

Robert Schumann

Sonata No.3

for Violin and Piano
A minor/a-Moll/La mineur

ED. 10505

SCHOTT

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Edited by/Herausgegeben von
Oliver Neighbour

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Violin

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Preface

The last entry for October 1853 in Schumann's list of his own compositions runs: '21st-31st, Sonata in A minor for violin and pianoforte.' The composition of the work was prompted by Joachim's visit to Düsseldorf to give the first performance of the Fantasy Op. 131, which, like the Violin Concerto, Schumann had written for him earlier that autumn. As Brahms and Albert Dietrich were with him at the time, Schumann suggested that the three of them should collaborate in writing a sonata in honour of Joachim, whose motto 'frei aber einsam' should be represented in each movement by the notes F A E. Dietrich wrote the first movement and Brahms provided a scherzo which, however, does not allude to the motto. Schumann contributed two movements intended for his own sonata: the Intermezzo, written on 22 October, and the Finale, completed the following day. On the twenty-eighth the work was presented to Joachim, who had no difficulty in identifying the composer of each movement. Next day, Schumann was at work on his own first movement, which he headed 'Third Sonata', and according to his diary the work was completed on the thirty-first, although the end of the scherzo is dated '1 Nov. 53' in the manuscript.

By the end of November the complete sonata was in Joachim's hands, and he played it with Clara Schumann on at least three occasions between January and April 1854. At the time Clara expressed an enthusiasm for the work that Joachim quickly came to share, but as a result of her husband's breakdown in February it was withheld from publication, along with the Violin Concerto and the five Romances for violoncello and piano composed immediately after the sonata. Eventually, apparently early in 1893, Clara burned the Romances, and she may have destroyed fair copies of the sonata as well since none is now known for the first movement or scherzo. Fortunately, however, the first drafts of these movements survive in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and Schumann's fair copies of the other two movements form part of the manuscript of the FAE sonata in the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in Berlin. I am indebted to the authorities of these libraries for allowing me to make use of the material in their possession.

Although the FAE sonata, intended merely for a private occasion, was published in 1935, Schumann's other movements appear here for the first time. The present edition is based solely on the autographs. A manuscript copy of the FAE movements with corrections in Schumann's hand was in private possession in Göttingen in 1936, but I have been unable to trace it. The autographs of these two movements are relatively clearly written, despite radical alterations in one or two passages in the finale. The drafts of the first movement and scherzo, however, show numerous changes and employ abbreviations freely. In reproducing Schumann's intentions as closely as possible, I have not thought it necessary to note modifications of an orthographical nature. Thus accidentals have been supplied or omitted where the manuscripts are inexact, and staccato marks and phrasing added by analogy with parallel passages, though actual discrepancies have been retained. Doubtful points are listed in the Editorial Notes. Particular attention is drawn to two of these: the missing bar 100 in the first movement, and the ambiguous direction for the repeat at bar 70 in the scherzo.

There remains the question of the order of the middle movements. The Intermezzo was placed before Brahms's scherzo in the FAE Sonata, but it was obviously necessary in the circumstances to separate Schumann's two movements. On the other hand, the manuscript of Schumann's scherzo follows immediately upon that of his first movement in the middle of a page, which perhaps suggests that he thought of it as occupying the second place. In the absence of conclusive evidence I have accepted this order, which seems to me preferable.

My thanks are due to Professor Gerald Abraham for reading my transcription and giving me the benefit of his advice on a number of points, but the responsibility for final decisions and any shortcomings is mine alone.

Oliver Neighbour
London, 1956, rev. 1988

--- Vorwort ---

In Schumanns Verzeichnis seiner eigenen Werke lautet die letzte Eintragung für Oktober 1853: „21.-31.: Sonate in a-moll für Violine und Pianoforte“. Angeregt wurde die Komposition des Werkes durch Joachims Besuch in Düsseldorf. Er kam zur Uraufführung der Fantasie op. 131, die Schumann – wie das Violinkonzert – im selben Herbst für ihn geschrieben hatte. Da Brahms und Albert Dietrich zur gleichen Zeit dort waren, schlug Schumann vor, gemeinsam eine Sonate zu Ehren Joachims zu komponieren. Joachims Motto „frei, aber einsam“ sollte durch die Töne F A E in jedem Satz gegenwärtig sein. Dietrich schrieb den ersten Satz, Brahms ein Scherzo, das jedoch keinerlei Anspielung auf das Motto enthält. Schumann selbst komponierte – mit der Absicht, sie später in einer eigenen Sonate zu verwenden – zwei Sätze: das Intermezzo (am 22. Oktober) und das Finale, das er einen Tag später beendete. Am 28. Oktober wurde das Werk Joachim präsentiert, der keine Mühe hatte, den Komponisten eines jeden Satzes herauszufinden. Einen Tag später begann Schumann mit der Arbeit an einem eigenen ersten Satz und überschrieb ihn mit „3. Sonate“. In seinem Tagebuch nennt er den 31. Oktober als Datum der Vervollendung. Das Manuskript des Scherzos trägt das Datum „1. November 1853“.

