

SONATE

5

Komponiert in den Sommermonaten 1878-79 in Pörtlach

Opus 78

Vivace ma non troppo

Violine

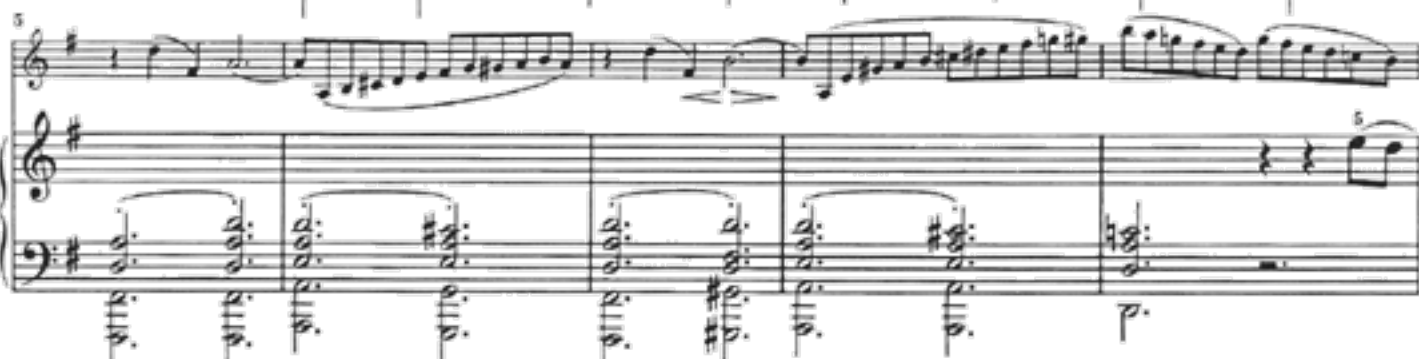


1.

Vivace ma non troppo



Klavier



22

Musical score for measures 22-24. The system consists of three staves: vocal line, piano right hand, and piano left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 22 features a vocal line with a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 23 continues the vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 24 shows the vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

25

Musical score for measures 25-29. The system consists of three staves: vocal line, piano right hand, and piano left hand. Measure 25 features a vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 26 continues the vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 27 shows the vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 28 features a vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 29 shows the vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

30

Musical score for measures 30-34. The system consists of three staves: vocal line, piano right hand, and piano left hand. Measure 30 features a vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 31 continues the vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 32 shows the vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 33 features a vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 34 shows the vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

35

con anima

Musical score for measures 35-39. The system consists of three staves: vocal line, piano right hand, and piano left hand. Measure 35 features a vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 36 continues the vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 37 shows the vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 38 features a vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 39 shows the vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

40

cresc.

Musical score for measures 40-44. The system consists of three staves: vocal line, piano right hand, and piano left hand. Measure 40 features a vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 41 continues the vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 42 shows the vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 43 features a vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 44 shows the vocal line with a quarter note and piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

SONATE

Violine

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Vivace ma non troppo

Opus 78

1.

p mezza voce

f *f dim.* *p*

f *fp*

con anima *cresc.*

f *p*

cresc. *f* *sostenuto*

Vorwort

Der vorliegende, erneut überprüfte Band vereinigt die drei Sonaten von J. Brahms für Violine und Klavier mit dem Scherzo WoO 2, das Brahms als 3. Satz zu einer Gemeinschaftsarbeit für Joseph Joachim beigetragen hat; den 2. und 4. Satz komponierte Robert Schumann, den 1. dessen Schüler Albert Dietrich. Die ganze Sonate wurde unter Joachims Devise *F.A.E.* („Frei, aber einsam“) gestellt.

Als Quellen standen die Handexemplare des Komponisten zur Verfügung, d. h. die Erstausgaben mit seinen eigenhändigen Eintragungen. Eigenschriften sind nur für op. 78, den ersten Satz von op. 100 (T. 1–268) und das einzelne Scherzo bekannt. Zu op. 78 konnte erstmals auch die als Stichvorlage benutzte Abschrift von Franz Hlavacsek verwendet werden, in die Brahms eigenhändig Korrekturen eingetragen hat; sie befindet sich in Privatbesitz in Wien. Für die Bereitstellung des Quellenmaterials gilt folgenden Bibliotheken unser besonderer Dank: Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, Wien; Stadt- und Landesbibliothek Wien; Deutsche Staatsbibliothek Berlin; Biblioteka Jagiellońska, Krakau.

