

# SONATEN

für das

PIANOFORTE SOLO

von

## LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN.

Erste vollständige Gesamtausgabe unter Revision

von

FRANZ LISZT.

|           |                                       |               |                                                                |                                            |                                        |            |     |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------|-----|
| 1) Oeuvre | 2. Drei Sonaten J. Haydn gewidmet     | Nr. 1. F-moll | 4 Sgr.                                                         | 19) Oeuvre                                 | 49. Zwei leichte Sonaten Nr. 1. G-moll | 3 Sgr.     |     |
| 2) „      | 2. — — — — —                          | „ 2. A-dur    | 5 „                                                            | 20) „                                      | 49. — — — — —                          | „ 2. G-dur | 3 „ |
| 3) „      | 2. — — — — —                          | „ 3. C-dur    | 6 „                                                            | 21) „                                      | 53. Grosse Sonate. C-dur.              | 7½ „       |     |
| 4) „      | 7. Grosse Sonate. Es-dur              | 6 „           | 22) „                                                          | 54. Sonate. F-dur                          | 4 „                                    |            |     |
| 5) „      | 10. Drei Sonaten Nr. 1. C-moll        | 4 „           | 23) „                                                          | 57. Grosse Sonate (appassionata). F-moll   | 7½ „                                   |            |     |
| 6) „      | 10. — — — — —                         | „ 2. F-dur    | 3 „                                                            | 24) „                                      | 78. Sonate. Fis-dur                    | 3 „        |     |
| 7) „      | 10. — — — — —                         | „ 3. D-dur    | 4 „                                                            | 25) „                                      | 79. Sonatine. G-dur                    | 3 „        |     |
| 8) „      | 13. Sonate (pathétique). C-moll       | 5 „           | 26) „                                                          | 81. Characteristische Sonate. Es-dur       | 4 „                                    |            |     |
| 9) „      | 14. Zwei Sonaten Nr. 1. E-dur         | 3 „           | 27) „                                                          | 90. Sonate. E-moll                         | 4 „                                    |            |     |
| 10) „     | 14. — — — — —                         | „ 2. G-dur    | 5 „                                                            | 28) „                                      | 101. Sonate. A-dur                     | 4 „        |     |
| 11) „     | 22. Grosse Sonate. B-dur              | 6 „           | 29) „                                                          | 106. Grosse Sonate. B-dur.                 | 10 „                                   |            |     |
| 12) „     | 26. — — — — —                         | As-dur        | 5 „                                                            | 30) „                                      | 109. Sonate. E-dur                     | 4 „        |     |
| 13) „     | 27. Zwei Sonaten. Nr. 1. Es-dur       | 4 „           | 31) „                                                          | 110. Sonate. As-dur                        | 6 „                                    |            |     |
| 14) „     | 27. — — — — —                         | „ 2. Cis-moll | 4 „                                                            | 32) „                                      | 111. Sonate. C-moll                    | 5 „        |     |
| 15) „     | 28. Grosse Sonate (Pastorale). D-dur  | 6 „           | 33) Drei Sonaten (im 10. Lebensjahre geschrieben) Nr. 1. Es-d. | 2½ „                                       |                                        |            |     |
| 16) „     | 31 (ou 29). Drei Sonaten Nr. 1. G-dur | 7 „           | 34) — — — — —                                                  | „ 2. F-moll                                | 2½ „                                   |            |     |
| 17) „     | 31 (ou 29). — — — — —                 | „ 2 D-moll    | 5 „                                                            | 35) — — — — —                              | „ 3. D-dur                             | 2½ „       |     |
| 18) „     | 31 (ou 29). — — — — —                 | „ 3. Es-dur   | 6 „                                                            | 36) Zwei leichte Sonatinen. G-dur u. F-dur | 1½ „                                   |            |     |

Heft 9. (19)

**Oeuvre 14. Zwei Sonaten N<sup>ro</sup> 1. E-dur.**

Preis 3 Sgr.

**WOLFENBÜTTEL,**

Druck und Verlag von L. Holle.

# SONATE.

L. van Beethoven. Oeuvre 14, Nr. 1.

(♩ = 132)  
ALLEGRO.

