

DILETTO MUSICALE Nr. 326

Ludwig van Beethoven
GRANDE SONATE

für
Klavier zu zwei Händen

nach dem Streichtrio op. 3

(Eugene Hartzell)



VERLAG DOBLINGER
WIEN MÜNCHEN

Printed in Austria

VORWORT

Als Quelle für die vorliegende Ausgabe diente ein Exemplar des Druckes von S. A. Steiner aus dem Archiv der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien, Sign. VII 43718. Die Titelseite lautet: „GRANDE SONATE/pour le/Piano = Forte/d'après d'un Trio [folgt von fremder Hand „op. 3.“]/par/LOUIS van BEETHOVEN/VIENNE/chez S. A. Steiner.“ Die Plattennummer ist C. D. 2300, wobei C. D. „Chemische Druckerei“ bedeutet. Der Steiner-Druck hat Querformat, mit sechs Doppelsystemen auf jeder der 18 Notenseiten. Der optische Eindruck leidet unter dem gedrängten Notenbild: zwischen den Notenlinien der linken und rechten Hand ist oft ungenügend Zwischenraum, so daß infolge Platzmangels die Zeichen nicht dort stehen, wo sie beabsichtigt waren, sondern links oder rechts davon — oder überhaupt einfach weggelassen werden.

Der Wortlaut der Titelseite des Steiner-Druckes läßt die Frage offen, ob die Sonate selbst oder nur das Trio „par Louis van Beethoven“ sei. Die vorliegende ist nicht die einzige Bearbeitung von Opus 3. In der „Zeitschrift für Musikwissenschaft“ vom Dezember 1920 untersuchte Wilhelm Altmann Beethovens eigene Umformung des ersten Trio-Satzes in ein Klaviertrio. Eine nicht von Beethoven stammende Bearbeitung von Opus 3 für Cello und Klavier wurde von Artaria in Wien 1807 gedruckt; Diabelli veröffentlichte sein eigenes Arrangement der beiden Menuette und Trios für Klavier zu vier Händen. Es ist durchaus möglich, daß die vorliegende Klavierfassung von Beethoven selbst stammt; vergleicht man das Streichtrio mit der Klaviersonate, ist man jedenfalls geneigt, Beethovens Hand zu erkennen, besonders, wenn man dem Komponisten das Recht einräumt, weitreichende Änderungen durchzuführen, und einem zufälligen Arrangeur das gleiche Recht abspricht. Das Datum der Veröffentlichung muß jedoch in den Beginn des Jahres 1815 gesetzt werden (Deutsch, *Music Publishers' Numbers*, p. 22, verweist Steiners Nummern 2158 bis 2299 ins Jahr 1814), also etwa 23 Jahre nach der Komposition des Trios (1792) — beziehungsweise 19 Jahre, falls man Riemanns Theorie zustimmt, daß die endgültige Form von Opus 3 erst 1796 fixiert wurde. Ein enttäuschendes Ergebnis zeitigt, von Kinsky-Halm abgesehen, die Suche nach Erwähnungen unserer Sonate in der Literatur: Müller-Reuter verzeichnet die Cello-Klavier-Fassung von Opus 3, aber nicht die Klaviersonate; selbst Thayer nennt anlässlich der Besprechung des Trios die Klavierfassung nicht.

Stammt die Klavier-Transkription in der Tat nicht von Beethoven selbst, dann verdanken wir sie jemandem, der auf diesem Gebiet offenbar sehr versiert war, denn sie ist im großen und ganzen durchaus pianistisch. Die Sonate bringt fünf der sechs Trio-Sätze, wobei der 4. Satz, Adagio, ausfällt. Dies bewog den Arrangeur, die Reihenfolge des 2. und 3. Satzes zu ver-

tauschen, wodurch der verbleibende langsame Satz, das Andante, ins Zentrum rückt und von den beiden Menuetten umrahmt wird. Auch sonst hält sich die Transkription nicht besonders streng an den Text des Trios. Die Abweichungen zerfallen in zwei grundsätzliche Kategorien (die untenstehenden Satznummern beziehen sich auf die Sonate):

I. Änderungen (wobei die üblichen Oktav-Versetzungen oder die zur Anpassung an die Hände vorgenommenen Notenversetzungen unberücksichtigt bleiben).

