



HAYDN

海顿 钢琴奏鸣曲全集

第三卷

Complete Piano Sonatas

Volume III

URTEXT

(原始版)



G. HENLE VERLAG

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Joseph Haydn

约瑟夫·海顿

钢琴奏鸣曲全集第三卷

Complete Piano Sonatas Volume III

URTEXT

(原始版)

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前言

本套乐谱共三卷,作为《海顿作品全集》的一部分(约瑟夫·海顿作品,系列十八,卷一至三),由同一家出版社出版发行。

本书提供的乐谱版本与权威底本保持一致,其中个别有缺失的部分也参照留存下来的最早版本加以补充。它们在记谱方式上与后者几乎一样(音符在高低音谱表上的分布,双音组使用一个或两个符杠等)。校订参考《海顿全部作品版本评注》,后者内容也与底本相关。本套乐谱把没有在重要底本中出现,但同样也具有重要意义的补充材料列于圆括弧里。对于在权威底本里没有出现,但是出于类比的需要或者被认为是音乐上所必需的补充材料则以方括弧列出。

符号  通常用来表示 。而在一个适当的音乐语境中,它也可以演奏成波音 。

《海顿钢琴奏鸣曲全集》第三卷包含最后的八首奏鸣曲,前面三首的时间顺序排列不明。本卷末尾是一首尚未完成的奏鸣曲的草稿(见《音乐学文选》,科隆,阿尔诺·弗尔克出版社,第十三卷中编者的文章)。

前三首奏鸣曲, Hob.XVI:43、33、34 在重要抄本中仍然被冠以“为大键琴而作的奏鸣曲”这样的标题。它们以初版(虽然未经授权)所采用的日期顺序排列。至于《降 A 大调奏鸣曲》和《E 小调奏鸣曲》,可以确定的是它们最早出现的日期不会早于各自的初版(1783 年 7 月 26 日和 1784 年 1 月 15 日)。《D 大调奏鸣曲》共有两个抄本:一个抄本的日期为 1778

年,另一个则为 1778 年 1 月 17 日。

三首两个乐章的奏鸣曲——Hob.XVI:40—42——以连续的作品号排列。初版由博斯勒于 1784 年在斯派尔(德国城市)出版,名为“三首为钢琴而作的奏鸣曲”,它们可能以一份真实可信的手稿为基础。一份保存在萨尔茨堡附近的米夏埃尔布兰修道院的抄本上记载了由威利冈德·莱滕斯特纳神父所写的一段注解。这位神父是约瑟夫·海顿的兄弟米夏埃尔的朋友。他写道:“这三首奏鸣曲由赫恩·约瑟夫·海顿创作,是他在 1785 年 6 月 3 日于埃斯特哈茨的一次漫长而愉快的拜访时送给我的礼物。”

初版的扉页上注明它们题献给玛丽·埃斯特哈齐公主,在此之后,海顿最后的大弥撒曲也题献给她。

《D 大调奏鸣曲》第一乐章第 23 小节中,斜体印刷的指法由作曲家所标注。

接下来的两首奏鸣曲是单行本。《C 大调键盘奏鸣曲》(海顿曾在书信中提及)Hob.XVI:48 是海顿在 1789 年的第一个季度为莱比锡的出版商克里斯多弗·戈特洛布·布赖特科普夫所作。1789 年 2 月,布赖特科普夫宣称已经签下了海顿的六首钢琴奏鸣曲的出版权,但后来却不了了之。本卷附录中的草稿也许正是来自那一年。另外,海顿在书信中明确提到,单行本《降 E 大调为钢琴而作的奏鸣曲》(Hob.XVI:49)的第一和第三乐章完成于 1789 年,它们本来也可能是为了这个计划所作。亲笔手稿所示日期为 1790 年 6 月 1 日,但这仅仅对应最后创作的柔板,或者也可能是整个作品最后定稿的日期。海顿曾将这首奏鸣曲作为“纳内特小姐”的委托,后者大概就是亲笔手稿所题献的“尊敬的安娜·德·杰尔利切克女士”。然而,这个作品最

