

ANTONÍN DVOŘÁK

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ANTONÍN DVOŘÁK

SONATA

SONATE

op. 57

VIOLINO E PIANO

Critical edition

based on the composer's manuscript

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ANTONÍN DVOŘÁK

SONÁTA

SONATE

op. 57

VIOLINO E PIANO

Kritické vydání

podle skladatelova rukopisu

Kritische Ausgabe nach dem Manuskript

des Komponisten

SPOLEČNOST ANTONÍNA DVOŘÁKA

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SONÁTA PRO HOUSLE A KLAVÍR

*Podle původních pramenů k tisku připravila Komise pro vydávání děl Antonína Dvořáka: Otakar Šourek, František Bartoš, předseda - Jan Hanuš, vedoucí redaktor - dr Jiří Berkovec -
dr Antonín Čubr - Ladislav Láska - Antonín Pokorný - Karel Šolc.*

HOUSLOVÁ SONÁTA F DUR, 57. dílo *Antonína Dvořáka* (8. IX. 1841—1. V. 1904) vznikla ve dnech 3.—17. března 1880 v blízkém časovém sousedství menších děl klavírních a písňových (Valčíky op. 54, Cigánské melodie op. 55, Eklogy, pův. op. 56). V téže době se však Dvořák stále ještě intenzivně zabýval také svým velkým, reprezentativním dílem houslovým, Koncertem a moll op. 53, který v prvním znění sice dokončil již v září 1879, ale k němuž se znovu vrátil začátkem dubna 1880 a ve zcela novém zpracování dokončil 25. května téhož roku. Ani tehdy však koncert, o jehož tvaru se Dvořák radil se zkušeným Josefem Joachimem, nebyl hotov definitivně, a teprve v říjnu 1882 nabyt té podoby, v níž byl r. 1883 vydán.

Na houslovou sonátu, která byla psána mezi dvěma základními versemi houslového koncertu a vzápětí ještě r. 1880 také vyšla tiskem u berlínského N. Simrocka, je možno tedy právem pohlížet jako na komorní pendant koncertu, jako na jeho důvěrnější doplněk, druhou, obdobnou tvář téhož tvůrčího problému, jímž se Dvořák v té době s velkým úsilím zabýval. Není-li však ani koncert dílem, jež by chtělo oslňovat vnějškovou virtuositou a jež naopak působí především hloubkou a čistotou svého lyrického obsahu, je tomu tím spíše u Sonáty, jež je vůbec jedním z nejintimněji laděných děl Dvořákových. Snad i ta naprostá neokázalost Sonáty způsobila, že se skladba v souhrnu Dvořákových děl poměrně méně pronikavě uplatňovala. A přece jde o dílo, které přes své brahmsovské názvuky má svůj zcela zvláštní, osobitý půvab a svou příznačnou atmosféru, pro něž vždy bude mít své přesvědčené obdivovatele. Ti právem ocení jeho čistý komorní sloh, přísně dodržovaný i v krajních, idylicky jasných větách, tím spíše pak v zdrženlivé lyrické kráse střední věty, v níž se prosté, ale hluboké lidské jádro skladatelovo projevilo nejbezprostředněji. Pro genesi díla je jistě zajímavé, že volnou větu začal Dvořák koncipovat původně v jiném znění jako Adagio F dur, jež později uplatnil ve Smyčcovém kvartetu C dur, op. 61.

Záhy po dokončení Sonáty zahrál si ji Dvořák za své návštěvy v Berlíně (31. března 1880) s Josefem Joachimem, u něhož skladba došla vřelého ocenění. Kdy však a kým byla Sonáta po prvé hrána veřejně, není přesně známo. I prvé její známé provedení ve vlasti skladatelově se uskutečnilo vlastně neveřejně na schůzi hudebního odboru Umělecké besedy v Praze dne 5. října 1881, kde ji s Karlem Kovařovicem u klavíru zahrál František Ondříček, pozdější první interpret Dvořákova houslového koncertu.

František Bartoš
(s použitím dat Otakara Šourka)

SONATE FÜR VIOLINE UND KLAVIER

Nach Originalquellen zum Druck vorbereitet von der Kommission für die Herausgabe der Werke Antonín Dvořáks: Otakar Šourek, František Bartoš, Vorsitzender - Jan Hanuš, leitender Redakteur - Dr Jiří Berkovec - Dr Antonín Čubr - Ladislav Láška - Antonín Pokorný - Karel Šolc.

DIE VIOLINSONATE F DUR, das 57. Werk *Antonín Dvořáks* (8. IX. 1841—1. V. 1904), ist vom 3.—17. März 1880 in unmittelbarer zeitlicher Nachbarschaft kleinerer Klavier- und Liedkompositionen entstanden (Walzer op. 54, Zigeunermelodien op. 55, Eklogen, ursprüngliche Opuszahl 56). In derselben Zeit aber beschäftigte sich Dvořák dauernd und intensiv auch noch mit seinem großen, repräsentativen Violinwerk, dem Konzert a moll op. 53, welches er zwar in seiner ersten Fassung bereits im September 1879 beendet hatte, zu dem er jedoch anfangs April 1880 abermals zurückkehrte und das er in vollkommen neuer Bearbeitung am 25. Mai desselben Jahres beendete. Aber auch dann war das Konzert, über dessen Gestaltung sich Dvořák mit dem erfahrenen Josef Joachim beriet, noch nicht in seiner endgültigen Form fertiggestellt und hat erst im Oktober 1882 die Gestalt erhalten, in welcher es i. J. 1883 herausgegeben wurde.