Ende November hatte Joachim die vollständige Sonate in Händen. Zusammen mit Clara Schumann spielte er sie mindestens dreimal in der Zeit von Januar bis April 1854. Joachim teilte bald Claras Begeisterung über das Werk. Bedingt durch Schumanns Zusammenbruch im Februar wurde es jedoch – wie das Violinkonzert und die fünf Romanzen für Cello und Klavier, die unmittelbar nach der Sonate komponiert wurden, – von der Publikation zurückgehalten. Es ist wahrscheinlich, da Clara die Romanzen Anfang des Jahres 1893 verbrannte. Möglicherweise vernichtete sie auch Abschriften der Sonate, die weder vom ersten Satz noch vom Scherzo erhalten sind. Glücklicherweise befinden sich aber die Autographe dieser Sätze in der Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris; Schumanns Abschriften der beiden anderen Sätze sind – als Teile der FAE-Sonate – im Besitz der Deutschen Staatsbibliothek Berlin. Beiden Instituten danke ich herzlich für die Bereitstellung des Materials.

Obwohl ursprünglich nur für einen privaten Zweck komponiert, wurde die FAE-Sonate doch 1935 veröffentlicht; die beiden anderen Schumannschen Sätze erscheinen hier zum ersten Mal. Die vorliegende Ausgabe stützt sich ausschließlich auf die Autographe. Eine Kopie des Manuskripts der FAE-Sonate mit Korrekturen von Schumanns Hand befand sich 1936 im Privatbesitz in Göttingen, aber ich konnte sie nicht mehr ausfindig machen. Die Autographe dieser beiden Sätze sind – trotz einiger tiefgreifender Änderungen im Finale – relativ klar geschrieben. Die Manuskripte des ersten Satzes und des Scherzos zeigen dagegen viele Korrekturen und gehen sehr frei mit Abkürzungen um. Ich bin Schumanns Absichten so genau wie möglich gefolgt, habe es aber nicht für nötig gehalten, Abweichungen rein orthographischer Art anzuführen. Vorzeichen sind, wo die Manuskripte ungenau sind, hinzugefügt oder weggelassen worden; staccato-Zeichen und Phrasierungsangaben wurden den Parallelstellen analog hinzugefügt. Wesentliche Unterschiede sind dagegen beibehalten und werden im Revisionsbericht als zweifelhafte Stellen aufgeführt. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit sei auf zwei Punkte gelenkt: auf den fehlenden Takt 100 im ersten Satz und auf die zweifelhafte Anweisung zur Wiederholung in Takt 70 des Scherzos.

Die Frage nach der Reihenfolge der beiden Mittelsätze bleibt offen. Das Intermezzo stand in der FAE-Sonate vor Brahms' Scherzo, wohl um die beiden Schumann-Sätze zu trennen. Andererseits folgt in Schumanns Manuskript – mitten auf einer Seite – das Scherzo unmittelbar dem ersten Satz, was darauf hinweist, da er es wohl als zweiten Satz geplant hat. Da mir diese Lösung glaubwürdiger erscheint, habe ich mich für sie entschieden.

Herrn Prof. Gerald Abraham danke ich für die kritische Durchsicht der Ausgabe und für seinen wichtigen Rat in vielen Fragen; die Verantwortung für die endgültige Fassung mit ihren möglichen Mängeln liegt jedoch ausschließlich bei mir.

Oliver Neighbour
London, 1956, rev. 1988
Übersetzung: Monika Twelsiek

Sonata No.3

for Violin and Piano
A minor/a-Moll/La mineur

Violin

Violin part edited by
Gerhard Seitz

I

Robert Schumann
(1810-1856)

Ziemlich langsam

The image displays the first movement of the Violin Sonata No. 3 by Robert Schumann, edited by Gerhard Seitz. The music is written for violin in A minor (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Ziemlich langsam' (Moderately slow). The score consists of nine staves of music, with measures numbered 1 through 39. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano). There are several handwritten annotations in blue ink, including fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 0), slurs, and other performance indications. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The movement concludes with a double bar line at measure 39.

41
2 1 2 III
V V V V V

46
2 dim. III p 1 1 2 1 4

52
3 2 V 2 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 V 2

57
0 0 0 0

61
3 1 4 1 0 2 V V V 4

63
4 1 0 2 3 V IV 1 3 V
p cresc. f

68
V 3 V 2 V 1 0 3 4 3 1 II II

72
2 1 3 1 3 3 3 4 3 1 I

76
4 1 2 3 1

78
2 1 2 1 3 4 1

80
4 3 V 4 V 2

87 

96

Handwritten musical notation for a guitar piece. The notation is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 12/8. The piece includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Handwritten annotations include 'V' and '3' above the staff, and '1' and '2' below the staff. The notation is written in a fluid, handwritten style.

