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## **Sonaten und andere Werke für das Pianoforte**

10 Sonaten (op. 22 - 49)

**Beethoven, Ludwig**

**Stuttgart, c 1891**

Sonate Nr. 18 (Op. 31 Nr. 3)

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2 Abkürzungen: HS. bedeutet Hauptsatz, SS. Seitensatz, SchlS. Schlusssatz, Anh. Anhang, ÜG. Uebergang, DS. Durchführungssatz, ZWS. Zwischensatz.

## Drei Sonaten

VON  
L. van BEETHOVEN  
Op. 31. N<sup>o</sup> 3.

Abbreviations: PS. signifies Principal Subject, SS., Secondary Subject, CLS., Concluding Subject, A., Appendix, Tr. Transition, DG., Development-group, Ep., Episode.

## Three Sonatas

by  
L. van BEETHOVEN  
Op. 31. N<sup>o</sup> 3.

**Sonata N<sup>o</sup> 18.**

**Allegro. M.M. ♩ = 120. (a)**

(a) Mit dieser metronomischen Zahl geben wir das durchschnittliche Zeitmass dieses Satzes an, welches aber (ganz abgesehen von den durch Beethoven selbst vorgeschriebenen *ritardando's*) da und dort etwas zu modificiren ist, bei den von uns mit *tranquillo* bezeichneten Stellen nachlassend bis auf ♩ = 120 oder gar 116, bei den mit *animato* oder *vivo* bezeichneten steigend auf ♩ = 132–138.

(b) Den ganzen Satz hindurch muss die Oberstimme, wo sie mit eigentlichen oder gebrochenen Akkorden begleitet ist, gegenüber von diesen etwas hervortreten.

(c) Man beachte hier und bei den ähnlichen Stellen, dass *ritardando* heisst: allmählich langsamer werdend.

(d) Bei dieser Figur hüte man sich immer wohl, den der ersten Note gehörigen Accent auf die zweite zu verlegen, so dass sich das erste Sechzehntel nur wie ein kurzer Vorschlag ausnehmen würde.

(e) leichter easier

(f) Nach allen Fermaten in diesem Satze mit frischem Einsatz, aber ohne eigentliche Pause fortzufahren.

English translation by J. H. Cornell.

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(a) With this metronomic indication we give the average tempo of this movement, though it is now and then to be somewhat modified (independently of the *ritardando's* which have been prescribed by Beethoven himself,) at the places marked by us *tranquillo* slackening up to ♩ = 120 or even 116, and at those marked *animato* or *vivo*, accelerating up to ♩ = 132–138.

(b) Throughout the whole movement the upper voice, when accompanied with actual or broken chords, should in contrast to these stand out somewhat.

(c) Observe here and at similar places that *ritardando* means slackening by degrees.

(d) Be always careful at this figure not to transfer the accent belonging to the first note to the second, whereby the first 16th-note would become like a short *appoggiatura*.

(e) easier easier

(f) Continue, after all pauses in this movement, with fresh attack, but without a rest, properly speaking.

*tranquilla*

*Cl. S.  
Schl. S.*



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings *p* and *pp*.

Second system of musical notation, including dynamic markings *poco cresc.*, *f*, and *p*. It features a trill marked *tr* at measure 23.

Third system of musical notation, including the dynamic marking *poco cresc.*

Fourth system of musical notation, including dynamic markings *f*, *tr*, and *tr.*. It features a trill at measure 23.

Fifth system of musical notation, including dynamic markings *sf* and *p*. It features a trill marked *tr* at measure 23.

