

JOSEPH HAYDN

SONATEN

FÜR

KLAVIER ZU ZWEI HÄNDEN

NACH DEM URTEXT NEU HERAUSGEGEBEN VON

CARL ADOLF MARTIENSSEN

BAND III

REVISION EIGENTUM DES VERLEGERS

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INHALT

BAND III

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THEMATISCHES VERZEICHNIS

BAND III

Andante con espressione 1789*

24. 

Moderato *Schwester v. Auenbrugger gew.* 1771

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27. 

Andante con espressione *Prinzessin Esterhazy gew.* 1784*

28. 

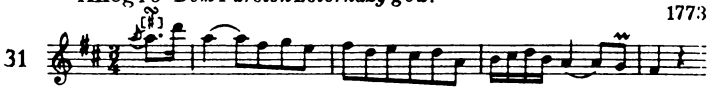
Andante 1767*

29. 

Moderato 1776*

30. 

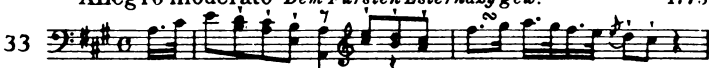
Allegro *Dem Fürsten Esterhazy gew.* 1773

31. 

Moderato *Dem Fürsten Esterhazy gew.* 1773

32. 

Allegro moderato *Dem Fürsten Esterhazy gew.* 1773

33. 

* Erscheinungsjahr
Edition Peters.

VORWORT

Vorliegender Ausgabe der Sonaten Joseph Haydns*) liegt der Urtext Karl Päslers (Gesamtausgabe der Werke Haydns) zugrunde.

Haydn hat seine späteren Klavierwerke, die bereits in die Frühzeit unseres Hammerklaviers hineinragen, mit wachsender Sorgfalt bezeichnet. Wir haben daraus des Meisters Willen für den Vortrag seiner Werke zu entnehmen. In diesem Sinne erfolgte die Ergänzung der überlieferten Vortragszeichen durch den Herausgeber.

Sämtliche von Haydn und aus Drucken seiner Zeit herrührenden Bezeichnungen sind durch großen bzw. starken Stich wiedergegeben. Die Zusätze des Herausgebers wurden hingegen durch kleineren bzw. schwächeren Stich gekennzeichnet. Um Leseschwierigkeiten zu vermeiden, wurden die sehr zahlreichen langen Vorschläge meistens ausgeschrieben. Die Vorschlagsnote bezeichnete ich durch einen schwach gestrichenen Dach-Akzent ^ bzw. ˇ, der in dieser Ausgabe nur hierfür verwendet wurde. Es entspricht also



Wo die Ausführung des Vorschlags verschiedene Deutungen zuläßt, wurde die Originalnotierung in einer Fußanmerkung wiedergegeben. Einige beachtenswerte, jedoch erst in späteren zeitgenössischen Ausgaben erscheinende Tempoangaben und Verzierungen wurden in eckige Klammer gesetzt, die wenigen eigenen Zusätze dieser Art hingegen in runde Klammer. Einige weitere spätere Lesarten sind im Anhang jeden Bandes zu finden.

Zahlreiche Widersprüche in den uns überlieferten Autographen, Abschriften und Erstdrucken konnten nur durch sorgsames Vergleichen geklärt werden. Das gilt namentlich für die Setzung der für die stilgetreue Wiedergabe der Klavierwerke Haydns so wichtigen kurzen Legatobogen. Hinsichtlich ihrer Vortragsbedeutung erinnere ich an die Regel Ph. Em. Bachs: die Note, wo der Bogen anfängt (ebenso die auf einen Bogen folgende Einzelnote), „kriegt einen etwas stärkeren Druck“. Dieser kleine Akzent wird meist durch ein feines, bisweilen kaum merkliches vorheriges Abheben erreicht, wo jedoch die Geschwindigkeit oder das individuelle technische Können dieses Absetzen nicht gestatten, möge man sich wenigstens der Betonungsbedeutung der Legatobogen Haydns bewußt bleiben. An manchen Stellen dieser Art geben meine eigenen weiterführenden Bogen die Ergänzung.