Die Violinsonate, die zwischen zwei grundlegenden Versionen des Violinkonzertes geschrieben und unmittelbar darauf im Druck vom Berliner Verlag N. Simrock veröffentlicht wurde (i. J. 1880), kann demnach mit Recht als das kammermusikalische Pendant des Konzerts, als dessen intimere Ergänzung, als das zweite, analoge Ebenbild desselben Schöpfungsproblems angesehen werden, mit welchem sich Dvořák in dieser Zeit mit größtem Eifer befaßte. Wenn jedoch nicht einmal das Konzert ein Werk ist, welches durch äußerliches Virtuositentum blenden möchte, im Gegenteil vor allem durch die Innigkeit und Lauterkeit seines lyrischen Gehaltes wirkt, dann ist es umso weniger die Sonate, die als eines der intimst gestimmten Werke Dvořáks überhaupt angesehen werden kann. Vielleicht ist es eben diesem Mangel an jeglichem Gepränge zuzuschreiben, daß von allen Kompositionen aus dem Gesamtwerk Dvořáks eben diese verhältnismäßig weniger wirksam und erfolgreich wurde. Und dennoch handelt es sich um ein Werk, dem trotz seinen Anklängen an Brahms ein spezifischer, persönlicher Reiz und eine besondere Atmosphäre anhaftet, für welche es immer überzeugte Bewunderer finden wird. Diese werden mit Recht seinen reinen, auch in den idyllisch klaren Ecksätzen und noch mehr in der zurückhaltenden lyrischen Schönheit des Mittelsatzes gewahrten Kammerstil zu schätzen wissen, in welchem der tief-menschliche Kern des Autors am unmittelbarsten in Erscheinung tritt. Für die Genesis des Werkes ist es gewiß interessant, daß Dvořák den langsamen Satz ursprünglich in einer anderen Fassung als Adagio F dur zu konzipieren begann, welches er später im Streichquartett C dur, op. 61 zur Geltung brachte.

Kurz nach der Beendigung der Sonate spielte sie Dvořák bei seinem Besuch in Berlin (31. März 1880) mit Josef Joachim, bei welchem das Werk warme Anerkennung fand. Wann und von wem die Sonate zum erstenmal öffentlich aufgeführt wurde, ist nicht genau feststellbar. Auch ihre erste bekannte Aufführung in der Heimat des Meisters war eigentlich nicht

öffentlich: sie fand bei einer Sitzung der Musiksektion der Umělecká beseda (Künstlerressource) in Prag am 5. Oktober 1881 statt, wo sie mit Karel Kovařovic am Klavier der spätere erste Interpret des Violinkonzerts, František Ondříček, zur Aufführung brachte.

František Bartoš

(mit Verwendung von Aufzeichnungen Otakar Šourek)

Übersetzt von I. Turnovská

SONATA FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO

Critical edition based on original sources and prepared for the press by the Editing Board for the Works of Antonín Dvořák: Otakar Šourek, František Bartoš, Chairman - Jan Hanuš, Chief Editor - Dr Jiří Berkovec - Dr Antonín Čubr - Ladislav Láška - Antonín Pokorný - Karel Šolc.

THE VIOLIN SONATA IN F MAJOR, the 57th work of *Antonín Dvořák* (8. IX. 1841 to 1. V. 1904) was begun on the 3rd and completed on the 17th March, 1880, in close proximity to a number of smaller piano pieces and songs (Waltzes, op. 54, Gipsy Songs, op. 55, Eclogues, originally op. 56). Dvořák was also, at that time, engaged in writing his violin concerto in A minor, op. 53 to which—although he had finished its first version in September, 1879—he returned in April of 1880 and completed an entirely new version on the 25th May of that year. Even then the violin concerto, about which Dvořák sought the advice of the experienced Josef Joachim, did not reach its final version until October, 1882, in which it was published in 1883.

One may say of the violin sonata which was written between two fundamental versions of the violin concerto and was published in 1880 by the Berlin publishing house of N. Simrock, that it hangs as a pendant to the concerto, or is its more intimate supplement, a second, analogic side to the creative problems with which Dvořák was, at that time, intensively concerned. The concerto is by no means a work which sets out to dazzle with a show of superficial virtuosity, but on the contrary an undertone of deep feeling emphasizes the lyrical purity of its content. Even more so is the case of the sonata which is one of Dvořák's most subtly intimate works and perhaps also for this reason, compared to his other works, is comparatively little known. It is, however, a work which, in spite of a certain Brahmsian influence, has its own unusual, original charm and its own characteristic atmosphere which will always ensure of its being convincing in effect. It is, in fact, a purely chamber composition, never straying beyond those bounds especially in the beautifully lyrical middle movement, where the simple but intensely compassionate spirit of the composer expresses itself most clearly. It is of interest to note that originally Dvořák began the slow movement differently, as an Adagio in F major which he used later in his String Quartet in C major, op. 61.

Soon after completing the sonata, Dvořák played it on a visit to Berlin (31st March, 1880) with Josef Joachim who valued the composition very highly. When and by whom the sonata was first performed in public is not precisely known. Even the first performance in the composer's homeland was a private one which took place at a meeting of the Music Section of the Umělecká Beseda in Prague on the 5th October, 1881, where the piano part was played by Karel Kovařovic, and the violin part by František Ondříček who later was the first to play Dvořák's violin concerto.

František Bartoš
(from the data of the late Otakar Šourek)

Translated by G. Thomsen

SONATE POUR VIOLON ET PIANO

*Préparé pour l'impression d'après les documents authentiques par la Commission pour la publication des oeuvres d'Antonín Dvořák: Otakar Šourek, František Bartoš, Présidents de la Commission - Jan Hanuš, rédacteur principal - Dr Jiří Berkovec - Dr Antonín Čubr - Ladislav Láška
Antonín Pokorný - Karel Šolc.*

LA SONATE EN FA MAJEUR pour violon et piano, op. 57 de *Antonín Dvořák* (8. 9. 1841—1. 5. 1904), fut écrite entre le 3 et le 17 mars 1880, donc très sensiblement dans le même temps que les menues compositions pour piano et pour chant (Valses, op. 54; Mélodies tziganes, op. 55; Églogues, originairement op. 56). Mais, simultanément, Dvořák était toujours occupé par son grand ouvrage magistral pour violon avec orchestre, le Concerto en la mineur, op. 53, dont il avait terminé la première version dès le mois de septembre 1879, mais auquel il était revenu au commencement du mois d'avril 1880, pour en achever une version complètement nouvelle le 25 mai de la même année. Néanmoins, cette nouvelle rédaction du Concerto, pour la forme duquel Dvořák avait sollicité les conseils de Joseph Joachim, violoniste expérimenté entre tous, n'était pas, encore, elle non plus, définitive: c'est seulement en octobre 1882 que le Concerto a reçu la forme sous laquelle il devait être publié en 1883.

On peut donc à juste titre considérer notre Sonate pour violon, écrite entre les deux versions fondamentales du Concerto pour violon et publiée d'emblée, la même année 1880, aux Éditions N. Simrock, Berlin, comme étant, par rapport à ce même Concerto pour violon, son double dans le genre de la musique de chambre, son complément plutôt intime, une autre face d'un même problème créateur, à la solution duquel Dvořák s'attachait à cette époque-là avec tant d'intensité. Si pourtant le Concerto n'est point lui-même une oeuvre destinée à briller par l'effet d'une virtuosité extérieure, mais qui, au contraire, attire notamment par la profondeur et par la pureté de son contenu lyrique, cela vaut a fortiori pour la Sonate, qui compte parmi les oeuvres de Dvořák les plus imprégnées de lyrisme. Peut-être ce manque

d'ostentation artistique à cette Sonate a-t-il fait que, dans l'ensemble de la production de Dvořák, elle n'éveilla qu'un intérêt relativement moins vif. Il s'agit cependant ici d'une oeuvre qui, malgré quelques intonations rappelant Brahms, est dotée d'un charme tout particulier et personnel, et d'une tournure caractéristique, grâce à quoi elle aura toujours des admirateurs convaincus. Ceux-ci auront une légitime estime pour la pureté de son style, qui est bien celui de la musique de chambre, style rigoureusement observé dans les mouvements extrêmes, marqués d'une clarté idyllique, et plus encore dans la sobre beauté lyrique du mouvement du milieu, où le tréfonds humain simple mais profond du compositeur s'est manifesté avec la plus grande spontanéité. Signalons encore ce fait, fort intéressant pour la genèse de l'oeuvre, qu'à l'origine Dvořák a ébauché, pour le mouvement lent, un autre Adagio en Fa qu'il utilisera plus tard dans son Quatuor à cordes en Ut majeur, op. 61.

Peu de temps après avoir achevé la Sonate, Dvořák la joua, lors d'une visite à Berlin (le 31 mars 1880) avec Joseph Joachim, auprès de qui l'oeuvre trouva un accueil fort chaleureux. Cependant on manque de renseignements en ce qui concerne les exécutants et la date de la première audition publique de l'oeuvre. Sa première exécution connue dans la patrie du compositeur elle-même eut lieu en dehors du grand public, la Sonate étant jouée par František Ondříček, le futur créateur du Concerto pour violon de Dvořák, avec Karel Kovařovic au piano, au cours d'une réunion de la section musicale de la „Umělecká-Beseda“ (Association Artistique) de Prague, le 5 octobre 1881.

František Bartoš

(avec l'utilisation des données d'Otakar Šourek)

Traduit par Dr. J. Fiala

ANTONÍN DVOŘÁK, op. 57

Durata cca 22'

I. Allegro, ma non troppo	I
II. Poco sostenuto	12
III. Allegro molto	17

Violino e Piano

SONATA

I

3. III. 1880

Allegro, ma non troppo

ANTONÍN DVOŘÁK, op. 57
(1841—1904)

VIOLINO

PIANO

5

10

15

20

25

30

p *cresc.*

35

f *fz*

40

fz *f* *dimin.* *p*

45

fz *dimin.* *p* *dimin.*

50

pp

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system (measures 30-34) features a vocal line with a melodic line and a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note pattern. The second system (measures 35-39) shows the piano part becoming more active with sixteenth-note runs. The third system (measures 40-44) continues the piano's rhythmic pattern. The fourth system (measures 45-49) includes dynamic markings like *dimin.* and *p*. The fifth system (measures 50-54) ends with a *pp* marking. The score is in a key with one flat and a 4/4 time signature.

55

dolce

60

p *cresc.* *fz* *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.*

65

f

70

75

f *p* *fp*

f *dimin.* *fp*

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, spanning measures 55 to 80. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written for a piano (left hand) and a voice (right hand). The piano part features a variety of textures, including arpeggiated chords, sustained chords, and moving lines. The voice part consists of a single melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics. The score is divided into five systems, each with a measure number at the top. The first system (measures 55-60) begins with a 'dolce' marking. The second system (measures 60-65) includes dynamics like 'p', 'cresc.', 'fz', 'cresc.', 'mf', and 'cresc.'. The third system (measures 65-70) features a 'f' dynamic. The fourth system (measures 70-75) continues the piano's arpeggiated texture. The fifth system (measures 75-80) includes 'f', 'p', 'fp', and 'dimin.' markings. The piano part ends with a final chord in measure 80.

This page of musical notation consists of five systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

- System 1:** Measures 85-89. The vocal line begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The piano accompaniment features a *f* (forte) dynamic in the right hand and a *p* dynamic in the left hand, which includes triplet markings.
- System 2:** Measures 90-94. The vocal line is marked *ff* (fortissimo). The piano accompaniment also features *ff* dynamics in both hands.
- System 3:** Measures 95-100. The vocal line includes a *fz* (forzando) marking. The piano accompaniment features *fz* markings and includes a *5* (finger number) and a *Re.* (ritardando) marking.
- System 4:** Measures 100-104. The vocal line includes a *mf dimin.* (mezzo-forte, diminishing) marking. The piano accompaniment features a *f* dynamic in the right hand and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic in the left hand.
- System 5:** Measures 105-109. The vocal line includes a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The piano accompaniment features a *p* dynamic and a *dimin.* (diminuendo) marking, ending with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic.

110 1. 115 2. *pp*

120 125

130

fz *Red.* *fz* *Red.*

fz poco a poco cresc. *fz* *poco a poco cresc.* *fz*

135 *f* *dimin.* *fz* *dimin.*

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for piano and voice. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system (measures 110-115) features a vocal melody with two first and second endings, and piano accompaniment. The second system (measures 120-125) continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The third system (measures 130-135) features a more active piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns in both hands, while the vocal melody is more melodic. The fourth system (measures 135-140) continues the piano accompaniment with a crescendo and then a decrescendo. The fifth system (measures 140-145) concludes the piece with a final vocal melody and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp*, *fz*, *f*, *fz poco a poco cresc.*, *poco a poco cresc.*, *dimin.*, and *fz*. There are also markings for *Red.* (Reduction) at measures 130 and 135.

140

p
p dolce

145

p
pp
p
pp

150

pp
pp

cresc.
cresc.

155

f
ff
f
f
f
ff
ff

160

165

170

175

180

poco a poco ritard.

185

f

dimin.

pp

190

poco a poco ritard.

fz

pp

in tempo 195 200

pp dolce in tempo

pp

dim. *pp*

205

p *f* *dim.*

p *f* *dim.*

210

p *dim.* *pp* *p*

p *dim.* *pp* *cresc.* *p*

215

f *sfz* *sfz (cresc.)*

f *cresc.*

220

sfz *sfz* *ff*

ff *f*

Red.

225

p dim. pp

dim. p dim. pp

Ped.

230

p pp

Ped.

240

p dolce p poco a poco cresc.

Ped.

245

cresc. f. ff

250

f. ff fz

This musical score page contains measures 255 through 280. It is written for a voice part (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Measure numbers 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, and 280 are clearly marked at the beginning of their respective systems. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *fz* (forzando), *p* (piano), and *ff* (fortissimo). There are also accents (^) and a *Red.* (ritardando) marking. The piano part features complex textures with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as chords and sustained notes. The voice part has melodic lines with some grace notes and slurs.

285 *mf* *dim.* *p* *p* *pp*

290

mf *fp* *pp*

tranquillo *sempre tranquillo*

295 *tranquillo* *sempre tranquillo* *pp*

300 *pp* *305*

poco a poco stringendo e cresc. *310* *f* *poco a poco rit. e dimin.*

poco a poco stringendo e cresc. *poco a poco rit. e dimin.*

315 *p* *dimin.* *pp* *320* *ritard.* *ppp* *ritard.* *pp*

pp

6. III. 1880

II

9. III. 1880

Poco sostenuto

p

p legato

pp

p

p

10

cresc.

f

ff

15

p

pp

p

pp

3

3

Measures 18-21. Treble clef: Measure 18 has a whole note G4. Measure 19 has a half note G4 and a half note F#4. Measure 20 has a half note E4 and a half note D4. Measure 21 has a half note C4 and a half note B3. Bass clef: Measure 18 has a whole note G3. Measure 19 has a half note G3 and a half note F#3. Measure 20 has a half note E3 and a half note D3. Measure 21 has a half note C3 and a half note B2. Dynamics: *p* in measure 19, *pp* in measure 20.

Measures 22-25. Treble clef: Measure 22 has a whole note G4. Measure 23 has a half note G4 and a half note F#4. Measure 24 has a half note E4 and a half note D4. Measure 25 has a half note C4 and a half note B3. Bass clef: Measure 22 has a whole note G3. Measure 23 has a half note G3 and a half note F#3. Measure 24 has a half note E3 and a half note D3. Measure 25 has a half note C3 and a half note B2. Dynamics: *pp* in measure 22, *pp* in measure 23.

Measures 26-29. Treble clef: Measure 26 has a whole note G4. Measure 27 has a half note G4 and a half note F#4. Measure 28 has a half note E4 and a half note D4. Measure 29 has a half note C4 and a half note B3. Bass clef: Measure 26 has a whole note G3. Measure 27 has a half note G3 and a half note F#3. Measure 28 has a half note E3 and a half note D3. Measure 29 has a half note C3 and a half note B2. Dynamics: *p* in measure 26, *pp* in measure 27.

Measures 30-33. Treble clef: Measure 30 has a whole note G4. Measure 31 has a half note G4 and a half note F#4. Measure 32 has a half note E4 and a half note D4. Measure 33 has a half note C4 and a half note B3. Bass clef: Measure 30 has a whole note G3. Measure 31 has a half note G3 and a half note F#3. Measure 32 has a half note E3 and a half note D3. Measure 33 has a half note C3 and a half note B2. Dynamics: *p* in measure 30, *pp* in measure 31.

Measures 34-37. Treble clef: Measure 34 has a whole note G4. Measure 35 has a half note G4 and a half note F#4. Measure 36 has a half note E4 and a half note D4. Measure 37 has a half note C4 and a half note B3. Bass clef: Measure 34 has a whole note G3. Measure 35 has a half note G3 and a half note F#3. Measure 36 has a half note E3 and a half note D3. Measure 37 has a half note C3 and a half note B2. Dynamics: *mf* in measure 34, *dimin.* in measure 35.

Musical score for piano and voice, measures 37-50. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. Measures 37-40 show a vocal melody with piano accompaniment. Measure 40 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 41-44 show a vocal melody with piano accompaniment. Measure 45 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 46-49 show a vocal melody with piano accompaniment. Measure 50 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Measures 37-40: Vocal melody with piano accompaniment. Measure 40: *f*.
 Measures 41-44: Vocal melody with piano accompaniment. Measure 45: *p*.
 Measures 46-49: Vocal melody with piano accompaniment. Measure 50: *p*.

Additional markings include *poco a poco stringendo* (measures 46-49), *cresc.* (measures 46-49), and *marc.* (measure 50).

Tempo I.

55

Measures 55-59. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 55 features a piano introduction with a forte (*ff*) chord in the bass and a piano (*pp*) melody in the treble. Measures 56-59 show a complex texture with multiple voices and chords, including a piano (*p*) section with a diminuendo (*dimin.*) in measure 57.

Measures 60-64. Measure 60 begins with a piano (*p*) section and a crescendo (*cresc.*) in the bass. Measures 61-64 continue the piano section with a crescendo (*cresc.*) in the bass and a piano (*p*) section in the treble. The piano section includes a diminuendo (*dimin.*) in measure 62.

Measures 65-69. Measure 65 features a piano introduction with a forte (*f*) chord in the bass and a piano (*p*) melody in the treble. Measures 66-69 show a complex texture with multiple voices and chords, including a piano (*p*) section with a diminuendo (*dimin.*) in measure 67.

Measures 70-74. Measure 70 features a piano introduction with a forte (*f*) chord in the bass and a piano (*p*) melody in the treble. Measures 71-74 show a complex texture with multiple voices and chords, including a piano (*p*) section with a diminuendo (*dimin.*) in measure 72.

Measures 75-79. Measure 75 features a piano introduction with a forte (*ff*) chord in the bass and a piano (*p*) melody in the treble. Measures 76-79 show a complex texture with multiple voices and chords, including a piano (*p*) section with a diminuendo (*dimin.*) in measure 77.

First system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. The piano accompaniment features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in both staves.

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 70. The vocal line continues with a half note C5, followed by a quarter note D5, and then a half note E5. The piano accompaniment features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand. A dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) is present in both staves. The word *dimin.* (diminuendo) is written above the vocal staff.

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 75. The vocal line continues with a half note F#5, followed by a quarter note G5, and then a half note A5. The piano accompaniment features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in both staves. The word *dimin.* (diminuendo) is written above the vocal staff.

Fourth system of the musical score, starting at measure 80. The vocal line continues with a half note B5, followed by a quarter note C6, and then a half note D6. The piano accompaniment features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in both staves. The word *dimin.* (diminuendo) is written above the vocal staff.

Fifth system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a half note E6, followed by a quarter note F#6, and then a half note G6. The piano accompaniment features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand. A dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) is present in both staves. The word *ritard.* (ritardando) is written above the vocal staff. The system concludes with a final chord in the piano accompaniment marked *ppp* (pianississimo).

III

Allegro molto

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The second system contains a measure number 10. The third system contains a measure number 15 and a *spiccato* marking. The fourth system contains measure numbers 20 and 25. The fifth system contains a measure number 30. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

35

p *fz*

40

fz *cresc.*

45

f

50

dimin. *p dimin.*

55

pp *p* *pp*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains measures 35 through 55. It is written for piano in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is organized into five systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. Measure 35 is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano part features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line. Measure 40 shows a forte (*fz*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. Measure 45 is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 50 includes a diminuendo (*dimin.*) marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 55 is marked with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The score concludes with a final measure in measure 55.

60 *fp*

65 *poco a poco cresc.*

70 *f*

75 80 *dolce* *pp*

85 90 *dimin.*

95

pp

100

105

110

mf *cresc.* *fz*

115

120

p *cresc.*

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for piano, spanning measures 95 to 120. The score is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked with a '4' over a '4', indicating a 4/4 time signature. The score is divided into five systems. The first system (measures 95-100) features a melody in the treble staff and a bass line in the bass staff, both marked *pp*. The second system (measures 100-105) continues the melody and bass line, with the bass line marked *mf*. The third system (measures 105-110) shows the melody marked *mf* and the bass line marked *cresc.*. The fourth system (measures 110-115) features the melody marked *fz* and the bass line marked *fz*. The fifth system (measures 115-120) shows the melody marked *p* and the bass line marked *cresc.*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

125

f *dim.* *pp espressivo*

130

pp

135

140

145

150

f *fp* *p* *pp*

155

Red.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains five systems of music, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first system (measures 125-130) features a vocal line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a decrescendo (*dim.*) and a piano (*pp*) section marked *espressivo*. The piano accompaniment is also marked *f* and *pp*. The second system (measures 130-135) continues the piano accompaniment with a *pp* dynamic. The third system (measures 135-140) shows the vocal line with a melodic line and the piano accompaniment. The fourth system (measures 145-150) features a more active vocal line with slurs and accents, and the piano accompaniment. The fifth system (measures 150-155) shows the vocal line with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a fortissimo (*fp*) and a piano (*p*) section, ending with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. A 'Red.' marking is present below the piano accompaniment in the second system.

160

f *tr*

165

fz *fz* *fz*

170

fz *fz* *fz* *dimin.*

175

dimin.

180

pp *trm*

185

p

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system (measures 160-164) features a vocal line with a trill (tr) and a piano line with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system (measures 165-169) shows a vocal line with a forte (f) dynamic and a piano line with a forte (fz) dynamic. The third system (measures 170-174) continues the vocal line with a forte (fz) dynamic and a piano line with a forte (fz) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 175-179) shows a vocal line with a forte (fz) dynamic and a piano line with a forte (fz) dynamic. The fifth system (measures 180-184) features a vocal line with a piano (pp) dynamic and a piano line with a piano (pp) dynamic. The sixth system (measures 185-189) shows a vocal line with a piano (p) dynamic and a piano line with a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, trills, and dynamics.

190

cresc.

cresc.

f

195

fz

200

fp

pp

205

cresc.

cresc.

210

215

220

225

230

235

f

fp

p

tr.

pp

legato

cresc.

5

fp

This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 210 to 235. It is written for a single instrument in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into five systems. The first system (measures 210-215) features a melody in the right hand with trills and a bass line with chords. Dynamics include *f*, *fp*, and *p*. The second system (measures 216-220) continues the melody with trills and a bass line with chords. Dynamics include *pp*. The third system (measures 221-230) features a melody in the right hand with trills and a bass line with chords. Dynamics include *pp*. The fourth system (measures 231-235) features a melody in the right hand with trills and a bass line with chords. Dynamics include *fp*. The score includes various musical notations such as trills, slurs, and dynamic markings.

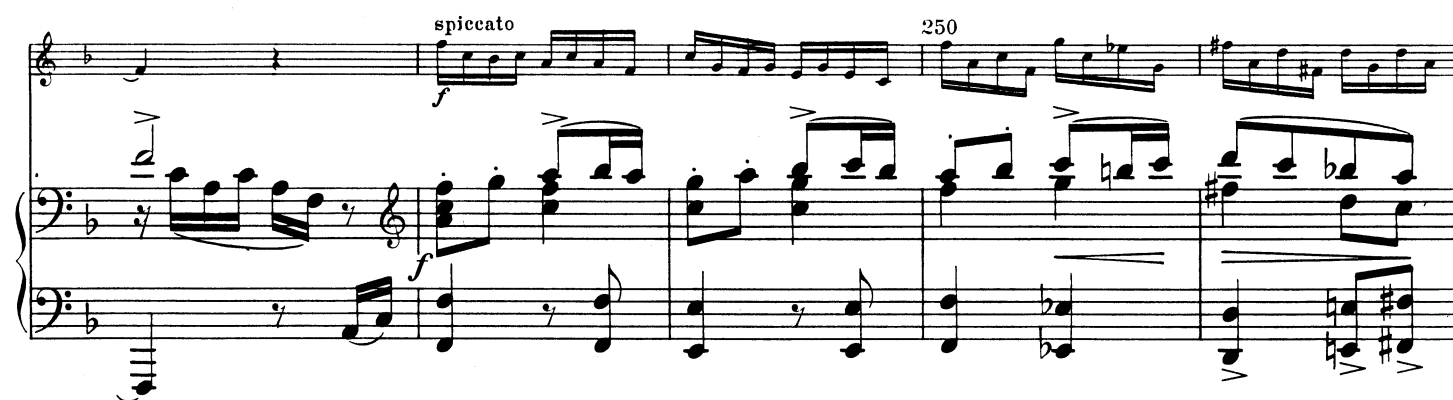
240



245



spiccato 250



255



260



265

dimin.

270

p *tranquillo*

p *dim.*

275

pp

280

dimin.

285

pp

290

pp

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system (measures 265-270) features a vocal line with a melodic line and a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note pattern. The second system (measures 270-275) continues the piano accompaniment and introduces a new vocal line. The third system (measures 275-280) shows the piano accompaniment with a more complex rhythmic pattern. The fourth system (measures 280-285) features a vocal line with a melodic line and a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note pattern. The fifth system (measures 285-290) continues the piano accompaniment and introduces a new vocal line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

295

300

mf

f

305

f

p

fz

p

cresc.

fz

fz

315

p

pp

320

dimin.

325

pp

pp

330

335

p *cresc.*

340

f *cresc.*

345

ff

350

8

355

360

17. III. 1880

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for piano, measures 335 through 360. The score is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' (though not explicitly written on this page). The score features a variety of musical textures, including rapid sixteenth-note passages, sustained chords, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 360.

VYDAVATELSKÁ ZPRÁVA

PRAMENY:

a) Autograf, uložený v hudebním oddělení Národního musea v Praze pod č. 833/52. Rukopis je vázaný v polokožené vazbě, podélného formátu 260 : 330 mm, obsahuje 30 stran notového papíru, a to str. 1–4 šestnáctiřádkového, str. 5–30 čtrnáctiřádkového. Na straně 14 je původní verze začátku II. věty, která je však škrtnuta; následující stránky, počínaje původní stranou 15, jsou přečíslovány (15 na 14, atd.). Hned na první straně je původní český název, napsaný autorem:

Sonata pro piano a housle, op. 57, Antonín Dvořák, 18 3/3 80.

(Druhé „a“ u slova „Sonata“ je přepsáno na „e“). Nad tímto českým nadpisem je nadpis německý:

Sonate für Violine und Pianoforte.

Oba nadpisy jsou však modrou tužkou přeškrtnuty.

Na str. 6 vpravo nahoře je skladatelem napsáno: *Berlin, 18 3/4 80.* Podle autorových zápisů byla I. věta začata 18 3/3 80, skončena 18 6/3 80, II. věta začata 18 9/3 80, skončena 18 12/3 80, datum počátku III. věty není udáno; na konci díla, jako obvykle: *Zaplat pán Bůh, 18 17/3 80.* Rukopis sloužil jako předloha pro tisk.

b) Původní vydání fy N. Simrock v Berlíně, ed. č. 8164 z r. 1880.

Za základ našeho vydání byl vzat tisk Simrockův, vydaný

bezpochyby za přímé účasti skladatele. Byl pečlivě porovnán s autografem. Podstatnější odchylky pramenů jsou uvedeny ve Vydavatelských poznámkách („Annotazioni“). Podle rukopisu byly v našem tisku opraveny zřejmě tiskové omyly a doplněny podrobnosti, v Simrockově vydání opominuté. Dále podle obdobných míst autografu a tisku doplněna chybějící drobná přednesová znaménka. Závažnější doplňky vydavatelů jsou uvedeny v hranatých závorkách [].

Houslový part vydán podle dochovaného partu zemřelého koncertního mistra České filharmonie, člena Českého kvarteta, prof. Stanislava Nováka.

ZKRATKY:

A = autograf

S = vydání Simrockovo

SN = nové vydání SNKLHU

Viol. = houslový part

Po = klavírní part v partituře

m. d., m. s. = pravá ruka, levá ruka

[!] = přepsání v autografu nebo chyba v tisku

[?] = nečitelné místo v rukopisu

Vers. I. = původní znění, změněné skladatelem již v autografu

Velká arabská číslice označuje takt, připojená k ní číslice malá označuje příslušnou notu v taktu; pomlky se nepočítají.

REVISIONSBERICHT

QUELLEN:

a) Das in der Musikabteilung des Nationalmuseums in Prag unter No. 833/52 erliegende Originalmanuskript. Es ist in Halbleder gebunden, hat ein Längsformat im Ausmaß von 260 : 330 mm und umfaßt 30 Seiten, u. zw. S. 1–4 sechzehnzeiligen, S. 5–30 vierzehnzeiligen Notenpapiers. Auf S. 14 befindet sich die ursprüngliche Fassung des Anfangs des zweiten Satzes, welche aber durchgestrichen ist, die folgenden Seiten, beginnend mit der ursprünglichen S. 15, sind umnummeriert (15 auf 14, usw.). Gleich auf der ersten Seite befindet sich die vom Autor geschriebene tschechische Aufschrift:

Sonate für Klavier und Violine, op. 57, Antonín Dvořák, 18 3/3 80.

(Im tschechischen Text lautete das Wort „Sonate“ ursprünglich „Sonata“). Über dieser tschechischen Aufschrift steht der deutsche Titel:

Sonate für Violine und Pianoforte.

Beide Aufschriften sind jedoch mit Blaustift durchgestrichen.

Auf S. 6 rechts oben steht, vom Komponisten geschrieben: *Berlin 18 3/4 80.* Nach den Eintragungen des Autors wurde der erste Satz am 18 3/3 80 begonnen, am 18 6/3 80 beendet, der zweite Satz am 18 9/3 80 begonnen, am 18 12/3 80 beendet, das Datum des Beginns der Arbeit am dritten Satz ist nicht angeführt; am Ende des Werkes steht wie gewöhnlich (in tschechischer Sprache): *Gott sei Dank, 18 17/3 80.* Das Manuskript diente als Druckvorlage.

b) Die ursprüngliche Ausgabe der Firma N. Simrock in Berlin, Ed. No. 8164, aus dem Jahre 1880.

Als Grundlage der vorliegenden Ausgabe diente der zu Lebzeiten des Komponisten und zweifellos unter seiner direkten Mitwirkung herausgegebene Simrockdruck. Er wurde sorgfältig mit dem Manuskript verglichen. Wesentlichere Abweichungen der Quellen sind in den Anmerkungen der Herausgeber („Annotazioni“) angeführt. Nach dem

Manuskript wurden in unserer Ausgabe offensichtliche Druckfehler berichtigt und im Simrockdruck übersehene Details ergänzt. Weiters wurden gemäß einander entsprechenden Stellen des Manuskripts und der Druckausgabe fehlende kleinere Vortragszeichen ergänzt. Bedeutsamere Ergänzungen der Herausgeber sind in eckige Klammern gesetzt [].

Die Violinstimme wurde nach dem erhalten gebliebenen Part des verstorbenen Konzertmeisters der Tschechischen Philharmonie, Mitglieds des Böhmisches Streichquartetts, Prof. Stanislav Novák angefertigt.

ABKÜRZUNGEN:

A = Originalmanuskript
S = Ausgabe von Simrock

SN = die vorliegende neue Ausgabe des Staatsverlags für schöne Literatur, Musik und Kunst

Viol. = Violinstimme

Po = Klavierstimme in der Partitur

m. d., m. s. = rechte, linke Hand

[!] = Verschreibung im Manuskript oder Druckfehler

[?] = unleserliche Stelle im Manuskript

Vers. I. = ursprüngliche, vom Komponisten bereits im Manuskript angeänderte Fassung

Große arabische Ziffern bezeichnen den Takt, die ihnen beigefügten kleinen Ziffern die betr. Note (evtl. Akkord) innerhalb des Taktes. Pausen werden nicht mitgezählt.

EDITORS' NOTES

SOURCES:

a) The manuscript, housed in the Music Department of the National Museum in Prague, No. 833/52. The manuscript is bound in half leather covers 260 : 330 mm in size, and contains 30 pages of which pages 1-4 are 16 stave manuscript paper and pages 5-30, 14 stave. On page 14 is the original version of the beginning of the second movement which is crossed out. The following pages, beginning from page 15, are re-numbered (15 changed to 14, etc.). On the first page is the original Czech title written by the composer:

Sonata for piano and violin, op. 57, Antonín Dvořák, 18 3/3 80.

(The second "a" in "Sonata" has been changed to "e"). Above the Czech title is the title in German:

Sonate für Violine und Pianoforte.

Both titles, however, have been crossed out in blue pencil.

On page 6, in the top right hand corner the composer has written: *Berlin, 18 3/4 80*. According to the composer's notes the 1st movement was begun, 18 3/3 80 and completed, 18 6/3 80; the 2nd movement begun, 18 9/3 80 and completed, 18 12/3 80; the date of commencement of the 3rd movement is not given; at the end of the work, as usual: *Thank God, 18 17/3 80*. The manuscript was used for printing.

b) The original edition by the Berlin firm of N. Simrock, Ed. No. 8164 from the year 1880.

The basis of the present edition has been the Simrock print published, without doubt, under the composer's direct supervision. It has been carefully compared with the manu-

script. The more important deviations between the sources are given in the Editors' Notes ("Annotazioni"). According to the manuscript, obvious printing errors have been corrected and some details added which were omitted in the Simrock edition. According to analogous passages in the manuscript and the print, missing expression marks have been inserted. The more important of the editors' additions are given in square brackets [].

The violin part has been published according to the extant part which belonged to the late Stanislav Novák, leader of the Czech Philharmonic orchestra and a member of the Bohemian Quartet.

ABBREVIATIONS:

A = manuscript

S = Simrock edition

SN = new edition by the State Publishing House
KLHU

Viol. = violin part

m. d., m. s. = right hand, left hand

[!] = a mistake in the manuscript or a printing error

[?] = illegible passage in the manuscript

Vers. I. = original version changed by the composer in the manuscript

Large Arabic numerals indicate the bar, the small numbers beside them indicate the note (or chord) in the bar, rests are not counted.

NOTES DE L'ÉDITEUR

SOURCES :

a) L'autographe, déposé au Département musical du Musée National de Prague, No 833/52. Relié demi-cuir, format oblong de 260 : 330 mm, il comporte 30 pages de papier à musique, dont les pages 1 à 4 à seize portées, les pages 5 à 30 à quatorze portées. A la page 14 est noté le début de la première version du II^e mouvement, qui cependant est biffé. La numérotation des pages suivantes, à partir de la page originale 15, est refaite (le 15 changé en 14 et ainsi de suite).

La première page même porte le titre original tchèque écrit par l'auteur :

Sonata pro piano a housle, op. 57, Antonín Dvořák, 18 3/3 80.

(Le second „a“ du mot „Sonata“ est changé en „e“). Au-dessus de cette inscription tchèque, on en lit une autre en allemand :

Sonate für Violine und Pianoforte.

Mais les deux inscriptions sont biffées au crayon bleu.

A la page 6, en haut et à droite, on trouve, écrit de la main du compositeur : *Berlin, 18 3/4 80.*

Selon les indications de l'auteur, le premier mouvement fut commencé le 18 3/3 80, achevé le 18 6/3 80; le second commencé le 18 9/3 80, fut terminé le 18 12/3 80; la date initiale du troisième morceau n'est pas indiquée; à la fin de l'ouvrage on lit, comme de coutume (en tchèque) : *Dieu merci 18 17/3 80.*

L'autographe a servi de modèle à la gravure.

b) Édition imprimée originale, parue en 1880 chez N. Simrock, Berlin, No d'éd. 8164.

C'est l'édition imprimée Simrock, publiée sans doute

avec la collaboration directe du compositeur, qui a été prise pour base de notre édition. Elle a été soumise à une comparaison détaillée avec l'autographe. Les différences un peu importantes des sources sont signalées dans les Annotations („Annotazioni“). D'après l'autographe, on a corrigé dans notre édition les fautes d'impression manifestes, et complété les détails omis dans l'édition Simrock. D'après les passages analogues de l'autographe et de l'édition imprimée, on a en outre complété les menus signes d'exécution qui manquaient. Les adjonctions plus notables de la part des éditeurs sont mises entre crochets []. La partie du violon est publiée d'après l'exemplaire annoté du professeur Stanislav Novák, soliste de la Philharmonie Tchéque, membre du Quatuor Tchéque.

ABRÉVIATIONS :

A = autographe

S = édition Simrock

SN = nouvelle édition SNKLHU

Viol. = partie du violon

Po = partie du piano dans la partition complète

m. d., m. s. = main droite, main gauche

[!] = erratum dans l'autographe ou faute d'impression

[?] = illisible dans l'autographe

Vers. I. = version primitive modifiée dès l'autographe par le compositeur

Un grand chiffre arabe indique la mesure, le petit chiffre qui suit, la note ou, le cas échéant, l'accord respectifs dans la mesure; les silences ne comptent pas.

VYDAVATELSKÉ POZNÁMKY ANNOTAZIONI

I

13-15 A: Vers. I.



58-9 A: Po, m. s.: Vers. I.:



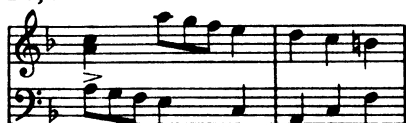
83 Viol., A: Vers. I.



108 Po, A: Vers. I.:



124₅ Po, m. d., A: *a* (staccato), S: *dis¹-a¹* [1]; SN = A
 145₉₋₁₂ Viol., A: *e¹, fis¹, e¹, fis¹*; SN = S
 163-₄ Po, A: Vers. I.:



169-170 Viol., A: Vers. I.



174-175 Po, m. d., A: Vers. I.:



178-179 Po, m. d., A: Vers. I.:



184-194 A: —; S: *poco a poco ritard.*; SN = S
 194 A: —; S: *in tempo*; SN = S
 266-267 Po, m. d., A: Vers. I.



287 Viol., A: Vers. I.:



303 Po, m. d., A: Vers. I.:



319-321 A: Vers. I.



II

1-12 A: Vers. I.:

Poco adagio



46 Viol., A: -; S: *poco a poco string*; SN = S
 51-56 Viol., A: Vers. I.:

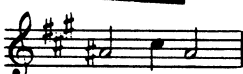


53 A: -; S: *Tempo I*; SN = S

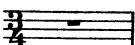
60-66 Viol., A: Vers. I.:



66 Viol., A: Vers. I.:



69 A: Vers. I.:



74 Viol., A: Vers. I.: in 8va alta

79 Viol., A: Vers. I.:



III

1-16 Po, m. d., A: Vers. I.: in chiave di violino

29-30 Viol., A: Vers. I.:



341 Po, m. d.: $\sharp^1$; S: b^1 [!]; SN = A

36 Po, A: Vers. I.:



41 A: segue Vi-de: SN = S; S: -;

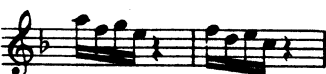


451, 2 Po, m. d., A: Vers. I.: d^3, e^3 ; SN = S

49-50 Viol., A: Vers. I.:



51-52 Po, m. d., A: Vers. I.:



543 Po, m. s., A: g ; S: a ; SN = S

58-61 A: Vers. I.:



69-76 Po, m. d., A: Vers. I.: in chiave di basso

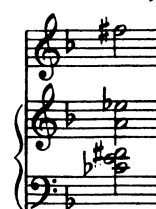
81-83 A: Vers. I.:



87-88-1-2 Viol., A: des^2, e^2, b^2 ; SN = S

102-104 Po, m. d. A: in 8va bassa; SN = S

113 A: Vers. I.:



157-160 Po, A: Vers. I.:



190-195 Viol., A: Vers. I.: in 8va alta; SN = S

193 Po, m. s., A: Vers. I.:



220-221 Po, A: Vers. I.:



232-247 Po, m. d. A: Vers. I.: in chiave di violino

248-250 Po, A: Vers. I.:



251 Viol., A: Vers. I.:



356-358 Viol., A: Vers. I.:



Antonín Pokorný, Karel Šolc

SOUBORNÉ VYDÁNÍ DĚL ANTONÍNA DVOŘÁKA

SONATA

op. 57

Violino e Piano



Grafická úprava František Muzika

Vydal Supraphon, n. p., nositel Řádu práce, Praha 1, Palackého 1,
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