104

108

fp

113

V

III

116

120

p

1

1

3

0

1

2

Handwritten musical score, measures 125 to 159. The score is written on a single staff in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). The music features complex fingerings, slurs, and various musical markings.

Measures 125-128: Measure 125 starts with a 'V' marking. Measures 126-128 show complex fingerings and slurs.

Measures 129-132: Measure 129 has a 'V' marking. Measures 130-132 show complex fingerings and slurs.

Measures 133-135: Measure 133 has a 'V' marking. Measures 134-135 show complex fingerings and slurs.

Measures 136-139: Measure 136 has a 'p' marking. Measures 137-139 show complex fingerings and slurs.

Measures 140-143: Measure 140 has a 'V' marking. Measures 141-143 show complex fingerings and slurs.

Measures 144-147: Measure 144 has a 'V' marking. Measures 145-147 show complex fingerings and slurs.

Measures 148-151: Measure 148 has a 'V' marking. Measures 149-151 show complex fingerings and slurs.

Measures 152-155: Measure 152 has a 'V' marking. Measures 153-155 show complex fingerings and slurs.

Measures 156-159: Measure 156 has a 'V' marking. Measures 157-159 show complex fingerings and slurs.

Handwritten annotations include 'cresc.' (crescendo) and various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). There are also handwritten numbers like '211 4 2' and '14 12'.

II
Scherzo

Lebhaft

Handwritten musical score for Scherzo, II, Lebhaft. The score consists of seven staves of music in G major, 2/4 time. It includes various musical notations such as treble clef, key signature, time signature, notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. Handwritten annotations in blue ink are present throughout, including fingerings (e.g., 3 4 1 3 2, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4), slurs, and other markings. The piece is marked 'Lebhaft' and 'p' (piano).

39 *Handwritten: V V V*

44 *Handwritten: 4*

50

55 *Handwritten: 4*

61 *Handwritten: 4*

67 *Handwritten: 2, 4*

[D.C. to $\%$ (or to Φ omitting the repeat) and then to Coda: see Editorial Notes.]

(Coda) 71 *Handwritten: V V V*

75 *Handwritten: 4, V V V*

79 *Handwritten: 4*

zurückhaltend

III Intermezzo

Bewegt, doch nicht zu schnell

Handwritten annotations and markings on the score:

- Measure 1: Handwritten '2' above the first note.
- Measure 2: Handwritten '2' above the second note.
- Measure 3: Handwritten '1' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 4: Handwritten '1' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 5: Handwritten '3' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 6: Handwritten '1' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 7: Handwritten '1' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 8: Handwritten '1' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 9: Handwritten '1' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 10: Handwritten '2' above the first note, '1' above the second note, '4' above the third note.
- Measure 11: Handwritten '2' above the first note, '4' above the second note.
- Measure 12: Handwritten '3' above the first note, '4' above the second note.
- Measure 13: Handwritten '3' above the first note, '4' above the second note.
- Measure 14: Handwritten '2' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 15: Handwritten '2' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 16: Handwritten '2' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 17: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 18: Handwritten '2' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 19: Handwritten '2' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 20: Handwritten '2' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 21: Handwritten '2' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 22: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 23: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 24: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 25: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 26: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 27: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 28: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 29: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 30: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 31: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 32: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 33: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 34: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 35: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 36: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 37: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 38: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 39: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 40: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.
- Measure 41: Handwritten '4' above the first note, '2' above the second note.

IV Finale

Markirtes, ziemlich lebhaftes Tempo

Markirtes, ziemlich lebhaftes Tempo

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Markirtes, ziemlich lebhaftes Tempo". The score is written on ten staves, numbered 7, 13, 20, 26, 32, 39, 42, 46, 51, and 54. The music is in a single melodic line with various dynamics (f, sf, p, cresc., pizz., arco) and articulations (accents, slurs, trills). There are numerous handwritten annotations in blue ink, including fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 0), slurs, and specific markings like "4/4/203", "3234 2321", and "pizz. p". The piece concludes with a final measure on the 54th staff.

Handwritten musical score for guitar, measures 60-131. The score is written on ten staves, each beginning with a measure number. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations in blue and black ink are present throughout the score, including fingerings, slurs, and performance instructions.

Measures 60-131 are shown. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings (e.g., *pizz. p*, *arco*, *cresc.*). Handwritten annotations in blue and black ink are present throughout the score, including fingerings, slurs, and performance instructions.

135

140

143

146

148

150

152

155

158

161

164

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