The musical score is written for piano in F# major (three sharps) and 2/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of ALLEGRO and a quarter note equal to 132 beats per minute. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing repeat signs. Dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *rfz* (riforma) are used throughout. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accidentals. The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef has a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. It contains a whole note chord marked 'D' and a half note chord. The bass clef has a piano (*p*) dynamic and contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef contains a half note chord marked 'Esf' and a whole note chord marked 'sf'. The bass clef contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment with a forte (*f*) dynamic and triplet markings.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef contains a half note chord marked 'p' and a whole note chord marked 'cresc.'. The bass clef contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment with dynamics including *fz*, *ff*, *fz*, *p*, and *pp*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef contains a half note chord marked 'p' and a whole note chord marked 'cresc.'. The bass clef contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef contains a half note chord marked 'G' and a whole note chord. The bass clef contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef contains a half note chord marked 'cresc.' and a whole note chord. The bass clef contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- System 1:** Treble clef has a half note chord. Bass clef has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo).
- System 2:** Treble clef has a half note chord. Bass clef has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *rfz* (rassente forte), *p* (piano).
- System 3:** Treble clef has a half note chord. Bass clef has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo).
- System 4:** Treble clef has a half note chord. Bass clef has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *rfz* (rassente forte), *p* (piano). A small 'H' is written below the bass staff.
- System 5:** Treble clef has a half note chord. Bass clef has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *decresc.* (decrescendo).
- System 6:** Treble clef has a half note chord. Bass clef has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *fz* (forzando).
- System 7:** Treble clef has a half note chord. Bass clef has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo).

This page of musical notation, numbered 5, contains seven systems of staves. The music is written in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics and articulations are indicated throughout the piece.

Key markings and dynamics include:

- decresc. pp* (decrease, pianissimo)
- cresc.* (crescendo)
- f* (forte)
- p* (piano)
- fz* (forzando)
- K* (Coda)
- L* (Lento)
- M* (Moderato)
- N* (Allegro)
- sf* (sforzando)
- ff* (fortissimo)

The notation also includes various articulations such as accents, slurs, and phrasing marks. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

pp

fz

fz

fz

fz

p

decrêsc.

pp

## ALLEGRETTO.

p

fz

p

cresc.

sf

p

fz

fz

p

fz

fz

p

p

First system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The treble staff begins with a forte (*fz*) dynamic and includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and sfz (sforzando) marking. The bass staff also features a forte (*fz*) dynamic.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a forte (*fz*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff includes a forte (*fz*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The bass staff includes sfz (sforzando) markings and a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Maggiore.

Fourth system of musical notation, marked "Maggiore." The treble staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The bass staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and the instruction "sempre legato".

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a decrescendo (*decresc.*) marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a decrescendo (*decresc.*) marking.

*Allegretto.*

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins in the key of F# (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked *Allegretto*. The score consists of six systems of two staves each.

Dynamics and markings include:
 

- p* (piano) at the beginning of the first system.
- fz* (forzando) in the first system.
- p* and *cresc.* (crescendo) in the first system.
- sf* (sforzando) in the second system.
- p*, *fz*, *fz*, and *p* in the second system.
- fz*, *fz*, and *p* in the third system.
- fz*, *cresc.*, and *sf* in the fourth system.
- fz*, *fz*, *p*, and *cresc.* in the fifth system.
- sf*, *sf*, *p*, *pp* (pianissimo), and *cresc.* in the sixth system.

## CODA.

Treble and Bass staves in 3/4 time, key of D major. The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody in the treble staff features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. A crescendo hairpin leads to a *p decresc.* marking, followed by a *pp* (pianissimo) section in the final measures.

## RONDO.

*Allegro comodo.*

Treble and Bass staves in common time, key of D major. The tempo is marked *Allegro comodo.* The music starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The treble staff has a melodic line with some triplets, and the bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A *cresc.* (crescendo) hairpin is present in the later measures.

Treble and Bass staves in common time, key of D major. This system shows a variety of dynamics: *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) in the first measure, *sf* (sforzando) in the second, and *p* in the third. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Treble and Bass staves in common time, key of D major. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *sf* (sforzando). A section marked 'A' begins in the final measure of this system.

Treble and Bass staves in common time, key of D major. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *cresc.* (crescendo). The melody features more complex rhythmic patterns.

Treble and Bass staves in common time, key of D major. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). Trills (*tr*) are marked in the treble staff. A section marked 'B' begins in the second measure.

