

Sonate

Dem Fürsten Nicolaus Esterhazy gewidmet

1773

Allegro moderato

33

a) *f* *mf* *dolce* *p* *cresc.*

b) *p* *p* *cresc.*

c) *cresc.*

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 5, 2, 3, 5, 1 are visible.

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff features a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 4, 1, 5, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 5 are visible. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff features a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 2, 1, 3, 5 are visible. Dynamics include *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff features a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4 are visible. Dynamics include *molto espr.*, *rit.*, and *mf*. Tempo markings include *a tempo*.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble staff features a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 2, 3, 3, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5 are visible. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble staff features a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 4, 5, 4, 5 are visible. Dynamics include *p*.

Seventh system of musical notation. Treble staff features a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 4, 5, 3, 2, 3, 2 are visible.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble and bass staff in G major (one sharp). The first staff has a *mf* marking. The second system includes a *dim.* marking and a *p* marking, with a *legato* instruction below the bass staff. The third system features a *poco* marking. The fourth system includes a *poco* marking and a *cresc.* marking. The fifth system includes a *f* marking. The sixth system includes a *f* marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings.

a) = b)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/2. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. Dynamics and performance instructions are indicated throughout the piece.

The first system begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic, followed by a *dim.* (diminuendo) and a *p* (piano) dynamic. The second system includes a *poco* (poco) instruction and the phrase *sempre legato* (always legato). The third system features a *cresc.* (crescendo) instruction and a *f* (forte) dynamic. The fourth system includes a *poco* instruction and a *dim.* instruction. The fifth system is marked *tranquillo* (tranquillo) and includes a *p* dynamic. The sixth system includes a *rit.* (ritardando) instruction, a *a tempo* instruction, and dynamics of *mf*, *dim.*, *pp* (pianissimo), and *f*.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on a grand staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4.

The systems are as follows:

- System 1:** Features a melody in the right hand with a 2-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf*.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and accompanimental patterns. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1 through 5.
- System 3:** The right hand features more complex melodic figures with triplets and sixteenth notes. The left hand continues with eighth notes. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*
- System 4:** The right hand has a series of chords and moving lines. The left hand plays a consistent eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *f*.
- System 5:** Features a melody in the right hand with a 4-measure rest, followed by a 2-measure rest, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*
- System 6:** The final system on the page. It includes a trill (*tr*) in the right hand and a series of eighth notes in the left hand. Dynamics include *f*, *molto espr.*, *rit.*, *a tempo*, and *mf*.

Finale
Presto

mf

p

f

pp

f

mf

f

p

HAYDN KLAVIER- SONATEN

BAND III

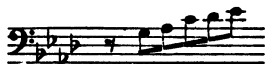
ANHANG: LESARTEN UND BEMERKUNGEN

SONATE NR. 26. Im Andante haben Ausgaben aus Haydns Zeit folgende vom Autograph abweichende Bässe:

S. 34 Zeile 5 Takt 3:



S. 34 Zeile 6 Takt 3 und S. 36 Zeile 7 Takt 4:



S. 36 Zeile 1 Takt 3:



S. 35 Zeile 3 Takt 2 und Zeile 4 Takt 1: Seit Artarias Ausgabe (1789) haben alle Ausgaben, abweichend vom Autograph, bei der aufwärtsgehenden B-dur-Tonleiter in der linken Hand auch oben a, im nächsten Takt dann als erste Note as.

S. 39 Zeile 4 und S. 41 Zeile 7: Ebenfalls seit Artaria haben alle Ausgaben im vorletzten Takt vor dem Schluß auf dem dritten Viertel im Baß den Ton f bzw. es und im letzten Takt den Vorhalt als Viertelnote: eine offenbare Verweichlichung der klaren Lesart des Autographs.

SONATE NR. 28. Letzter Satz S. 56: Die Überlieferung der Bogen für das Hauptmotiv und bei der Wiederkehr der Themen ist in den alten Ausgaben – ein Autograph ist nicht erhalten – so abweichend untereinander, daß eine Ordnung und Auswahl nur nach künstlerischen Erwägungen getroffen wurde.

