

JOSEPH HAYDN

SONATEN

FÜR

KLAVIER ZU ZWEI HÄNDEN

NACH DEM URTEXT NEU HERAUSGEGEBEN VON

CARL ADOLF MARTIENSSEN

BAND II

DIE REVISION IST EIGENTUM DES VERLEGERS

C. F. PETERS CORPORATION

NEW YORK

-

LONDON

-

FRANKFURT

INHALT

BAND II

	Pag.
12. G dur — Sol majeur — G major	5
13. Es dur — Mi $\flat$ majeur — E $\flat$ major	14
14. F dur — Fa majeur — F major	26
15. D dur — Ré majeur — D major	36
16. C dur — Ut majeur — C major	44
17. G dur — Sol majeur — G major	54
18. E dur — Mi majeur — E major	66
19. B dur — Si $\flat$ majeur — B $\flat$ major	72
20. D dur — Ré majeur — D major	80
21. F dur — Fa majeur — F major	90
22. B dur — Si $\flat$ majeur — B $\flat$ major	100
23. A dur — La majeur — A major	108
Anhang: Lesarten und Bemerkungen	116

THEMATISCHES VERZEICHNIS

BAND II

12. <i>Allegro con brio</i> 1776* 13. <i>Allegro moderato</i> 1776* 14. <i>Moderato</i> 1776* 15. <i>Allegro moderato</i> 1767* 16. <i>Allegro [moderato] Dem Fürsten Esterhazy gew.</i> 1773 17. <i>Allegro con brio Schwestern v. Auenbrugger gew.</i> 1780* 	18. <i>Moderato</i> 1767* 19. <i>Allegro moderato</i> 1767 (?) 20. <i>Allegro</i> 1778* 21. <i>[Allegro moderato] Dem Fürsten Esterhazy gew.</i> 1773 22. <i>Moderato</i> Vor 1765 23. <i>Allegro</i> 1763*
--	---

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 gestochenen Dach-Akzent $\wedge$ bzw. $\vee$, 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
für Musik in Berlin

*) Mit den 6 leichten Divertimenti (B. 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

CARL ADOLF MARTIENSSEN

Professor of Pianoforte at the "Staatliche Akademische Hochschule für Musik in Berlin"

* 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

PRÉFACE

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. Gayrros, Lausanne

Sonate

J. Haydn
erschienen 1776

Allegro con brio

12. *mf*

a)

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 2, 3, 3, 5, 2. Bass staff has a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 5.
- System 2:** Treble staff has a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 4, 2, 2, 4, 2, 3, 5. Bass staff has a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 4, 5. Dynamics *p* and *mf* are marked.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 4, 1, 4, 5, 3, 4, 4. Bass staff has a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 5, 6. A slur with a sharp sign and the number 5324 is over the Treble staff.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 21, 32, 4, 5, 3, 2, 21, 32, 5, 2, 4, 4. Bass staff has a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 4. A slur with a sharp sign and the number 5324 is over the Treble staff. Dynamics *f* and *p* are marked.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2. Bass staff has a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 5, 6.
- System 6:** Treble staff has a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2. Bass staff has a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 4, 4.

The musical score consists of seven systems of staves. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, trills, and fingerings. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The dynamics range from *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *p* (piano) and *fz* (forzando). The tempo is marked with a wavy line (~). The score includes several trills (tr) and triplets (3). The fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The score also includes a crescendo (cresc.) and a decrescendo (decresc.) marking. The notation is in a standard piano style with a grand staff (treble and bass clef).

a) ~ b) 

6

5

mf

f

p

5324

5324

5324

5324

32 tr

32 tr

Menuetto

a) 4321 (#)

f

5

3

1

3

1



This page of musical notation is for a piano piece in G major, featuring complex fingerings, dynamics, and articulation. The notation is arranged in six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs).

- System 1:** The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords and single notes, while the left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- System 2:** The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns. The left hand has a more active role with eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A repeat sign is present.
- System 3:** The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*. There are two sub-sections labeled 'a)' and 'b)'.
- System 4:** The right hand has a more complex melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*. There are two sub-sections labeled 'a)' and 'b)'.
- System 5:** The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords and single notes. The left hand has a simple harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo).
- System 6:** The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns. The left hand has a more active role with eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.
- System 7:** The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*. There are two sub-sections labeled 'a)' and 'b)'.

Trio

Measures 1-36. Dynamics: *p*, *mf*. Includes trills (tr) and various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The section concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction *Menuetto da capo*.

Finale
Presto

Measures 1-12. Dynamics: *mf*, *mp*. Includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and articulations. The section concludes with a repeat sign.

a) Original =

This page contains seven systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements such as fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), dynamics (p, mf, f, cresc.), and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

System 1: Treble staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) and a quarter note (D). Bass staff has a half note (F#) and a half rest. Dynamics: *p*.

System 2: Treble staff continues with eighth and quarter notes. Bass staff has a half note (F#) and a half rest. Dynamics: *mf*.

System 3: Treble staff features a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. Bass staff has a half note (F#) and a half rest. Dynamics: *p*.

System 4: Treble staff starts with a quarter note (F#) and a half note (A). Bass staff has a half note (F#) and a half rest. Dynamics: *f*.

System 5: Treble staff has a quarter note (F#) and a half note (A). Bass staff has a half note (F#) and a half rest. Dynamics: *p*.

System 6: Treble staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. Bass staff has a half note (F#) and a half rest. Dynamics: *cresc.*.

System 7: Treble staff continues with eighth and quarter notes. Bass staff has a half note (F#) and a half rest. Dynamics: *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 (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piece includes various musical elements such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). The systems are as follows:

- System 1:** Right hand starts with a quarter note (F#4), followed by eighth notes (G#4, A4, B4, C5). Left hand has a half note (F#2) and a half note (G#2). Dynamics: *mf* to *p*.
- System 2:** Right hand continues with eighth notes (D5, E5, F#5, G#5). Left hand has a half note (A2) and a half note (B2). Dynamics: *mf*.
- System 3:** Right hand has eighth notes (A5, B5, C6, D6). Left hand has a half note (C3) and a half note (D3). Dynamics: *p*.
- System 4:** Right hand has eighth notes (E6, F#6, G#6, A6). Left hand has a half note (E3) and a half note (F#3). Dynamics: *f*.
- System 5:** Right hand has eighth notes (B6, C7, D7, E7). Left hand has a half note (G3) and a half note (A3). Dynamics: *f*.
- System 6:** Right hand has eighth notes (F#7, G#7, A7, B7). Left hand has a half note (B3) and a half note (C4). Dynamics: *mf*.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

- System 1:** Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 4, 1, 3. Bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 2, 1, 5. Dynamics include *p*.
- System 2:** Treble staff continues the melody with fingerings 3, 4, 2, 1, 5, 2, 1, 2. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings 5, 3, 4. A *cresc.* marking is present.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a more active melody with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 5. Bass staff continues the accompaniment with fingerings 6, 3, 5.
- System 4:** Treble staff features chords and single notes with fingerings 5, 4, 4, 3, 1, 1, 4, 4. Bass staff has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 4, 2, 2, 3. Dynamics include *mf* and *cresc.*
- System 5:** Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings 3, 4, 5. Dynamics include *ff*.
- System 6:** Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 4. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings 5, 5, 4. Dynamics include *mf*.