So soll meine Textdarstellung dem Musikfreunde und im Unterricht ein Musizieren im Sinne Haydns erleichtern, dem Künstler und Lehrer aber zugleich die Anschauung des Urtextes ermöglichen. Bei der Durchführung dieser verantwortungsvollen Aufgabe hat mir Herr Professor Dr. Helmut Schultz, der nunmehrige Herausgeber der Symphonien Haydns in der Gesamtausgabe, mit wertvollen Ratschlägen beigestanden, wofür ich ihm meinen herzlichen Dank ausspreche.

Leipzig, Mai 1937

CARL ADOLF MARTIENSSEN

Professor des Klavierspiels an der Staatlichen Akademischen Hochschule
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*) Mit den 6 leichten Divertimenti (E. P. 4443) umfaßt diese Ausgabe sämtliche in der großen Gesamtausgabe enthaltenen Klavier-sonaten Haydns.

PREFACE

This edition of Joseph Haydn's* sonatas is based on the original text edited by Karl Päsler (Gesamtausgabe of Haydn's works).

Haydn marked his later pianoforte compositions with increasing accuracy, we are thus able to surmise the master's intentions regarding interpretation and it is in this spirit that the traditional markings and suggestions for expression have been supplemented by the editor.

All of Haydn's personal indications and any others originating from contemporary engravings are reproduced in larger, bolder type, the editor's additional markings can, however, be distinguished by the use of finer, less obtrusive type.

In order to avoid visual difficulties, the very numerous long appoggiatura notes have been written out in full and each one has been marked by a dash (Λ or V) in small type.

This designation is used solely for this purpose in this edition.

For instance:



The original notation has been reproduced in a footnote wherever any alternative readings of the appoggiaturas might be conceded.

Sundry noteworthy indications for tempi and embellishments appearing for the first time in later editions have been confined within square brackets, the few examples added by the editor, however, are given in curved brackets.

Some other and later versions can be perused in the appendix of each copy.

Many inconsistencies of text in the traditional autographs, copies and proofs could only be sifted and clarified after the most careful comparisons had been made.

These apply especially to the placing of the very important short legato slurs which are so essential for an accurate style in the rendering of Haydn's pianoforte works.

As regards their importance, we would remind the reader of Ph. Em. Bach's precept: — the note at the beginning of a slur (including any single note following it) "should be stressed rather more heavily"

This can be done by a finely adjusted, hardly perceptible release of the note preceeding the stress, in places where the tempo or the individual technique make this uncertain it is as well that the player should at any rate be conscious of the stresses and their significance in Haydn's legato slurs.

The editor has added continuation slurs to the original ones in similar places.

It is intended that the presentation of the text in this form will serve to simplify the musical cult of Haydn's style for layman as well as pupil and at the same time make the observation of the original text a reality for artist and teacher.

In conclusion I wish to tender my sincere thanks to Professor Dr. Helmut Schultz, the present editor of the Gesamtausgabe of Haydn's symphonies, he has helped me with most valuable advice in the carrying out of this responsible task.

Leipzig, May 1937

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* This edition and the Six Easy Divertimenti (P.E. 4443) embrace the complete piano sonatas given in the "Gesamtausgabe" of Haydn's work.

English translation by J. Pauer, London

PREFACE

La présente édition des Sonates de Joseph Haydn* est basée sur le texte original de Karl Päsler (Gesamtausgabe des œuvres de Haydn).

Haydn a annoté avec toujours plus de soin ses dernières œuvres pour piano lesquelles coïncident déjà avec les débuts du piano à marteaux. Nous devons donc, par conséquent, tenir compte des désirs du Maître en ce qui concerne l'exécution de ses œuvres. C'est dans cet esprit que le réviseur s'est efforcé de compléter les signes d'exécution de l'auteur.

Toutes les annotations provenant de Haydn ou de publications remontant à son époque sont imprimées, soit en caractères gras, soit en grandes lettres. Par contre, les adjonctions du réviseur sont indiquées en caractères soit plus petits, soit plus légers. Pour éviter toutes les difficultés de lecture, nous avons écrit en toutes notes les nombreuses appoggiatures longues. J'ai indiqué la première note de l'appoggiature au moyen d'un accent circonflexe droit ou renversé Λ ou V, gravé en traits légers et qui, dans cette édition est réservé exclusivement à cet usage. Ceci correspond donc à :



Dans le cas où l'appoggiature peut être interprétée de différentes façons, l'annotation originale est reproduite en marge du texte. Certaines indications de tempo et certains ornements parus dans des éditions contemporaines plus récentes ont été mis entre parenthèses angulaires, les rares adjonctions du réviseur sont placées entre parenthèses arrondies. Quelques versions plus récentes se trouvent dans l'annexe à la fin de chaque volume.