Satz I: Takt 16 f., 124 ff.: das original synkopierte Motiv der Vl. geändert in gebrochene Oktaven der r. H.; detto T. 148, 150, 152—154 (Va.), 172 (Vlc.) l. H. 284—292: Orgelpunkt in l. H. statt synkopiertem Motiv (Vlc.).

Satz II: T. 36 ff.: 3. Taktteil gebunden zum 1. Taktteil des folgenden Taktes.

Satz III: T. 37 ff., 138 ff.: Notenwerte in unterer Stimme geändert (1. Note Sechzehntel statt Achtel).

Satz IV: T. 62 Akkord in l. H. um 1 Taktteil verschoben (im Trio auf Taktbeginn).

Satz V: T. 37, 268: Noten in l. H. (Mittelstimme) zur Erleichterung der Spielbarkeit geändert.

II. Auslassungen.

Satz I: T. 53 ff., 220 ff.: Begleitfigur der Va. (bzw. Vl. und Vlc.) nicht untergebracht bzw. mit anderer Begleitstimme kombiniert. 194 Vlc.: Schluß des Motivs fehlt, um Sechzehntelfigur der Va. unterzubringen.

Satz III: T. 41: Schlußnote des Vlc.-Laufs ausgelassen, um Vl.-Eintritt unterzubringen. 111—117: Begleitfigur der Vl. weggelassen.

Die meisten dieser „Verluste“ sind legitim und gewiß im Interesse eines guten Klaviersatzes vorgenommen. In einigen Punkten jedoch hat die zu wörtliche Transkription zu unklavieristischen Lösungen geführt. Außer beibehaltener Streicher-Phrasierung siehe Satz I, T. 61 und V, T. 225—228 (ausgehaltene Note mit gleichzeitiger Tonwiederholung); I, T. 166—171, 285—291, und V, T. 175/176, 177/178 (Pedalzeichen für ausgehaltene tiefe Töne, ohne Rücksicht auf darüberliegendem Harmoniewechsel).

Der Steiner-Text ist sehr klar und wirft wenig Probleme auf. Unsere wenigen Herausgeber-Zusätze stehen in Klammern, Staccatos wurden durchgehend als Punkte gedruckt. Wir haben es oft vorgezogen, offenbare Inkonsistenzen der Phrasierung und Dynamik stehenzulassen, weil wir nicht überzeugt sind, daß sie aus Unachtsamkeit resultieren. Hinsichtlich Details siehe Revisionsbericht.

Wien, im Juli 1968

Eugene Hartzell

FOREWORD

Our source for the present edition was a copy of the printed edition by S. A. Steiner in the Archives of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, Vienna, Sign. VII 43718. The title page reads: „GRANDE SONATE/pour le/Piano = Forte/d'après d'un Trio [following which someone has written in „op. 3.“]/par/LOUIS van BEETHOVEN/VIENNE/chez S. A. Steiner.“ The plate number is C. D. 2300, C. D. meaning „Chemische Druckerei“. The Steiner edition is in broadside, with six double staves on each page and 18 pages of music. The general appearance is one of crowding; there is often insufficient space between right-hand and left-hand staves, so that if there is no room for a marking it may simply be left out, or be placed somewhat to the left or right of where it would appear to be intended.