终还是献给了芙劳·玛丽亚·安娜·冯·简辛格。1790 年 7 月 11 日,芙劳·冯·简辛格在从维也纳寄给海顿的信中表示,她“确实非常”喜爱这首奏鸣曲,但同时,请大师为她将柔板乐章里左手跨越右手的部分加以简化。海顿同意为她写一个修订版,但该版本一直没有公诸于世。

最后三首奏鸣曲(Hob.XVI:52、50 和 Hob.XVI:51)的原稿出现在英国。海顿在亲笔手稿中,将伟大的《降 E 大调奏鸣曲》题献给钢琴家特蕾泽·詹森(婚后姓巴尔托洛齐)——克莱门蒂的学生。在乐谱第一页的上方写着“为著名的特蕾泽·詹森—巴尔托洛齐女士而作的奏鸣曲”;而在《C 大调为钢琴而作的大奏鸣曲》英国初版的扉页上,也有“特别为巴尔托洛齐夫人创作并题献于她”的文字。《D 大调为钢琴而作的奏鸣曲》(莱比锡初版的标题)创作于英国,同样也“献给一位保存着原始手稿的女士”(H.v. 海斯,约瑟夫·海顿和布莱特科普夫 & 哈特利,莱比锡,1909,第 51 页)。它很可能也是为特蕾泽·詹森所作。1794 年在伦敦创作的《降 E 大调奏鸣曲》是唯一一部在亲笔手稿中将创作日期保留下来的作品。《C 大调奏鸣曲》的柔板乐章是同一年中最后完成的作品。海顿在校订整部奏鸣曲时做出了一些改动,由维也纳的阿塔利亚出版社在 6 月份出版。(未经改动的那些变体也以小音符的形式印刷在本乐谱中。)《D 大调奏鸣曲》可能也诞生于 1794 年或 1795 年。三首英国奏鸣曲的排列顺序参照初版。

格奥尔格·费德
1972 年夏于科隆

Preface

The text of the music in this 3-volume edition of the whole of Haydn's piano sonatas is that of the Complete Works of Haydn issued by the same publisher (Joseph Haydn Werke, Series XVIII, Volumes 1–3).

The rendering of the text of the music is according to the authentic sources or – where these are lacking – after the oldest to have survived. Much the same applies to the manner of notation (distribution of notes on upper and lower staves, the use of one or two stems for double note-groups etc.). For emendations reference may be made to the Critical Commentary to the Complete Haydn Edition, where information is also to be found concerning sources. Supplemental material not appearing in the respective principal sources but in secondary ones of significance is shown within round brackets. For such supplemental material based on analogy or musical necessity but not appearing in the standard sources square brackets are used.

The sign  usually signifies . In an appropriate musical context, however, it can be performed as a mordent .

The third volume of Haydn's complete Piano Sonatas contains the last eight of the sonatas, preceded by three whose chronological place is in doubt. At the end are the sketches for a sonata which was not completed (see the Editor's article in *Analecta Musicologica*, vol. 13, Cologne, Arno Volk-Verlag).

The first three sonatas (Hob. XVI:43, 33, 34) are described in the standard copies as "Sonata per il Clavicembalo" (or "... Cembalo"). They have been placed according to the dates given in the first edition (which was, however, an unauthorized one). Regarding the A flat major and e minor sonatas no earlier date than that given in each case for the first edition (26 July, 1783, and 15 January, 1784) is ascertainable. There are two copies of the D major sonata: on the

one the year 1778 is given, on the other the date 17 January 1778.

The three two movement sonatas (Hob. XVI:40–42) that follow form a coherent opus. The first edition appeared in Speyer in 1784 published by Bossler as "Trois Sonates pour le Piano-forte" presumably it was based on an authentic manuscript. A copy preserved in the monastery of Michaelbeuren near Salzburg bears the following note by Father Werigand Rettensteiner, who was a friend of Joseph Haydn's brother Michael: "These three sonatas were a gift to me from Herrn Joseph Haydn at Esterhasz on the 3rd of June, 1785, during a long and pleasant visit, and they were performed by him."

