



BEETHOVEN

贝多芬 三重协奏曲

(为钢琴、小提琴、大提琴和乐队而作)

C大调 作品 56

(总谱)

Triple Concerto
in C major Op.56

URTEXT

(原始版)



G. HENLE VERLAG

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中文版序

2010年是贝多芬诞生240周年,上海音乐出版社为此从德国G.亨乐音乐出版社引进出版贝多芬的钢琴协奏曲集,包括两架钢琴谱和袖珍总谱两种。这个曲集除了五首钢琴协奏曲外,还收入了由贝多芬自己改编的《D大调小提琴协奏曲》的钢琴版(Op. 61a)和《C大调钢琴、小提琴、大提琴三重协奏曲》(Op. 56),除了为钢琴、合唱与乐队写的《合唱幻想曲》(Op. 80)之外,这里囊括了贝多芬所有为钢琴和乐队而写的有作品编号的作品。

我们一般只知道贝多芬写了五首有作品编号的钢琴协奏曲,其实他还为他的《D大调小提琴协奏曲》(Op. 61)写过一个钢琴改编版,作品编号61a。贝多芬从未为小提琴协奏曲写过华彩段(cadenza),但是他却为钢琴版第一乐章写了一个极有特色的华彩段,为第三乐章写了两个华彩段。一般华彩段是由独奏者用该乐章的几个主题作即兴发挥,但贝多芬为第一乐章写的华彩段却在传统钢琴独奏即兴华彩以后别出心裁地插入了一个用钢琴和定音鼓合奏的插部,定音鼓奏出第一乐章开头的五下动机。而且他还创作了一个16小节的进行曲新

主题。此外,他还为第二乐章和第三乐章各写了一个连接乐段(Lead-ins),由此可见贝多芬对这个钢琴版的重视和钟爱程度。现在小提琴家演奏这首小提琴协奏曲时大都采用19世纪匈牙利小提琴家约阿希姆(Joseph Joachim 1831—1907)或20世纪小提琴家克莱斯勒(Fritz Kreisler 1875—1962)写的华彩段,不过奥地利小提琴家沃尔夫冈·施耐德汉(Wolfgang Schneiderhan 1915—2002)却把贝多芬为钢琴改写的华彩段改编给小提琴用(由G.亨乐音乐出版社出版),可惜目前小提琴家用施氏华彩段的并不多,演奏这首协奏曲钢琴版的钢琴家也不多。据我所知钢琴版的两架钢琴谱还是第一次出版。我们希望这次引进能引起钢琴界乃至音乐界的注意和兴趣,让贝多芬这首第六钢琴协奏曲更广泛地流传开来。

《C大调钢琴、小提琴、大提琴三重协奏曲》(Op. 56)创作于1804年,大概和《C小调第三钢琴协奏曲》(Op. 37)差不多同一时期,但出版于1807年,因此作品号较晚,属于贝多芬中期作品。由于需要一个钢琴三重奏组因此较少演出,谱子也比较难找。与五首钢琴协奏

曲同样,都是由亨乐音乐出版社选自汉斯-维尔纳·库滕主编的《新版贝多芬全集》(New Beethoven-Gesamtausgabe),是最新、最权威的版本,大开本的两架钢琴谱和小开本的袖珍总谱同时出版,也是上海音乐出版社“钢琴经典曲库”的一个重要组成部分。另外还有最新英国皇家

音乐学院联合委员会版的《贝多芬钢琴奏鸣曲全集》也将出版,一并作为纪念贝多芬诞生 240 周年的重要项目。

李名强

2009 年 1 月 26 日

正月初一于香港

贝多芬的《三重协奏曲》(Op. 56)早在 1804 年春就于维也纳罗伯克维茨宫殿音乐厅排练,这部作品以及贝多芬的另一部作品——《第三交响曲》(Op. 55)在为罗伯克维茨亲王一人专演的两场音乐会上分别演出。这两次排练演出达到了两个目的,一是贝多芬有机会通过直接的音响感受在印刷出版前对乐曲作斟酌修改,二是让热爱艺术的资助者罗伯克维茨亲王“先闻为快”并对这两部新出炉的作品进行品评论断。自然,这两部作品是献给罗伯克维茨亲王的。《三重协奏曲》的第一次演出由作曲家本人演奏钢琴,小提琴和大提琴则由两名亲王自己的乐师安东·佛拉尼兹基(Anton Wranitzky)和安东·卡拉夫特(Anton Kraft)演奏。