The wording of the title page of Steiner's edition leaves open the question whether the Sonata or only the Trio is „par Louis van Beethoven“. The present Sonata is not the only arrangement of Op. 3. In the „Zeitschrift für Musikwissenschaft“ of December 1920, Wilhelm Altmann discussed Beethoven's own recasting of the first movement of the Trio as a piano trio. A version of Op. 3 for cello and piano, not by Beethoven, was published by Artaria in Vienna in 1807; Diabelli published his own arrangement for piano, four hands, of the two Minuets from the work. As for the present Sonata, it is entirely possible that Beethoven could have made such a version, and one might be inclined, in comparing the Trio

with the Sonata, to claim to see Beethoven's hand at work, particularly if one reserves to the composer the right to introduce far-reaching alterations and denies an incidental arranger equal licence. The date of publication, however, can be set at early 1815 (Deutsch, *Music Publishers' Numbers*, p. 22, gives Steiner's numbers 2158 to 2299 for 1814). This is some 23 years later than the Trio's date of composition (1792) — or 19 years if one accepts Riemann's thesis that the definitive form of Op. 3 was established only in 1796. Searching for mention of the Sonata is, except for Kinsky-Halm, frustrating: Müller-Reuter lists the cello-piano version of Op. 3 but not a Sonata; nor does Thayer mention a piano version when discussing the Trio.

If the sonata transcription is not in fact by Beethoven, it is by someone obviously versed in such matters, for it is by and large quite pianistic. The Sonata uses five movements of the Trio's original six, omitting Movt. 4, the Adagio. This has led the arranger to invert the order of Movts. 2 and 3, so as to put the remaining slow movement, the Andante, in the centre and to bracket it with the two Minuets. In other ways also, the piano transcription is not utterly faithful to the letter of the Trio. The divergencies fall into two principal categories (the movement numbers below refer to the Sonata):

I. Alterations (we do not mention the customary octave transpositions or rearrangements of note-order to suit the hand):

Movt. I: b. 16 ff., 124 ff.: original syncopated motive in Vln. changed to broken octaves in r. h.; the same b. 148, 150, 152—154 (Vla.), b. 172 (Vlc.) l. h. 284—292: pedal point in l. h. instead of syncop. motive (Vlc.).

Movt. II: b. 36 ff.: 3rd beat tied to 1st beat of following bar.

Movt. III: b. 37 ff., 138 ff.: note values changed in lower part (1st note semiquaver instead of quaver).

Movt. IV: b. 62: chord in l. h. shifted one beat (on 1st beat in Trio).

Movt. V: b. 37, 268: notes in l. h. (middle part) altered for easier reach.

II. Omissions

Movt. I: b. 53 ff., 220 ff.: accompaniment figure in Vla. (resp. Vln. & Vlc.) not accommodated, or combined with other acc. part. 194, Vlc.: tail of motive missing to accommodate semiquaver figure in Vla.

Movt. III: b. 41: final note of Vlc. run omitted to accommodate Vln. entrance. 111—117: acc. figure in Vln. omitted.

Most of these sacrifices are legitimate and were certainly made in the name of good piano writing. At a few points, however, too literal transcription has resulted in un pianistic solutions. Apart from retained string phrasing, see in this connection Movt. I, b. 61 and V, b. 225—228 (sustained note with same note repeated); I, b. 166—171, 285—291, and V, b. 175/6, 177/8 (pedal markings for sustained lower tones regardless of harmony changes above).

The Steiner text is quite clear and presents few problems. Our rare editorial additions have been placed in brackets. Staccatos have been printed as dots throughout. We have often preferred to let apparent inconsistencies of phrasing and dynamics remain, for we are not convinced that they are always the result of carelessness. See the German *Revisionsbericht* (Editor's Report) for particulars.

Vienna, July 1968

Eugene Hartzell

REVISIONSBERICHT

Satz I 2: Die Figur  wird im Verlauf des Satzes auch  phrasiert; wir behalten durchwegs die erste Phrasierung bei.

43: Die Figur  wird auch  phras. (z. B. T. 121, 125 etc.); da die Zeichen ganz eindeutig gesetzt sind, haben wir sie wie bei Steiner belassen.

61: 1. Takthälfte bei Steiner



179: bei Steiner d'—as' und b'—d' (r. H.) jeweils an einen Hals gestielt; geändert analog T. 2;
179/80: Steiner hat stacc. auf Achtel (r. H.) in diesen beiden Takten.