As the title page of the first edition shows they were dedicated to the Princess Marie Esterházy, for whose Name Day Haydn later wrote his last great Masses.

The italicised fingering in the D major sonata, 1st movement, M. 23, is original.

The next two sonatas are single works. The "Clavier Sonate" (as Haydn has it in his letters) in C major (Hob. XVI:48) was composed by Haydn for the Leipzig publisher Christoph Gottlob Breitkopf in the first quarter of 1789. In February Breitkopf had announced the issue of Six Piano Sonatas of Haydn on a subscription basis, but nothing came of that. It may be that the sketch given in the Appendix to this volume came from that year. The single "Sonata per il Forte-piano" in E flat major (Hob. XVI:49), of which the first and third movements came into being in 1789 as is clear from Haydn's letters, could also have been intended for the project planned. The autograph is dated 1st June 1790, but that applies only to the newly composed Adagio, and perhaps to the final revision of the whole. Haydn had composed the sonata as a commission from a "Mademoiselle Nanette", to whom presumably the dedication on the autograph refers: "per la stimatissima Signora Anna de Jerlischeck". In the end, however, Haydn honored Frau Maria Anna von Gennzinger with the work. On 11 July, 1790, Frau von Gennzinger

wrote to the master from Vienna that she liked the sonata "very much indeed", but she asked him to simplify for her that section in the Adagio where the left hand crosses over the right. Haydn promised an altered version, but it has never come to light.

The last three sonatas (Hob. XVI:52, 50, and 51) had their origin in England. According to the autograph the great E flat major sonata was dedicated to the pianist Therese Jansen (her married name was Bartolozzi), a pupil of Clementi. At the top of the first page of music is written "Sonata composta per la celebre Signora Terese de Janson", while on the title page of the first English edition of the "Grand Sonata for the Piano Forte" in C major we also read: "Composed expressly for and dedicated to Mrs. Bartolozzi". The "Sonate pour le Pianoforte" (the title in the first Leipzig edition) in D major was also "composed in England for a lady who kept the original manuscript" (H. v. Hase, *Joseph Haydn und Breitkopf & Härtel*, Leipzig, 1909, p. 51). It is very likely that this too was written for Therese Jansen-Bartolozzi. The autograph, and with it the date of composition, has survived only in the case of the E flat major sonata: London 1794. The Adagio of the C major sonata came into existence at latest in the same year; in June it was issued by Artaria in Vienna in a somewhat varied version, which Haydn then revised for the assembling of the whole sonata. (The variants of the older version are also shown in our edition in small print.) The D major sonata could also have come into being in 1794 or 1795. The three English sonatas are given by us in the order of the first editions.

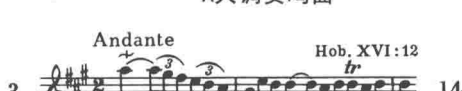
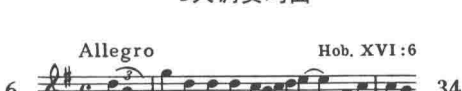
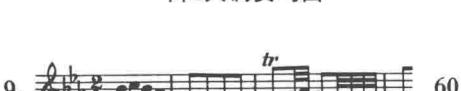
Cologne, summer 1972
Georg Feder

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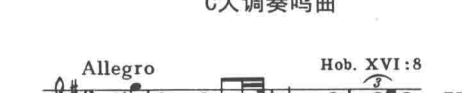
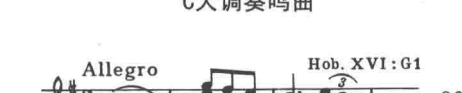
Hob. = A. 凡·霍博肯“海顿作品”