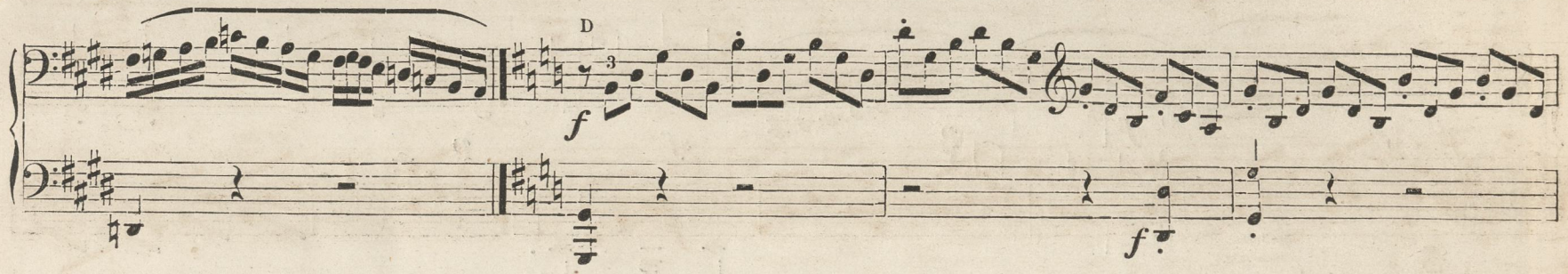
Treble and Bass staves in common time, key of D major. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f p* (forte piano). A section marked 'C' begins in the first measure.



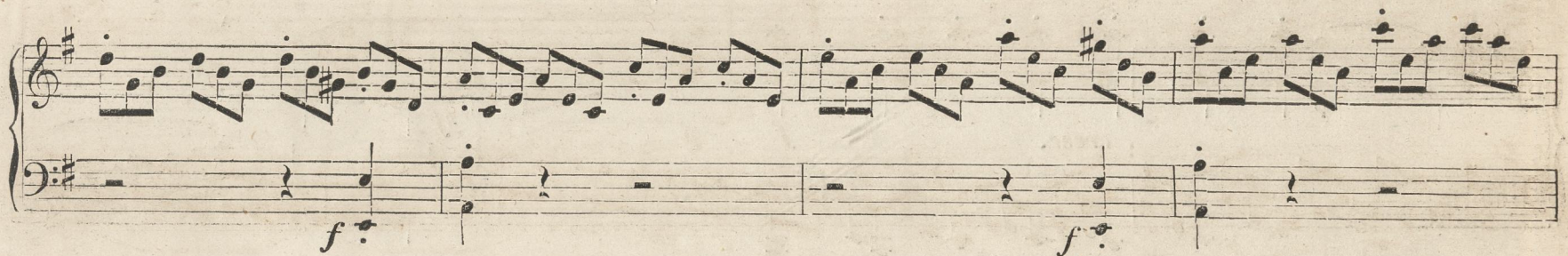
First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f*, *sf*, *sf*, *p*, *cresc.*



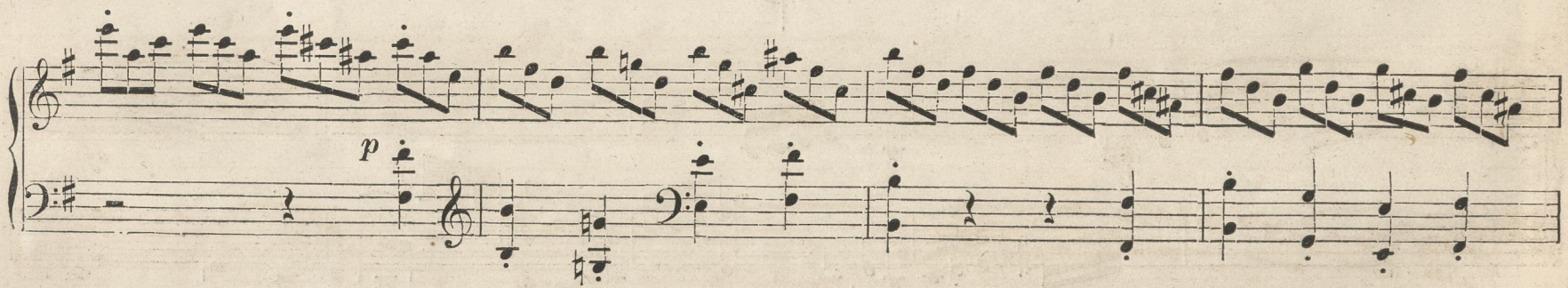
Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f*, *rfz*, *rfz*, *sf*, *fz*, *fz*, *fz*, *fz*.