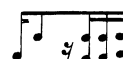
Satz III 5, 6: 1. Note jedes Taktes irrtümlich Viertel.
25, 26: Steiner notiert r. H.



36: Bogen beginnt mit 4. Zweiunddreißigstel; geändert analog T. 137.

55: Steiner druckt  nur für l. H., T. 60 aber für beide Hände; T. 156 fehlt es ganz, T. 161 steht es nur in r. H.

62—65: Steiner notiert l. H.



, wahrscheinlich ist die

Form der Takte 163—166 beabsichtigt.
71: 2. Note in r. H. im Trio (Vl.) es.

Satz V 22: 1. Note l. H. irrtümlich Viertel.
94—97: Steiner druckt sf unter 2. Note der Sechzehntelgruppe; geändert analog T. 323—326.
119: Bogen zur 4. Sechzehntel; geändert analog T. 12 und 241.

444: l. H. irrtümlich 

GRANDE SONATE

nach dem Streichtrio op. 3

Ludwig van Beethoven

Hrsg. von Eugene Hartzell

I

Allegro con brio

6 *f* *p* *f*

11 *p* *p*

17 *fz* *fz*

22 *f* *p*

26 *f* *p*

31 *f* *pp* *ff*

36 *sf*

40 *p (dolce)*

44

49 *sf* *p*

54

59 *sf*

Ad. *

(Ad.) (*)

*) Siehe Rev-Ber. / see Editor's Report

64

Measures 64-69 of a piano piece. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 64 features a complex chordal texture in the right hand with sixteenth-note patterns, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) at measure 65 and *pp* (pianissimo) at measure 69.

70

Measures 70-75. The right hand continues with complex chordal patterns, and the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. The texture is dense and harmonic.

76

Measures 76-80. This section features a rapid sixteenth-note scale in the right hand. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo) at measure 76 and *sf* (sforzando) at measures 77, 78, 79, and 80.

81

Measures 81-85. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) at measure 81 and *p* (piano) at measure 82.

86

Measures 86-89. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) at measures 87, 88, 89, and 90.

90

Measures 90-94. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) at measures 90, 91, 92, 93, and 94.

95

Measures 95-99. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) at measures 95, 96, and 97, and *pp* (pianissimo) at measure 98.

101

107

113

119

124

129

*) Steiner:

133

sf *calando* *pp*

**)*

139

f *p* *ff*

Red. *** *Red.* ***

144

p *f*

Red. ***

149

Red. *** *Red.* ***

154

158

fp

**)* Steiner: , möglicherweise *perhaps*  in Unterstimme gemeint, doch höchst unwahrscheinlich.
intended in lower part, but highly improbable.

162

p

Ad. *

168

sf *) *sf* *decresc.* - - -

Ad. * *Ad.* *

174

pp *f* *p*

Ad. *

180

f *p*

Ad. *

185

p

Ad. * *Ad.* * *Ad.* * *Ad.* *

191

f

Ad. *

*) Steiner:

195

Measures 195-198. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern in measures 195 and 196, followed by a melodic line in measures 197 and 198. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. A fermata is placed over the final measure (198).

199

Measures 199-203. The right hand starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a piano-piano (*pp*) dynamic, then a forte (*f*) dynamic with triplets, and ends with a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. A fermata is placed over the final measure (203).

204

Measures 204-207. The right hand begins with a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic and a triplet, followed by a melodic line. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. A fermata is placed over the final measure (207).

208

Measures 208-212. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The left hand has a steady accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.

213

Measures 213-217. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The left hand has a steady accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.

218

Measures 218-222. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The left hand has a steady accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. A piano (*p*) dynamic is marked at the beginning of measure 218.

223

228

233

239

245

251

*) Steiner bringt das *f* (T. 247) schon hier; nach Exposition geändert.
Steiner has *f* (b. 247) here; changed on basis Exposition.