第一卷

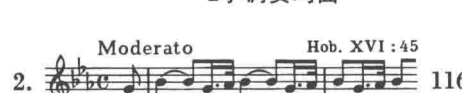
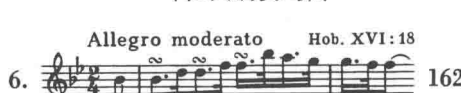
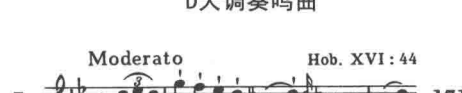
九首早期奏鸣曲

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1.  1
降E大调奏鸣曲 | 4.  19
E大调奏鸣曲 | 7.  44
降B大调奏鸣曲 |
| 2.  6
A大调奏鸣曲 | 5.  26
D大调奏鸣曲 | 8.  53
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| 3.  14
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- | | | |
|--|--|--|
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- | | | |
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F大调奏鸣曲

5. *Moderato* Hob. XVI: 25 44
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2. *Allegro moderato* Hob. XVI: 22 12
E大调奏鸣曲

4. *Allegro* Hob. XVI: 24 34
D大调奏鸣曲

6. *Allegro moderato* Hob. XVI: 26 52
A大调奏鸣曲

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F大调奏鸣曲

5. *Moderato* Hob. XVI: 31 106
E大调奏鸣曲

2. *Allegro moderato* Hob. XVI: 28 70
降E大调奏鸣曲

4. *Allegro* Hob. XVI: 30 96
A大调奏鸣曲

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3. *Allegro con brio* Hob. XVI: 37 146
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5. *Allegro con brio* Hob. XVI: 39 162
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三首奏鸣曲

1

降A大调奏鸣曲

Hoboken XVI:43

Moderato

1.

6

12

16

20

24

First system of music, measures 28-31. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The right hand features a melody with triplets and single notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure numbers 28, 29, 30, and 31 are indicated above the staff.

Second system of music, measures 32-36. The right hand continues the melodic line with triplets and rests. The left hand accompaniment includes some chords and rests. Measure numbers 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 are indicated above the staff.

Third system of music, measures 37-40. The right hand has a more active melodic line with eighth notes and triplets. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth notes. Measure numbers 37, 38, 39, and 40 are indicated above the staff.

Fourth system of music, measures 41-44. The right hand features chords and a triplet. The left hand accompaniment is a steady eighth-note pattern. Measure numbers 41, 42, 43, and 44 are indicated above the staff.

Fifth system of music, measures 45-48. The right hand has chords and a triplet. The left hand accompaniment is a steady eighth-note pattern. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) appears in measure 46. Measure numbers 45, 46, 47, and 48 are indicated above the staff.

Sixth system of music, measures 49-51. The right hand has a melody with eighth notes and a triplet. The left hand accompaniment is a steady eighth-note pattern. Measure numbers 49, 50, and 51 are indicated above the staff.

Seventh system of music, measures 52-55. The right hand has a melody with eighth notes and a triplet. The left hand accompaniment is a steady eighth-note pattern. Dynamic markings of *pp* (pianissimo) appear in measures 53 and 54. Measure numbers 52, 53, 54, and 55 are indicated above the staff.

56

tr *(f)* *tr*

61

tr

65

tr

68

tr

71

tr

74

tr

77

tr

Measures 80-82. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. Measure 80 has a triplet of eighth notes (3) and a trill (tr) on the next note. Measure 81 has a trill (tr) on the first note. Measure 82 has a fifth finger (5) on the final note. The bass line consists of eighth-note patterns.

Measures 83-85. Measure 83 has a fourth finger (4) on the first note. Measure 84 has first (1) and third (3) fingerings. Measure 85 has a second finger (2) on the final note. The bass line has whole notes.