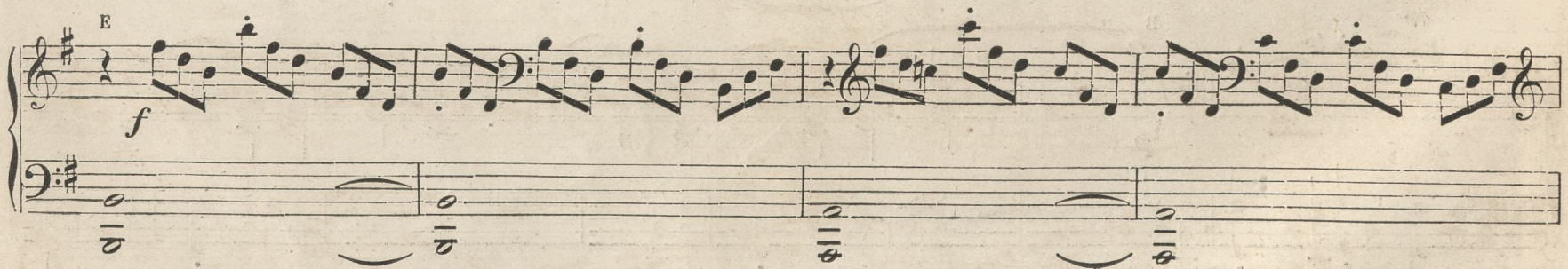
Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f*, *f*, *f*.



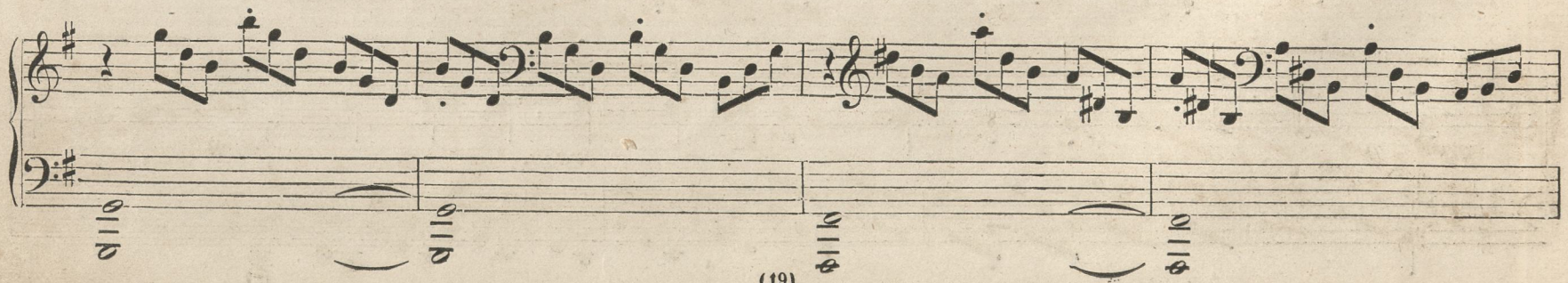
Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f*, *f*.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p*.



Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f*. Markings: *E*, *f*.



Seventh system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f*. Markings: *f*.

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1: Bass staff begins with a forte (**f**) dynamic. The treble staff begins with a piano (**p**) dynamic. The system concludes with a forte (**f**) dynamic in the bass staff.

System 2: The treble staff begins with a piano (**p**) dynamic. The system concludes with a *decresc.* marking in the treble staff.

System 3: The treble staff begins with a forte (**f**) dynamic. The system concludes with a forte (**f**) dynamic in the treble staff.

System 4: The treble staff begins with a *cresc.* marking. The system concludes with a *cresc.* marking in the treble staff.

System 5: The treble staff begins with a *decresc.* marking. The system concludes with a piano (**p**) dynamic in the treble staff.

System 6: The treble staff begins with a *cresc.* marking. The system concludes with a piano (**p**) dynamic in the treble staff.

Additional markings include **f**, **p**, **fz**, **sf**, and **H** throughout the score.

This page contains seven systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) in a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The piece features a variety of dynamics and articulations throughout.

The first system begins with a *cresc.* (crescendo) and *sf* (sforzando) dynamic, followed by another *sf*. The second system includes *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *tr* (trills). The third system features *p*, *cresc.*, *sf*, and *ff* (fortissimo). The fourth system is marked *fz* (forzando). The fifth system includes *fz*, *decresc.* (decrescendo), *p*, and *pp*. The sixth system features *cresc.* and *p*. The seventh system includes *cresc.*, *sf*, *sf*, *f*, and ends with *Fine.*