256

262

269

278

283

289

*) Steiner: 

II

Menuetto
Allegretto

1.

8a 2.

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

17

pp *f* *p* *f*

Trio
26

p *tr.*

33

f

40

46 *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

52 *tr*

58 *sf* *sf* *sf* *tr*

64 *tr* 1. 2.

*Menuetto da Capo
e poi la Coda.*

Coda
70 *p* *sf* *cresc.*

79 *sf* *p* *pp*

(R.H.)

III

Andante

7

14

21

27

33

p

sf

tr

p

tr

**) Steiner:*

37 *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

(R.H.)
(*) *tr* *tr* *tr*

42 *tr* *tr* *tr*

47 *pp*

53 *pp* ****

60 *pp* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *pp* *†*

67 1. 2.

*) *tr* nach Steiner, vgl. aber T. 138/9 u. 142/3 / *tr* follows Steiner, but cf. b. 138/9 and 142/3

**) Siehe Rev. - Ber. / see Editor's Report

†) Siehe Rev. - Ber. / see Editor's Report

First system of musical notation (measures 70-76). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns with various accidentals. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note figures.

Second system of musical notation (measures 77-80). The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns. The left hand features a prominent bass line with chords and eighth-note figures. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure of the left hand.

Third system of musical notation (measures 81-86). The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns. The left hand features a prominent bass line with chords and eighth-note figures. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) in the left hand, and *(p)* (piano) in the right hand.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 87-91). The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns. The left hand features a prominent bass line with chords and eighth-note figures. A fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure of the left hand.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 92-96). The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns. The left hand features a prominent bass line with chords and eighth-note figures. A fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure of the left hand. An asterisk (*) is placed above the right hand in measure 94.

Sixth system of musical notation (measures 97-102). The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns. The left hand features a prominent bass line with chords and eighth-note figures. A fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure of the left hand.

*) Steiner:

104

111

118

125

131

137

*) Steiner: Staccato-Punkt hier und auf 1. Note der folgenden 4 Takte, sowie T. 126, L.H.
stacc. dot here and on first note of next 4 bars, and in b. 126, l.h.

142

147

152

158

164

170

*) Steiner: ♩ 7

Menuetto

IV

Moderato

7

14

20

26

32

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

Moderato

*) Steiner:

**) Steiner:

†) Steiner:

Minore

38

p *sf* *sf* *sf*

p

41

sf (*sf*) (*sf*)

46

p *p*

51

p *f* *p*

56

pp

62

pp *ppp*

M.(enuetto)D.C.

Finale

Allegro

V

10

17

26

33

40

47

p *fp* *fp* *p* *fp* *fp*

*) Steiner:

**) Steiner:

55

dolce
p
rinf

63

71

78

f
p

85

p

91

sf
sf
sf

97

sf *p* *pp*

105

sf *p*

114

fp *fp*

121

sf *sf*

128

f *ff* *sf*

135

sf *sf* *sf*

142

Musical score for measures 142-148. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody in the right hand features a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a trill in measure 145. The bass line consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) in measure 145 and *f* (forte) in measure 146.

149

Musical score for measures 149-155. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass line remains an eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) in measures 149, 151, and 153, and *(sf)* (sforzando) in measures 150 and 154.

156

Musical score for measures 156-162. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass line remains an eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) in measures 156, 158, 160, and 162, and *(sf)* (sforzando) in measure 161.

163

Musical score for measures 163-169. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass line remains an eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) in measures 163, 165, 167, 168, and 169, and *(sf)* (sforzando) in measure 169.

170

Musical score for measures 170-176. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass line remains an eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) in measures 170, 172, 174, and 176, and *p* (piano) in measure 175. There are also markings for *sf* (sforzando) in measure 171 and *(sf)* (sforzando) in measure 173.

177

Musical score for measures 177-183. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass line remains an eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) in measure 177 and *f* (forte) in measure 183. There are also markings for *sf* (sforzando) in measure 178 and *(sf)* (sforzando) in measure 180.