Measures 86-89. Measure 86 has a fifth finger (5) on the first note. Measure 87 has a second finger (2) on the first note. Measure 88 has a third finger (3) on the first note and a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 89 has a piano (p) dynamic. The bass line has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 90-92. Measure 90 has a forte (f) dynamic and a trill (tr) on the first note. Measure 91 has a trill (tr) on the first note. Measure 92 has a trill (tr) on the first note and a second finger (2) on the final note. The bass line has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 93-96. Measure 93 has a triplet (3) on the first note, first (1) and second (2) fingerings. Measure 94 has a triplet (3) on the first note. Measure 95 has a second finger (2) on the first note and first (1) and second (2) fingerings. Measure 96 has a first finger (1) on the first note. The bass line has whole notes.

Measures 97-102. Measure 97 has a first finger (1) on the first note. Measure 98 has a second finger (2) on the first note and a trill (tr) on the next note. Measure 99 has a fifth finger (5) on the first note. Measure 100 has a first finger (1) on the first note and a trill (tr) on the next note. Measure 101 has a trill (tr) on the first note. Measure 102 has a first finger (1) on the first note. The bass line has whole notes. Tempo markings: *adagio* (98-99) and *[a tempo]* (100-102).

Measures 103-106. Measure 103 has a first finger (1) on the first note. Measure 104 has a first finger (1) on the first note. Measure 105 has a trill (tr) on the first note. Measure 106 has a trill (tr) on the first note. The bass line has eighth-note patterns.

108

Musical score for measures 108-112. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and a fermata. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and a triplet marked [1].

113

Musical score for measures 113-115. Treble clef has a melodic line with a slur. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes.

116

Musical score for measures 116-118. Treble clef has a melodic line with triplets marked 3. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes.

119

Musical score for measures 119-122. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs, triplets, and a fermata. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. Dynamics *p* and *p* are indicated.

123

Musical score for measures 123-126. Treble clef has a melodic line with triplets, slurs, and a fermata. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. Dynamics *f* and *p* are indicated.

127

Musical score for measures 127-129. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. Dynamics *f* and *p* are indicated.

130

Musical score for measures 130-134. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs, triplets, and a fermata. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. Dynamics *f* and *p* are indicated.

145

Musical score for measures 145-148. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The melody in the treble clef consists of quarter notes G4, A4, Bb4, and C5 in measure 145; a dotted half note C5 in measure 146; a quarter note Bb4 in measure 147; and a whole note C5 in measure 148. The bass line in the bass clef features a continuous eighth-note pattern of G3, A3, Bb3, and C4 in measures 145 and 146. In measure 147, it changes to a dotted half note C4. In measure 148, it consists of a whole note C4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in both staves.

Menuet [I mo]

The musical score is written for a single melodic instrument, likely a piano, in 3/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The piece is marked with a first ending bracket [I mo] at the beginning. The melody in the treble staff includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings (1, 2, 5). The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the treble staff.

7

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in G major, 2/4 time. The score is for piano and includes a repeat sign. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The score is numbered 7.

15

4

5

3

4

3

2

2

Menuet II^{do}

23

4

28

2 5 4

35

3

*Menuet [1^{mo}] da Capo*Rondo
Presto

1 5 3 1 4

9

4

16

2

22

28

First system of music (measures 28-34). The key signature has four flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat). The melody in the right hand features eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingering numbers (1, 2, 4). The bass line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingering numbers (4, 2, 1, 3).

Second system of music (measures 35-41). The right hand contains complex sixteenth-note passages with many slurs and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4). The bass line continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplets and slurs.

Third system of music (measures 42-47). The right hand has a series of sixteenth-note runs with slurs. The bass line features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and slurs.

Fourth system of music (measures 48-55). The right hand shows a sequence of chords and moving lines with slurs. The bass line continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some rests.

Fifth system of music (measures 56-62). The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and some grace notes. The bass line has eighth and sixteenth notes with some rests.

Sixth system of music (measures 63-69). The right hand contains sixteenth-note passages with slurs and fingering numbers. The bass line continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Seventh system of music (measures 70-76). The right hand shows a melodic line with slurs and fingering numbers. The bass line features eighth and sixteenth notes, including some rests and slurs.

77

84

91

97

103

110

116