贝多芬的这首《三重协奏曲》首次公演是在维也纳奥格尔登音乐厅,时间应为 1808 年 5 月,比所谓的“罗宫殿私演”晚了四年。尽管在 1808 年 6 月 23 日出版的《音乐报》第 39 期却并没有提及这三位音乐家的名字,但有理由相信主奏者应系钢琴家玛丽·比高(Marie Bigot)、小提琴家卡尔·奥古斯特·塞德勒(Carl August Scidler)和大提琴家安东·卡拉夫特(Anton Kraft)。

《三重协奏曲》(Op. 56)手稿至今下落不明,《贝多芬作品全集》(第三部,卷

一)只能以维也纳艺术与工业出版社(Bureau des Arts et d'Industrie)1807 年印刷的初版为依据,我们的版本亦严格参照维也纳初版,一音未动。维也纳初版不包括总谱,有的只是独奏谱及乐队声部分谱,其印版号及出版号均为 519。同时,维也纳初版还参照了经作曲家本人校对之钢琴独奏谱,第一印刷稿以此为准。维也纳初稿副本——即本版原型——中存有几处修改字样,通过放大镜对印版的仔细观察,发现某些符头有微小的修补痕迹,将它与印刷谱反复对照,得出印版与纸谱完全一致的结论。贝多芬的修改补充再一次证明,维也纳初版出自作曲家对乐曲成型后的构思。尽管人们至今与作曲家手稿未得谋面,维也纳初版作为唯一正宗真实的原始资料,其意义举足轻重。前不久,一份于首页印有编号 519 的小提琴独奏手抄谱浮出水面,其中有作曲家校正笔迹,现由维也纳音乐之友协会珍藏。这份稿子系维也纳初版之印版原型。

其中大量的指法标注特别是大提琴独奏指法以维也纳初版为依据。原始资料中无括号内符号。

伯纳德·范·代尔·林德
慕尼黑,1999 年春

PREFACE

Beethoven's Triple Concerto was presented in two private performances as early as spring 1804 for the Prince in the music room of the Palais Lobkowitz in Vienna, together with the Third Symphony op. 55. First, they gave Beethoven an opportunity to make improvements on the basis of his aural impressions long before the works appeared in print. Second, his art-loving benefactor had a chance to become acquainted with two of Beethoven's very latest works and to form an opinion and an appreciation of their merits. It need hardly be mentioned that both pieces were dedicated to Prince Lobkowitz. The soloists at these initial private performances of the Triple Concerto were the composer (piano) and two members of the Prince's orchestra, Anton Wranitzky (violin) and Anton Kraft (violin-cello).

According to Kinsky-Halm, the first public performance did not take place until four years later, when it was given at a concert in the Vienna Augarten in May 1808. Although the report in the "Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung", no. 39 (23 June 1808), does not mention the soloists, it may be assumed that they were Marie Bigot (piano), Carl August Seidler (violin) and Anton Kraft (violin-cello).

As Beethoven's holograph of the Triple Concerto has never resurfaced, the volume of the Complete Edition (Beethoven Werke, series III, volume 1), on which text the present score is based on, had to be edited on the

basis of the first edition (Vienna: Bureau des Arts et d'Industrie, 1807). This edition is a set of printed parts (solo parts and all orchestral parts) bearing the and publisher's catalogue number 519. We have also consulted a manuscript copy of the solo piano part with corrections in Beethoven's hand, as it bears the number 519 on the title page and thus almost certainly served as a master copy for the engraving. The corrections in the plates which can be identified in the original print, confirm that the first print represents a later stage in proofs of the compositional process of this work. Accordingly, despite the absence of a holograph orchestral score, the first edition has great importance as an authentic source. In recent years a handwritten copy of the solo violin part, with the catalogue number 519 on the title page and with numerous corrections in Beethoven's hand, has resurfaced and is now in the possession of the "Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde" (Vienna). This manuscript with Beethoven's emendations doubtless served as an engraver's copy for the original.