De nombreuses contradictions dans les autographes, copies et premières impressions qui nous furent communiquées ne purent être résolues que grâce à de minutieuses comparaisons. Ceci s'applique en particulier à l'ordonnance des liaisons courtes si importantes pour rendre fidèlement le style des œuvres pour piano de Haydn. Je tiens à rappeler ici, au sujet de la signification des dites liaisons dans l'interprétation, la règle formulée par Ph. E. Bach: «La note du début de la liaison (de même que la note isolée qui suit la liaison) sera appuyée un peu plus fortement». On obtiendra ce petit accent en levant à peine la main. Si toutefois la rapidité ou la technique individuelle ne permet pas ce «lever», il faudrait au moins se rendre compte de l'importance que Haydn attache à l'accent dans les liaisons. Les liaisons plus étendues que j'ai notées à maints endroits serviront de complément à celles de l'auteur.

Ainsi, le texte tel que je l'ai établi aidera aussi bien le dilettante que l'élève à s'adapter à l'esprit de Haydn, quant à l'artiste et au professeur, ils seront mieux à même de pénétrer la version originale. M. le Prof. Dr. Helmut Schultz auquel on doit les révisions des Symphonies de Haydn dans la Gesamtausgabe, m'a aidé de ses précieux conseils. Je tiens à le remercier vivement pour l'appui qu'il m'a donné à l'occasion d'une publication qui engage ma responsabilité.

Leipzig, Mai 1937

CARL ADOLF MARTIENSSEN
Professeur de piano à la «Staatliche Akademische
Hochschule für Musik in Berlin»

* Cette édition et les Six Divertissements faciles (E. P. 4443) comprennent toutes les sonates pour piano de Haydn contenues dans la «Gesamtausgabe».

Traduction française par R. Gayrhas, Lausanne

Sonate

J. Haydn
erschienen 1789

Andante con espressione

24

The musical score is written for piano and consists of 24 measures. It is in 3/4 time and features a variety of musical notations including triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, *pp*, and *cresc.* The score is divided into five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout. At the bottom, there are four small diagrams labeled a), b), c), and d) showing specific musical figures or techniques.

a) b) c) 8 + 6 d)

This page contains seven systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on grand staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The piece features a variety of musical elements including triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *marcato*, *dim.* (diminuendo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *sf* (sforzando), and *pp* (pianissimo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Articulations like accents and slurs are used throughout. A specific fingering for a triplet is labeled 'a)' in the third system. The notation is dense and technically demanding, typical of a late Romantic or early 20th-century piano work.

a) Original

This page contains seven systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation includes various dynamics, articulation, and fingerings.

- System 1:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff starts with *pp*, followed by *cresc.* and *f*. Bass staff has a *fz* marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- System 2:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff starts with *p*, followed by *pp* and *f*. Bass staff has a *p* marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- System 3:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff starts with *pp*, followed by *f* and *p*. Bass staff has a *pp* marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- System 4:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff starts with *p*, followed by *f*. Bass staff has a *p* marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- System 5:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff starts with *p*, followed by *cresc.* and *fz*. Bass staff has a *cresc.* marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- System 6:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff starts with *f*, followed by *a)* and *p*. Bass staff has a *p* marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- System 7:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff starts with *p*, followed by *f* and *p*. Bass staff has a *pp* marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

A small musical example labeled *a)* is located at the bottom left of the page.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves. The first system (measures 1-4) features a bass staff with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a treble staff with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system (measures 5-8) includes a piano (*pp*) dynamic in the treble staff and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The third system (measures 9-12) shows a piano (*p*) dynamic in both staves. The fourth system (measures 13-16) features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the treble staff and a marcato (*marc.*) marking. The fifth system (measures 17-20) includes a forte (*f*) dynamic in the treble staff and a piano (*p*) dynamic in the bass staff. The sixth system (measures 21-24) features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic in the treble staff and a piano (*p*) dynamic in the bass staff. The seventh system (measures 25-28) includes a forte (*f*) dynamic in the bass staff and a piano (*p*) dynamic in the treble staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings, as well as dynamic markings and performance instructions.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves, each containing a treble and bass staff. The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as:

- Fingerings:** Numbers 1-5 are placed above or below notes to indicate fingerings. Some notes have multiple fingerings (e.g., 1, 4, 5).
- Dynamics:** Markings include *f* (forte), *fz* (forzando), *dim.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo).
- Articulation:** Slurs, accents, and staccato marks are used throughout.
- Rehearsal Marks:** Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 21 are placed at the beginning of measures to indicate rehearsal points.
- Complex Passages:** The first system features a rapid ascending scale in the right hand. The fourth system has a dense, fast-moving bass line. The seventh system ends with a double bar line and a final chord.

a) Original $\text{♩} \text{ } p$.

Edition Peters.

10 Rondo
Presto

10 Rondo
Presto

mf

f

p

mp

mf

p

cresc.

f

p

f

a) tr

a)

This image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of six systems of staves. The notation is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above or below notes. The dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The piece features complex passages with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as some triplet markings. The notation is presented in a clear, professional layout with a white background and black ink.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and includes various dynamics and articulations.

- System 1:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings 2, 5, 1, 4, 2, 5, 1, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3. Bass clef has a supporting line with fingerings 2, 3. Dynamics include *dim.*
- System 2:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings 3, 3, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 3. Bass clef has a supporting line with fingerings 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 3. Dynamics include *p*, *dim.*, *pp*, and *mf*.
- System 3:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings 4, 4, 2, 2, 1, 3, 4, 4. Bass clef has a supporting line with fingerings 4, 3, 1, 1. Dynamics include *f*.
- System 4:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings 5, 4, 3, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 2, 5, 1. Bass clef has a supporting line with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.
- System 5:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings 4, 5, 4, 4, 2, 4, 4, 2, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 2. Bass clef has a supporting line with fingerings 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, and *tr* (trill).
- System 6:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings 2, 1, 3, 2, 5, 4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 4. Bass clef has a supporting line with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *mf*.
- System 7:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3. Bass clef has a supporting line with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 2, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4. Dynamics include *p*.

This page of musical notation, page 13, features a piano piece in B-flat major. The score is arranged in seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *dimin.* (diminuendo). The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff marked *p* 1/4.

This page of piano sheet music, numbered 14, contains seven systems of staves. The music is written for piano and includes various dynamic markings and fingerings. The first system begins with a *mf* marking. The second system includes a *cresc.* marking and a *f* marking. The third system features a *tr* (trill) marking and a *ff* marking. The fourth system includes a *f* marking and a *mf* marking. The fifth system includes a *p* marking and a *f* marking. The sixth system includes a *dim.* marking and a *p* marking. The seventh system includes a *cresc.* marking and a *p* marking. The music is characterized by complex fingerings, including triplets, sextuplets, and various arpeggiated figures. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

This page contains seven systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on grand staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece features a variety of musical elements, including dynamics, articulation, and complex fingerings.

System 1: The right hand begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic, marked with a 3-finger fingering. The left hand is silent. The system concludes with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and a 1-finger fingering in the right hand.

System 2: The right hand continues with a 2-finger fingering. The left hand enters with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic, marked with a 5-finger fingering. The system concludes with a *p* (piano) dynamic and a 1-finger fingering in the right hand.

System 3: The right hand features a 3-finger fingering. The left hand continues with a *cresc.* marking. The system concludes with a 2-finger fingering in the right hand.

System 4: The right hand continues with a 4-finger fingering. The left hand continues with a *f* (forte) dynamic. The system concludes with a 2-finger fingering in the right hand.

System 5: The right hand continues with a 5-finger fingering. The left hand continues with a *p* dynamic. The system concludes with a 2-finger fingering in the right hand.

System 6: The right hand continues with a 3-finger fingering. The left hand continues with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The system concludes with a *pp* dynamic and a 4-finger fingering in the right hand.

System 7: The right hand continues with a 3-finger fingering. The left hand continues with a *mf* dynamic. The system concludes with a *f* dynamic and a 1-finger fingering in the right hand.