SONATE NR. 31. S. 78 Zeile 2 Takt 2: Vorschlag f' zuerst in Ausgabe 1804, nicht in den ältesten Ausgaben.

SONATE NR. 33. S. 93: Menuetto al Rovescio (= in Umkehrung): Haydn notierte vom Menuetto und vom Trio nur den ersten Teil, die zweiten (hier ausgeschrieben) Teile sollte der Spieler durch Rückwärtslesen der ersten Teile selber finden.

HAYDN PIANOFORTE SONATAS

VOLUME III

APPENDIX: READINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

SONATA No. 26. Editions contemporary with Haydn give in the Andante the following variants in the bass:

Page 34. Line 5. Bar 3:



Page 34. Line 6. Bar 3 and Page 36. Line 7. Bar 4:



Page 36. Line 1. Bar 3:



Page 35. Line 3. Bar 2 and Line 4. Bar 1: all editions subsequent to Artaria (1789) differ from the autograph and give in the ascending B flat major left hand scale similarly an A at the top and subsequently an A flat for the first note of the next bar.

Page 39. Line 4 and Page 41. Line 7: All editions after Artaria agree in giving an F, respectively E flat, in the bass for the last crochets in the penultimate bar of the coda, also the suspended note as a crochets in the last bar, evidently an attempt to smooth down the original clarity of the autograph.

SONATA No. 28. Last movement. Page 56: the traditional slurs for the principal subject and for the recapitulation are so inconsistent in the old editions – an autograph has not been preserved – that a certain orderly selection could only be carried out after mature consideration of artistic requirements.

SONATA No. 31. Page 78. Line 2. Bar 2: The appoggiatura F is given for the first time in the 1804 edition, it is not given in the oldest editions.

SONATA No. 33. Page 93: Menuetto al Rovescio (= in inversion): Haydn penned only the first part of the Minuet and that of the Trio, the player was expected to discover the second part (here given in full) by himself and to do so by reading the first part backwards.

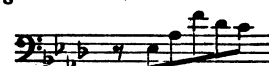
SONATES POUR PIANO DE HAYDN

VOL. III

APPENDICE: REMARQUES ET VARIANTES

SONATE No. 26. On trouve dans les éditions de l'époque de Haydn les basses suivantes qui diffèrent de l'autographe:

P. 34 ligne 5 mesure 3:



P. 34 ligne 6 mesure 3 et P. 36 ligne 7 mesure 4:



P. 36 ligne 1 mesure 3:



P. 35 ligne 3 mesure 2 et ligne 4 mesure 1: A partir de l'édition d'Artaria (1789) toutes les éditions, différant en cela de l'autographe, portent un La dans la partie inférieure et supérieure de la gamme de Si b pour la main gauche, à la mesure suivante la première note est La b.

P. 39 ligne 4 et P. 41 ligne 7: A partir d'Artaria toutes les éditions portent de même à l'avant dernière mesure avant la fin comme 3^e noire de la basse, la note Fa puis, Mi b. Dans la dernière mesure, le retard est une noire, ce qui est certainement une interprétation efféminée de l'autographe.

SONATE No. 28. Dernier mouvement, P. 56: Les liaisons du motif principal présentent dans les anciennes éditions (il n'existe pas d'autographe) de si grandes différences qu'un choix et une ordonnance rationnelle n'ont été possibles qu'après un examen minutieux basé sur les données de l'art.

SONATE No. 31. P. 78 ligne 2 mesure 2: le retard Fa'' se trouve pour la première fois dans l'édition de 1804, et non pas dans les éditions les plus anciennes.

SONATE No. 33. P. 93: Menuetto al rovescio (= dans le renversement): Haydn n'a écrit que la première partie du Menuet et du Trio, l'exécutant devait trouver lui-même les deuxième parties en lisant les premières à rebours.