The many fingering indications, especially in the violin-cello part, derive from the first edition. Signs enclosed in parentheses are lacking in the sources.

München, Frühjahr 1999
BERNHARD VAN DER LINDE

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三重协奏曲

(为钢琴、小提琴、大提琴和乐队而作)

C大调

献给弗朗茨·约瑟夫·冯·罗伯克维茨亲王

Opus 56

Allegro
Tutti

Flöte

2 Oboen

2 Klarinetten in C

2 Fagotte

2 Hörner in C

2 Trompeten in C

Pauken in C-G

Allegro
Konzertierende Violine

Allegro
Konzertierendes Violoncello

Allegro
Klavier

Allegro

1. Violine

2. Violine

Viola

Violoncello

Kontrabaß

pp *cresc.* *pp* *tr.* *cresc.* *pp*

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This musical score page, numbered 11, features a piano and string ensemble. The piano part is written in the lower staves, while the strings (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses) occupy the upper staves. The score is divided into two systems. The first system shows the piano playing a series of chords, with dynamics ranging from *f* (forte) to *pp* (pianissimo), and a *cresc. poco a poco* (crescendo poco a poco) marking. The second system shows the piano playing a more complex, rhythmic pattern, with dynamics ranging from *f* to *pp*, and a *cresc. poco a poco* marking. The string parts are mostly silent in the first system, but in the second system, they play a rhythmic pattern that mirrors the piano's. The score is written in a standard musical notation with treble and bass clefs, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

f *pp* *cresc. poco a poco*

f *dim.* *pp* *cresc. poco a poco*

f *dim.* *pp* *cresc. poco a poco*

f *dim.* *pp* *cresc. poco a poco*

f *dim.* *pp* *cresc. poco a poco*

18

18

(f) *cresc.*

(f) *cresc.*

(f) *cresc.*

(f) *cresc.*

The musical score consists of four systems. The first system (measures 18-21) features four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The vocal staves have whole rests in measures 18-20 and a half note in measure 21. The piano accompaniment has whole rests in measures 18-20 and a half note in measure 21. The second system (measures 22-25) features four vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The vocal staves have whole rests in measures 22-24 and a half note in measure 25. The piano accompaniment has whole rests in measures 22-24 and a half note in measure 25. The third system (measures 26-29) features four vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The vocal staves have whole rests in measures 26-28 and a half note in measure 29. The piano accompaniment has whole rests in measures 26-28 and a half note in measure 29. The fourth system (measures 30-33) features four vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The vocal staves have whole rests in measures 30-32 and a half note in measure 33. The piano accompaniment has whole rests in measures 30-32 and a half note in measure 33.

24

The musical score is written for a piano and strings. It begins at measure 24. The first system consists of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, the third is a grand staff (treble and bass clef), and the bottom two are also in treble clef. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests. A double bar line is present at the end of the first system. The second system consists of three staves: a grand staff and two treble staves. The music continues with similar rhythmic complexity. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4.

[illegible]

34

p *cresc.* *p*

p

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

38

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

pp

pp

sf *cresc.* *p*

sf *pizz* *(p)*

sf *cresc.* *p*

sf *cresc.* *p*

cresc. *pizz*

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

42

p *dim.* *pp* *cresc.* *p(p)* *cresc.* *sf*

arco

dim. *pp* *cresc.* *p(p)* *cresc.* *sf*

arco

dim. *pp* *cresc.* *p(p)* *cresc.* *sf*

arco

dim. *pp* *cresc.* *p(p)* *cresc.* *sf*

50

The musical score for page 50, measures 50-54, is written for a grand piano. The score consists of four staves. Measures 50-51 show a piano introduction with *pp* and *(pp)* dynamics. Measures 52-54 show a more active piano texture with *pp* dynamics and a melodic line in the right hand.