l'on peut adopter cette version sans scrupules.

b) En face du danger des quintes:



Beethoven, dont le génie (comme on l'a déjà vu) pourtant si audacieux, a préféré se résigner à la déformation peu esthétique de la belle mélodie. Un autre célèbre exemple de la terreur presque religieuse que les compositeurs les plus novateurs et sans préjugés du siècle dernier avaient du vieux dogme des QUINTES, est celui qui se présente à la fin du premier mouvement de la Symphonie inachevée de Schubert.

Cependant, puisque les oreilles sont maintenant habituées à bien d'autres hardiesse qu'à deux modestes „quintes,” il me semble que, pour le cas présent, la ligne mélodique originale devrait être rétablie, et que l'on pourrait absoudre notre auteur trop „timoré,” en lui permettant:

a) It is impossible to explain, otherwise than with the hypothesis of an oversight, the reason for Beethoven's not wanting:  and we may surely adopt this version without scruples.

b) When facing the danger of fifths:



Beethoven, though a considerably audacious spirit, as we have had occasion to see, preferred to stoop to the unesthetic disfiguring of the lovely *melos*. The end of the first tempo of Schubert's *Unfinished Symphony*, offers another illustrious example of that almost religious terror, which the old dogma of the *Fifths* inspired, a century ago, even in the most unprejudiced innovators.

However, now that the ear is accustomed to far greater audacities than the two modest „fifths,” it seems to me that, in the present case, the original melodic thought should be restored, and that we might absolve our „timorous” author permitting him:

The musical score consists of six staves of music for piano. The first two staves are in common time, B-flat major. The third staff begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, with dynamics *sopra*, *sf*, and *sf*. The fourth staff starts with a bass clef and a treble clef, with dynamics *sf* and *p*. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a bass clef, with dynamics *sf* and *p*. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a treble clef, with dynamics *p* and *(espr.)*. Various performance instructions like *calmando*, *ritar.*, *dan.*, *con fantasia e libertà*, *più p*, and *rianimando* are included. Measure numbers 8, 12, and 9 are indicated. The score concludes with a dynamic *m.d.*

a) La simmetria colla prima volta:

(settima dell'accordo) rende evidente l'inexactitudine del

nesatezza del

Né va le a spiegare questo *Do* l'estensione della tastiera di quell'epoca, poichè questa giungeva già correntemente a questo *Mib*, come si può vedere più oltre nel medesimo primo tempo. Evidentemente, si tratta di un leggero errore di Beethoven, il quale scrisse *cinque* tagli addizionali invece che *sei*, errore interpretato alla lettera dai primi incisori.

a) La symétrie de la 7^e de l'accord:

avec la première fois, met en évidence l'in-

exactitude du:

L'étendue même du clavier de cette époque-là ne suffit pas à expliquer ce *Do*, puisqu'on se servait couramment de ce *Mib*, comme on peut s'en rendre compte plus avant dans ce même premier temps. Il s'agit évidemment d'une légère erreur de Beethoven interprétée à la lettre par les premiers graveurs.

a) The symmetry with the first time:

(seventh of the chord) shows the evident

inexactness of the autograph:

is this *C* explained by the extension of the keyboard of that time, for it currently reached this *E* flat already, as can be seen farther on, in this same first tempo. It obviously appears to be a slight error Beethoven's which was interpreted to the letter by the first engravers.

The sheet music consists of six staves of piano music. The first two staves begin with a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of one flat. The tempo is indicated as *Tempo I.* The first staff includes dynamic markings *ritardando*, *cresc.*, *poco a poco*, *sempre*, and *più allegro*. The second staff includes *ff* (fortissimo) and *sf* (sforzando). The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with a tempo of $d=69-72$ and *non legato* instruction. It features dynamic markings *p subito*, *a)*, *ff*, and *sf*. The fourth staff continues with a treble clef and one flat, with *sf* and *ff sempre* markings. The fifth staff begins with a bass clef and one flat, with *sf* and *(sempre non leg.)* markings. The sixth staff continues with a bass clef and one flat, with *sf* and *b) tr... 2 3 4 5* markings.

a) Le vecchie edizioni Czerny e Moscheles hanno questo *La*, cioè che è totalmente erroneo.

b) Vedi prima volta.

a) Le *La* qui existe dans les vieilles éditions de Czerny et Moscheles est complètement erroné.

b) Voyez la première fois.

a) The old Czerny and Moscheles editions, have this *A* as natural, which is wholly wrong.

b) See the first time.

Musical score page 1 showing measures 8-12. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of four flats. Measure 8 starts with a dotted eighth note followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 9 begins with a trill. Measures 10-12 show eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, and *sf*. Fingerings are indicated above the notes.

Musical score page 2 showing measures 8-12. The treble staff starts with eighth-note patterns. Measure 9 includes dynamic markings *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, and *dim.*. Measure 10 begins with eighth-note patterns. Measure 11 starts with a bass note followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 12 ends with a bass note followed by eighth-note patterns.

Musical score page 3 showing measures 1-4. The treble staff starts with eighth-note patterns. Measure 2 begins with a bass note followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 3 starts with a bass note followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a bass note followed by eighth-note patterns.

Musical score page 4 showing measures 1-4. The treble staff starts with eighth-note patterns. Measure 2 begins with a bass note followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 3 starts with a bass note followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a bass note followed by eighth-note patterns.

Musical score page 5 showing measures 1-4. The treble staff starts with eighth-note patterns. Measure 2 begins with a bass note followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 3 starts with a bass note followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a bass note followed by eighth-note patterns.

a) suona meglio.
sonne mieux.
sounds better.

b) A proposito di questo *Do grave*, originale, vedi note nelle fughe degli op. 106 e 110.

b) A propos de ce *Do grave* original
voyez les notes des fugues des Op. 106
et 110.

b) For this low *C* (original), see the
note on the fugues of Opus 106 and 110.

Adagio molto semplice e cantabile $\text{♩} = 60$

a) Il carattere di questo meraviglioso tema variato si riassume in poche parole: dolcezza, quiete, felicità supra-terrestre. Di fronte alla formidabile glorificazione della GIOIA che incorona la Nona Sinfonia, il presente frammento sonoro rappresenta un'altra concezione del medesimo sentimento, più intima, ma non per questo meno elevata. Sembra che il Maestro abbia qui raggiunto il più alto grado della serenità spirituale, liberandosi completamente dalla tragicità terrestre, così eloquentemente sintetizzata nell'Allegro precedente. E a me pare che la strana luce - allo stesso tempo sfogliente e misteriosa - che illumina questa Arietta, costringa imperiosamente a pensare alla chiusa di quell'altro mirabile poema: il *Gitanjali* di Rabindranath Tagore. Rileggla lo studioso la ultima poesia di quel libro; e nel „Nirvana“ del poeta-filosofo indiano egli troverà il migliore commento estetico ed umano a questo sublime pezzo di musica.

a) On peut résumer le caractère de ce merveilleux Tema variato (thème varié) en peu de mots: douceur, calme, bonheur surhumain. Devant la formidabile glorification de la JOIE qui couronne la 9^e Symphonie, ce fragment sonore représente une autre conception plus intime et pourtant tout aussi élevée du même sentiment. Il semble ici que le Maître ait atteint le plus haut degré de la sérénité spirituelle en se libérant complètement du tragique terrestre, synthétisé si éloquemment dans l'Allegro précédent. Il me paraît que l'étrange lumière, fulgurante et mystérieuse en même temps, qui éclaire cette Arietta oblige à penser à la fin de cet autre admirable poème: le *Gitanjali* de Rabindranath Tagore. Que l'élève relise la dernière poésie de ce livre; et dans le Nirvana du poète-philosophe hindou, il trouvera le meilleur commentaire esthétique et humain de cette sublime œuvre musicale.

b) Le mani più grandi potranno adottare la seguente lieve ed utile modificazione:
b) Les grandes mains pourront adopter l'utile modification suivante:.....
The broader hands may adopt the following slight and useful modification:

a) The character of this marvellous Varied Theme, is summed up in a few words: sweetness, tranquillity unearthly bliss. Compared with the formidable glorification of JOY which crowns the Ninth Symphony, the present fragment represents another conception of the same sentiment, more intimate, but not less elevated. It seems as if the Master had reached the highest degree of spiritual serenity, freeing himself completely from that tragical earthly feeling which finds its synthesis in the preceding Allegro. And it seems to me that the strange light - at once flashing and mysterious - which illuminates this Arietta, imperiously forces us to think of the close of that marvellous poem: the *Gitanjali* by Rabindranath Tagore. Let the scholar read the last poem of that book; and in the „Nirvana“ of the Indian poet-philosopher, he will find the best aesthetic and human comment on this sublime piece of music.



VAR. II.

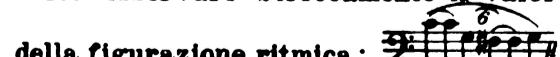
1.

2. *L'istesso tempo*

dolce (3) (8) *1 a)* *m.s.*

m.d.

a) In obbedienza al carattere *dolce* di questa seconda variazione, sarà necessario osservare strettamente il valore della figurazione ritmica:

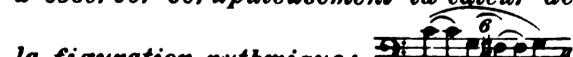


e non trasformare questa in:



b) L'indicazione „mano sinistra“ figura sull'autografo.

a) Pour obéir au caractère de douceur de cette seconde variation, il est nécessaire d'observer scrupuleusement la valeur de la figuration rythmique:



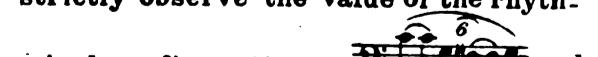
et de ne pas la transformer en:



b) L'indication „main gauche“ se trouve dans l'autographe.

E.R. 3

a) In obedience to the *sweet* character of this second variation, it is necessary to strictly observe the value of the rhythmical configuration:



and not transform it into:



b) The indication „left hand“ appears on Beethoven's autograph.

xx

The musical score consists of four systems of piano music:

- System 1:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *dolce sempre*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- System 2:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *p subito*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- System 3:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *cresc.*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- System 4:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *sf*, *p*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

VAR. III.

L'istesso tempo (Vivacemente)

a) *f (subito)*

b) *m. d.*

c) *m. s.*

a) Contrariamente alla precedente variazione, il carattere energico, alquanto eroico della presente, fa ritenere preferibile il ritmo: $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ a quello segnato.

a) Contrairement à la variation précédente, le caractère énergique, voire même héroïque, de celle-ci, fait que le rythme: $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ est préférable au rythme marqué.

a) Contrarily to the preceding variation the energetic, rather heroic character of the present one, makes one prefer this rhythm: $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ to the one indicated.

VAR. IV.

(Con calma. Misterioso)

(3) u.c. per tutta la variazione
 (8) *pp*

il basso sempre ben misurato

a)

b)

leggermente, quasi non legato

Etereo

cresc.

pp subito e sempre

(il basso stacc.)

(senza pedale)

a) Secondo i pianoforti. Su taluni-a sonorità più compatta - sarà preferibile il mutamento completo.

b) Accentuare lievemente la parte latente:
Marquer légèrement la partie latente:
 Slightly accent the hidden part:

a) Selon les pianos. Sur ceux dont la sonorité est plus compacte, le changement complet est à préférer.

a) According to the pianos. On some-with a more compact sonority - the complete change will be better.



The musical score consists of four systems of piano music:

- System 1:** Two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The music features complex fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and rests. Measure 1 ends with a forte dynamic.
- System 2:** Two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The music continues with fingerings and rests. A dynamic instruction *(sempre pp)* is placed between measures.
- System 3:** Two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The music includes fingerings and rests. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic.
- System 4:** Two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The music features fingerings and rests. A dynamic instruction *(Misterioso)* is placed above the top staff. A dynamic instruction *pp* is placed above the bottom staff. A performance instruction *(sempre u.c.)* is placed below the bottom staff. A dynamic instruction *pp* with the sub-instruction *(sempre ben misurato)* is placed below the bottom staff.

4

4

4

(Etereo)
(quasi non leg.)

pp leggermente

(stacc.)
(senza pedale)

(sempre pp)

(poco cresc.)

Sheet music for two staves. The top staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It features a series of sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings: 3, 3, 4, 2; 3, 3, 4, 2; 3, 4, 2, 3; 3, 4, 2, 3. The bottom staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It features eighth-note patterns with fingerings: 1, 1, 4, 1; 2.

A musical score for piano featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a bass clef, with a dynamic marking '7.' at the beginning. Above the staff, there is a crescendo dynamic 'cresc...' and a tempo marking 't.c.'. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a dynamic marking '(leg.)' at the beginning. Above the staff, there is a dynamic marking '2 1'.

a) La diteggiatura $\frac{5}{2}$ è originale di Beethoven, e figura tanto sull'edizione Schlesinger del 1823, quanto su quella Cappi-Diabelli del medesimo anno, riveduta dall'autore. La diteggiatura $\frac{4}{2}$ apparve per la prima volta nella nuova edizione Schlesinger del 1840. L'indicazione originale è preziosa, perché da essa risulta chiaramente che Beethoven voleva così il dop-

pio trillo della m.d.:

e non:

, come hanno quasi tutte le edizioni moderne.

(E, d'altra parte, la diteggiatura originale è assai più agevole di esecuzione).

L'insieme di queste tre battute si può quindi - almeno approssimativamente - stabilire come segue:

a) Le doigté $\frac{5}{2}$ est original de Beethoven et on le trouve dans l'édition Schlesinger de 1823 ainsi que dans celle de Cappi-Diabelli, de la même année, revue par l'auteur. Le doigté $\frac{4}{2}$ est apparu pour la première fois dans la nouvelle édition Schlesinger de 1840. L'indication originale est précieuse, parce qu'il en résulte clairement que Beethoven voulait ainsi obtenir le double trille de la main droite:

et non pas:

comme dans presque toutes les éditions modernes.

(D'ailleurs le doigté original est bien plus facile à exécuter).

L'ensemble de ces trois mesures peut donc s'établir approximativement ainsi:

a) The fingering $\frac{5}{2}$ was originally Beethoven's, and appears in Schlesinger's edition of 1823, as well as in the Cappi-Diabelli one of the same year, revised by the author. The fingering $\frac{4}{2}$ appeared for the first time in the new Schlesinger edition of 1840. The original indication is precious, because from it, it clearly appears that Beethoven wanted the double trill in the r.h.:

and not:

as we find in almost all the modern editions.

(Besides, the original fingering is far easier of execution).

The rendering of these three measures may therefore - at least approximately - be fixed as follows:

Sheet music for piano, page 214, featuring five staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and includes the following sections:

- Staff 1:** Dynamics *pp* and *u.c.*, instruction *sempre pp*, and *sopra*.
- Staff 2:** Fingerings (e.g., 3, 2, 1) and instruction *cresc..... t.c. 3 3 3*.
- Staff 3:** Fingerings (e.g., 4, 5) and instruction *sopra*.
- Staff 4:** Instruction *(poco ritard.)*, *a tempo*, *(dolce)*, and *cresc.....*.
- Staff 5:** Fingerings (e.g., 4, 5) and instruction *a)*.
- Staff 6:** Fingerings (e.g., 4, 5) and instruction *f*.
- Staff 7:** Fingerings (e.g., 4, 5).

a) Czerny ha qui *Re* ♯. Ciò non è impossibile.

a) Czerny a ici un Ré ♯. Cela n'est pas impossible.

a) Czerny has here a *D* sharp. This is not impossible.

45 45 3 4 5 3
sf *p*

2 3 4 5 2 3 4 5
p *p* *cresc.*

3 4 5 2 3 4 5
p *p* *cresc.*

3 4 5 2 3 4 5
p *p* *cresc.*

43 4 4 4 5 4 4 5
sf *p* *cresc.*

3 4 5 2 3 4 5
p *p* *cresc.*

The image shows five staves of piano sheet music. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of two systems. The first system starts with dynamic markings 'sf' and 'p'. The second system begins with 'cresc...' followed by a dotted line. Measure numbers 35 and 54 are indicated above the staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings like 'sf' and 'p'. The music is written in common time.

4

f

sf *sf* *sf*

(*Un poco più calmo*)

tr. *tr.* *tr.*

pp

u.c. 1

poco cresc.

dim.

E.R. 3

The musical score consists of six staves of piano music. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings like *tr.*, *pp*, *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, and *s.f.*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers above or below the notes. Measure numbers 5, 12, 24, 35, 454, 53, 42, and 85 are visible. Performance instructions include *(senza affrettare)*, *(sempre u.c.)*, *(e sempre più piano)*, *(pochiss. rall.)*, *in tempo (ma un poco trattenendo)*, and *(poco ritard.)*. The score ends with a section labeled 'a)'.

a) Sul pianoforte moderno, sarebbe preferibile mantenere il pedale per queste due altre battute conservando così l'accordo:

come base alla diafaneità eterea del tratto superiore. Un Chopin o un Liszt avrebbero certo trovato modo di disporre al basso l'armonia latente:

alla cui mancanza effettiva si può rimediare in parte mediante l'espeditivo suggerito ora.

a) Sur les pianos modernes, il serait préférable de garder la pédale pendant ces deux autres mesures, en conservant ainsi l'accord:

comme base à la diaphanéité éthérée de la partie supérieure. Un Chopin ou un Liszt auraient certainement trouvé moyen de disposer à la basse l'harmonie latente qui suit:

On peut en partie en obtenir l'effet par l'expédient que je viens de suggérer.

a) On the modern pianoforte it is preferable to hold down the pedal during these other two measures, thus holding

the chord: as a basis for the ethereal transparency of the upper part. A Chopin or a Liszt would certainly have found the way to distribute the latent harmony in the bass: the present lack of which may be partly remedied by means of the expedient just now suggested.