Sixth system of musical notation, including dynamic markings *cresc. e poco rallent.*, *tranquilla*, *ritard.*, and *cresc.*. It features a section marked *HS. PS.*

*a tempo*

*p* *p* *p* *ritard.*

*a tempo* *animato*

*cresc.* *f* *p*

*p* *p*

*cresc.* *f* *m.d.* *m.z.* *p* *a tempo*

*cresc.* *dim.*

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Measure numbers 7, 12, and 1 are indicated above the staff.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Includes dynamic markings *mp* and *p*, and the instruction *cresc.*.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Includes dynamic markings *cresc.* and *dim.*.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Includes the instruction *SchlS. CLS.* and measure numbers 23 and 24.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Includes dynamic markings *cresc.* and *p*, and trill markings *tr*.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Includes dynamic markings *p*, *f*, and *cresc.*, and trill markings *tr*.

First system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. It includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *f*, *fp*, and *cresc.*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5 above the notes.

Second system of musical notation, including a *Coda* section. It features dynamic markings *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*. The tempo is marked *tranquillo*. Fingerings are indicated throughout.

Third system of musical notation, with a *sostenuto un pochettino* section. It includes dynamic markings *cresc.*, *cresc.*, *ritard.*, and *cresc.*. The tempo is marked *a tempo e stringendo un poco*. Fingerings are indicated.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a *a tempo* section. It includes dynamic markings *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *p tranquillo*. Fingerings are indicated.

Fifth system of musical notation, with a *ritardando* section. It includes dynamic markings *ritardando*, *cresc.*, *do*, *p*, *animato*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The tempo is marked *a tempo*. Fingerings are indicated.

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring a *p poco stringendo e cresc.* section. It includes dynamic markings *cresc.*, *p*, *cresc.*, *p poco stringendo e cresc.*, and *f*. Fingerings are indicated.

Scherzo.  
Allegretto vivace. M. M. ♩ = 92.

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(a) Hier und überall, wo die Oberstimme melodieführend ist, muss sie vor der Begleitung schön hervortreten.

(b) Diese Wiederholung des Schlussabschnitts ist jedesmal ein klein wenig zu dehnen, jedoch fast unmerklich — worauf mit dem *pp* wieder *a tempo* fortzufahren wird.



(d) Nach einer kurzen Pause fortzufahren.  
Continue after a short pause.

(a) Here and everywhere when the upper voice carries the melody, it should beautifully stand out from the accompaniment.

(b) This repetition of the concluding section should be each time a very little prolonged, yet almost imperceptibly, whereupon a resumption is again made with the *pp a tempo*.



The musical score consists of seven systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and dynamic markings. Key markings include *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *sempre staccato* (always staccato). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A small section labeled (a) is shown at the end of the fifth system. The score is written in a key signature of two flats and a 3/4 time signature.

(a)



*a tempo*  
Ep. Zw. S.

*ritardando* *ff* *p*

*cresc.*

*decrease.* *pp*

Schl. Cl. S.

*sempre staccato* *pp*

*mf p* *cresc.*

*decrease.* *p* (a) *pp*

(a) Im Tempo allmählig ein klein wenig nachzulassen. 33  
 Gradually slacken the tempo a very little.

Menuetto.  
Moderato e grazioso. ♩ = 96.

The musical score is for a Minuet in B-flat major, Op. 33, No. 3 by Franz Schubert. It is in 3/4 time and consists of two systems of music. The first system contains measures 1 through 8. The second system contains measures 9 through 16. The Trio section begins at measure 17 and is marked 'Trio animato' with a tempo of 108. The score includes various performance instructions such as 'p' (piano), 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'sf' (sforzando), and 'energico' (energetic). There are also dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f' throughout. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout the score.

(a) Den ersten und zweiten Theil hindurch die Oberstimme weich heranastreten lassen, mit Unterordnung der Begleitung, namentlich des Anfangs in der linken und vom dritten Takt an in der rechten Hand selbst liegenden Mittelstimme.

(b) Hier und die zwei nächsten Takte hindurch auch die Unterstimme etwas mehr hervortreten.

(c) (d) leichter: (e) Wie bei b).  
As at b).

(f) Man lasse das ausdrücklich wiederholte „p“ ja nicht ausser Acht und gebe diesem und allen ähnlichen Akkorden stärkere Betonung.

(a) Let the upper voice, throughout the first and second parts, softly predominate, and subordinate the accompaniment, especially the middle voice lying at the beginning in the left hand, and from the third measure in the right hand also.

(b) Here and throughout the next two measures accentuate the lower voice also somewhat more.

(c) (d) easier:

(f) Do not lose sight of the expressly repeated "p"; and do not give to this and all similar chords a stronger emphasis.

*poco stringendo* *a tempo*

*p* *cresc.* *f* *p* *pp*

*Tempo primo.* *cresc.*

1. 2.

**Coda.** 1. 2. *sotto voce*

(a) *decrease.* (b) *calando* *pp*

(a) Diese Akkorde müssen gegen die Oberstimme ganz in den Hintergrund treten.

(b) „calando“ bedeutet eigentlich nur „schwächer werdend“, schließt aber in der Regel ein gleichzeitiges Abnehmen in der Schnelligkeit ein; letzteres ist hier, wo „decrease“ schon vorangeht, offenbar wesentlich mit verstanden.

(a) These chords should be played more subdued than the upper voice.

(b) „Calando“ signifies properly only „becoming weaker“ but as a rule includes a simultaneous decrease in rapidity; the latter is here, where „decrease“ precedes, evidently essentially included.

Presto con fuoco.  $\text{♩} = 160.$ 

HS. PS.

(a) *mp*

*p*

*mf* (b) *mf*

*p*

*cresc.*

*f*

- (a) Die Oberstimme vor der Begleitung hervortretend, ohne zu stark zu werden.  
The upper voice should stand out against the accompaniment, without becoming loud.
- (b) Die linke Hand darf hier die Melodie der Rechten nicht decken.  
The left hand should not cover here the melody of the right.

First system of musical notation, consisting of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords and melodic lines, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *sf*.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features similar notation to the first system, with dynamics such as *f* and *sf*.

Third system of musical notation, showing more complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *sf* and *sf sf*.

Fourth system of musical notation, including performance instructions such as "Schls. f.l.s." and "p". It features a variety of note values and rests.

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the melodic and harmonic development of the piece.

Sixth system of musical notation, ending with first and second endings. It includes dynamics like *ff* and *f*.

(a)

(b) Lang anhalten und erst nach einer ziemlich Pause fortfahren.  
 Ebenso bei allen Fermaten in diesem Satz.  
 Sustain for a long time, and continue only after a pause.  
 The same way at all pauses in this movement.

DS. DG.

*poco riten.* *a tempo*

*agitata*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*Tempo primo.*

*fp*

*pp*

*ad.*

*agitato*

*f*

*f*

*ad.*

*ad.*

*p cresc.*

*ff*

*ff*

*p cresc.*

*ad.*

*Tempo primo.*

*p > cresc.* *f*

*dimin.* *pp* *f* *HS. PS.*

*mp* *p*

*f* *f* *mf*

*mf* *p*

*p*

*poco cresc.*

*piu cresc.*

*f*

*sf*

*sf*

*sf*

Schls. Cl. S. *simile*

*ad.*

*ad.*

*ad.*

*Coda.*

*fp*

*p*

*cresc.*

*non legato decrease.*

*pp*

(a) *p*

(a) Die linke Hand bis zu den Achteln immer hervortredend vor der Rechten, welche ganz *pp* zu spielen und auch mit dem späteren *crescendo* sich mehr zu mässigen hat.

(a) Let the left hand stand out, even to the eighth notes, against the right, which is to be played quite *pp*, and even with the later *crescendo* has to moderate itself more.

(a) Das Tempo ein klein wenig ruhiger als vorher, aber noch kein eigentliches *ritardando*, wie es nachher von Beethoven selbst vorgeschrieben ist.

(a) The tempo a very little quieter than before, but as yet no actual *ritardando*, as afterwards is prescribed by Beethoven himself.