Für das meist ziemlich schnell genommene Tempo des dritten Satzes von op. 78 ergibt sich aus den Quellen ein interessanter Hinweis auf eine gemäßigtere Tempoauführung. Im Autograph hat Brahms das *non troppo* durch *moderato* ersetzt. In der als Stichvorlage benutzten Abschrift hat er dem *moderato* dann noch ein *molto* hinzugefügt. – In den Takten 4 und 64 des gleichen Satzes steht in den Quellen vor dem 14. Sechzehntel des Klaviers kein Auflösungszeichen; ebenso in Takt 55 beim 12. Sechzehntel.

Im ersten Satz von op. 108 ist die unterschiedliche Stellung der An- und Abschwelligeln in der Violine in den Takten 3 und 4

Preface

This volume, newly checked, contains Brahms's three sonatas for violin and piano with the Scherzo WoO 2 contributed by him as the third movement of a joint work for Joseph Joachim; Schumann composed the 2nd and 4th movements, his pupil Albert Dietrich the 1st. The completed Sonata bore the initial letters of Joachim's motto, *F.A.E.* ("Frei, aber einsam" = free but lonesome).

As sources, Brahms's personal copies were available, i. e. the first editions with modifications in his own hand. Autographs are available only for op. 78, the first movement of op. 100 (bars 1–268), and the Scherzo. For op. 78 reference was also made, for the first time, to Franz Hlavacsek's copy with Brahms's own emendations, which had served as the engraver's copy for the first edition. This copy is in private possession in Vienna. We are particularly indebted to the following libraries for placing source material at disposition: Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, Vienna; Stadt- und Landesbibliothek, Vienna; Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin; and Biblioteka Jagiellońska, Cracow.

With respect to the rather rapid tempo of the third movement of op. 78, an interesting modification in the sources indicates a more moderate tempo. In the autograph, Brahms replaced the *non troppo* with *moderato*, and in the Hlavacsek copy, he added *molto* to the *moderato*. – In the piano part of the same movement, the sources have no natural before the 14th sixteenth-note in bars 4 and 64, likewise before the 12th sixteenth-note in bar 55.

In the first movement of op. 108, the different positions of the crescendo and decrescendo signs in bars 3 and 4 of the violin part and all parallel passages have been reproduced exactly as they appear in the sources, but these divergencies do not

Préface

Le présent volume examiné de nouveau contient les 3 sonates de Brahms pour violon et piano ainsi que le scherzo WoO 2 qu'il apporta en appoint, comme 3^e mouvement, à un travail en commun pour Joseph Joachim. Les 2^e et 4^e mouvements furent composés par Robert Schumann et le 1^{er} par son élève Albert Dietrich. La sonate entière fut placée sous la devise de Joachim *F.A.E.* («Frei, aber einsam» = Libre, mais solitaire).

Pour les sources, on a pu disposer des exemplaires de poche du compositeur, c'est-à-dire des 1^{res} éditions contenant ses annotations manuscrites. Les autographes ne sont connus que pour l'opus 78, le 1^{er} mouvement de l'opus 100 (mesures 1–268) et pour le scherzo indépendant. Pour l'opus 78 on a pu, pour la 1^{re} fois, utiliser également la copie de Franz Hlavacsek qui avait servi de modèle à la gravure originale et sur laquelle Brahms avait porté lui-même des corrections. Cette copie est en propriété d'un particulier à Vienne. Nous tenons à remercier particulièrement les bibliothèques suivantes qui ont mis les sources à notre disposition: Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, Vienne; Stadt- und Landesbibliothek, Vienne; Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin; Biblioteka Jagiellońska, Cracovie.

Pour le tempo interprété généralement assez vif du 3^e mouvement de l'opus 78, on trouve, dans les sources, une indication intéressante de tempo plus modéré. Dans l'autographe, Brahms a remplacé le *non troppo* par *moderato*. Dans la copie pour la gravure, il a ajouté au *moderato* un *molto*. – Dans les sources, aux mesures 4 et 64 du même mouvement, il n'y a pas de bécarre devant la 14^e double croche au piano, de même mesure 55 à la 12^e double croche.

Au 1^{er} mouvement de l'opus 108, l'emplacement varié des signes de crescendo et de decrescendo aux mesures 3 et 4 du vio-

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und an allen Parallelstellen genau nach der Quelle wiedergegeben. Es ist aber nicht anzunehmen, dass der Komponist eine unterschiedliche Wiedergabe beabsichtigt hat.

imply that Brahms intended a different rendering.

lon, ainsi qu'à tous les endroits similaires, est adéquat aux sources. Il est cependant peu probable que le compositeur ait envisagé une interprétation variable.

Duisburg, Frühjahr 1975

Hans Otto Hiekel