184

Musical score for measures 184-190. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass line remains an eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) in measures 184, 186, 188, 190, and 191, and *(sf)* (sforzando) in measure 189.

191



198



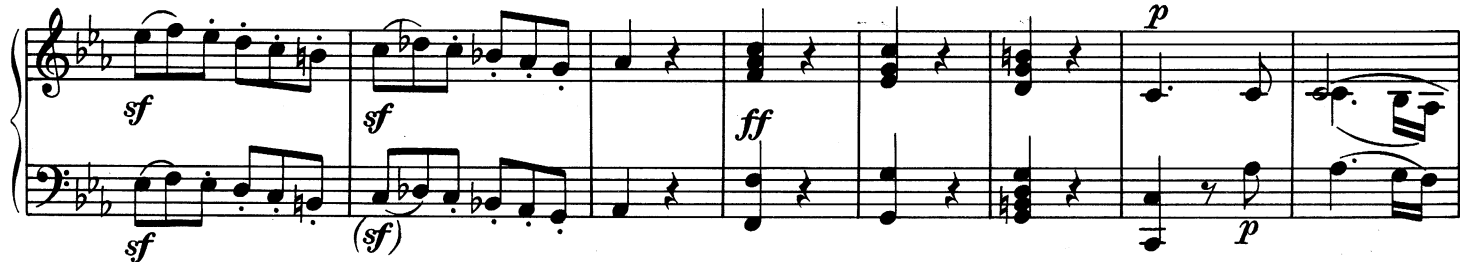
205



212



219



227



235



242

Measures 242-249. The music is in B-flat major (two flats). Measures 242-245 feature a rapid, ascending and then descending scale-like passage in the right hand, marked *sf* (sforzando). The left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. Measures 246-249 continue the right-hand melody with some rests and a final cadence.

250

Measures 250-257. The right hand continues with a melodic line, marked *p* (piano) in measure 254. The left hand consists of chords and single notes, also marked *p* in measure 254.

258

Measures 258-264. The right hand features a continuous, flowing melodic line. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords and single notes.

265

Measures 265-270. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests. The left hand features a more active accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

271

Measures 271-276. The right hand continues with a melodic line. The left hand has a more active accompaniment, including a measure with a flat sign (b) in measure 272.

277

Measures 277-284. The right hand features a melodic line with some rests. The left hand has a steady accompaniment of chords and single notes.

284

dolce *rinf*

293

p

301

309

316

sf

322

(sf) *sf* *sf* *sf* *p*

328

Measures 328-335. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a trill in measure 330. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *sf* (329, 335).

336

Measures 336-342. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a trill in measure 338. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *sf* (336), *p* (338).

343

Measures 343-349. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a trill in measure 345. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment.

350

Measures 350-356. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a trill in measure 352. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *pp* (352).

357

Measures 357-363. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a trill in measure 359. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *sf* (359, 361).

364

Measures 364-370. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a trill in measure 366. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *sf* (364), *pp* (366).

372

Measures 372-376. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The right hand features a series of chords and arpeggiated figures, while the left hand provides a bass line with some rests. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte).

377

Measures 377-380. The right hand continues with arpeggiated chords, and the left hand has a more active bass line. The dynamic *f* (forte) is present.

381

Measures 381-385. The right hand has a more melodic line with some slurs. The left hand continues with arpeggiated figures. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *sf* (sforzando).

386

Measures 386-390. The right hand features chords and arpeggiated figures. The left hand has a steady bass line. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando).

391

Measures 391-396. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with arpeggiated figures. Dynamic markings include *(sf)* (sforzando) and *fp* (fortissimo piano).

397

Measures 397-401. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a steady bass line. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

413

413

414

415

416

417

418

422

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

431

sf *sf* *decresc.*

440 *Adagio*

pp

449 *Tempo Imo*

f *p* *ff* *)

★) Steiner: