

世界华人音乐家经典作品手稿丛刊



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龙华塔

(交响诗)

何占豪



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主编 钱仁平 梅雪林

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出版前言

随着计算机辅助音乐创作的日益普及和流行,音乐作品的手稿越来越成为珍稀物品。不少现当代人物的手稿,目前已被视作文物而成为各类收藏机构重点关注的征集对象。尤其对于名家名作来说,其手稿不仅是珍贵文物,同时也是研究作者创作思想、了解作品诞生过程的重要载体。因此,名家名作的手稿文献,具有无可替代的重要价值。

音乐家的手稿是一种极为特殊的历史文献,因为其中有许多手稿属于草稿而非定稿,因而具有独特的学术研究价值。一方面它是作曲家创作的原始记录,另一方面可以根据手稿之上的修改痕迹以及与定稿之后的文本对比,对创作者的创作心理与创作意图进行综合分析,使创作研究具有首尾一贯的统一性。在西方,20世纪就已有从音乐本体和作曲家本体的两个维度来考察作品创作的过程,使手稿研究成为显学。

出版中国近现代作曲家音乐作品与文字手稿,是一项具有重大历史意义与文化意义的大工程。音乐作为一种世界语言,不同地区、不同种族的人民,不管文化、风俗差异有多大,都可以通过音乐来交流情感、沟通心曲。近现代以来,中华儿女中涌现出许多具有世界影响的音乐名家,创作了不少脍炙人口的经典曲目。作曲家们所留下的音乐及文字手稿中,蕴藏着大量极为宝贵的文化信息。

在手稿日益成为珍稀物品的今天,《世界华人音乐家经典作品手稿丛刊》的出版既是一种对珍稀文献的抢救性保存,同时也具有扩大华人音乐的世界影响、推动中华文化“走出去”“走进去”的作用,其社会效益不言而喻。

本丛刊所收手稿,以上海音乐学院钱仁平教授所主持的国家社科基金艺术学项目《华人作曲家手稿数字化保存与文本分析》为基础,旁及相关征集,皆为现当代华人音乐家的经典作品,将陆续分批出版。

希望本丛书的出版,能够为华人音乐家的音乐作品得以很好地继承和传播做出贡献,也为音乐创作的爱好者、研究者提供一些参考和借鉴。

丛刊编辑委员会

2015年1月



何占豪

He Zhanhao

何占豪，男，生于1933年。作曲家、指挥家，上海音乐学院教授。历任多届中国音乐家协会理事、上海音乐家协会副主席。多次受聘任全国金唱片奖评委、金钟奖古筝专业评委会主任。

主要大型作品有：小提琴协奏曲《梁山伯与祝英台》（合作），交响诗《龙华塔》，弦乐四重奏《烈士日记》，二胡协奏曲《别亦难》《乱世情》《英雄泪》，二胡与乐队《莫愁女幻想曲》，古筝协奏曲《临安遗恨》《西楚霸王》《孔雀东南飞》，箏与乐队《云山组曲》，箏乐诗《陆游与唐婉》，交响南音《陈三五娘》等。主要中小型作品有管弦乐《胡腾舞曲》《伊犁河畔》，古筝独奏《茉莉芬芳》《姐妹歌》，歌曲《别亦难》等。

在半个多世纪的创作生涯中，何占豪始终探索着一条“外来形式民族化、民族音乐现代化”的路子。他的众多作品，中西交融、雅俗共赏，旋律优美感人，受到广大听众的喜爱。国内外交响乐团、民族乐团经常上演他的作品。曾多次受邀在香港、澳门、台湾、新加坡、上海、杭州等地举办“何占豪作品音乐会”专场。他的作品中，“梁祝”协奏曲多次获中外唱片公司颁发的金唱片奖、白金唱片奖。他编配的高胡协奏曲《梁祝》，在由香港中乐团主办的世界华人地区投票选出二十世纪最佳十首民乐作品活动中，获最高得票奖。1995年，《临安遗恨》《茉莉芬芳》获文化部教育司颁发的“优秀创作奖”。由于他对中国音乐事业的突出贡献，2013年，中国文学艺术家联合会、中国音乐家协会授予何占豪金钟奖“终身成就奖”；2014年，上海市委宣传部授予何占豪“上海文艺家终身荣誉奖”。

何占豪对指挥也颇有激情，曾指挥上海交响乐团、中央歌舞剧院交响乐团，浙江、杭州、福建、厦门等省市交响乐团，并受邀指挥香港中乐团、台北市立国乐团、新加坡华乐团等多个民族乐团。

龙华塔

(交响诗)

《龙华塔》是何占豪于20世纪80年代创作的一部交响诗，最初是为六幕话剧《霜天晓角》谱写的配乐，后经其发展修改成为交响乐。

《霜天晓角》反映的是一位深爱着革命先烈殷夫的纱厂女工，在殷夫牺牲后，通过收集殷夫的文稿、遗物来表达对烈士的缅怀和对国民党反动派的憎恨、反抗。后经鲁迅先生的帮助参加革命并最终成为党的干部。

交响诗《龙华塔》表现的就是上海解放时，这位昔日的纱厂女工来到烈士牺牲的地方——龙华塔下，凭吊烈士而激起的回忆和情感。

龙华千载仰高风，壮士身忘志未穷。

墙外桃花墙内血，一般鲜艳一样红。

这是人们在龙华监狱（民国时期上海监狱，现为“龙华革命烈士纪念地”）中发现的一首感人肺腑的题笔诗，它抒发了当年狱中志士们追求光明不怕牺牲的豪情。

一位身经百战的英雄，面对龙华古塔，回首往事，百感交集，思绪万千。

全曲用奏鸣曲式写成。

呈示部：第一主题即龙华塔主题，由抒情的慢板和挺拔的广板两部分组成。龙华古塔，巍巍高耸，历尽沧桑，傲然挺立。塔前倒下的不仅有她亲密的战友，也留下了她心爱恋人的鲜血。第二主题奏出主人公对自己年轻时恋情的回忆。

展开部：三个层次，对黑暗势力的搏斗、失去亲人的悲痛和继续展开的斗争。

乐曲在高潮中进入再现部。挺拔的龙华塔主题再次出现，象征光明终将战胜黑暗。今日龙华更加壮观秀丽，乐曲在雄伟的激情中结束。

李响诗
静华塔
总谱

Handwritten musical score for a symphony, featuring various instruments and dynamic markings. The score is written on multiple staves, with the following instruments and parts visible:

- Flute (Fl.)**: First staff, marked *adagio* and *rit.*
- Oboe (Ob.)**: Second staff, marked *f* and *rit.*
- Clarinet (Cl.)**: Third staff, marked *f* and *rit.*
- Trumpet (Tromp.)**: Fourth staff, marked *f* and *rit.*
- Cor (Cor.)**: Fifth staff, marked *f* and *rit.*
- Timpani (Timp.)**: Sixth staff, marked *f* and *rit.*
- Triangle (Tri.)**: Seventh staff, marked *f* and *rit.*
- Arpa**: Eighth staff, marked *f* and *rit.*
- Violin (Vl.)**: Ninth staff, marked *f* and *rit.*
- Viola (Vla.)**: Tenth staff, marked *f* and *rit.*
- Cello (Vcl.)**: Eleventh staff, marked *f* and *rit.*
- Double Bass (Cb.)**: Twelfth staff, marked *f* and *rit.*

The score includes various dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *rit.* (ritardando). The tempo is marked *adagio* at the beginning. The score is written in a handwritten style, with some corrections and annotations visible.

Handwritten musical score for a symphonic poem, titled "龙华塔" (Longhua Tower). The score is written on multiple staves, including woodwinds (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon, Oboe, Cor), strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass), and percussion (Timpani). The tempo is marked "♩ = 60" and the time signature is 4/4. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (p, mp, f), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (Solo, Div., Arco, V). A box labeled "10" is present in the upper right, and a box labeled "15" is present in the lower right. The score is divided into two systems, with the second system starting at measure 15. The first system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second system continues the musical development, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic contrasts.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony, page 2. The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves containing musical notation and the remaining five staves being empty. The notation includes various musical symbols, dynamics, and performance instructions.

Staff 1 (Flute): Flute 1 (Fl.) part. Dynamics: *mf*, *mf*. Performance instruction: *al* (all). Handwritten note: "浮情地" (Fúqíngdì).

Staff 2 (Clarinet): Clarinet (Cl.) part. Dynamics: *mf*, *mf*. Performance instruction: *al* (all).

Staff 3 (Flute): Flute 2 (Fl.) part. Dynamics: *mf*, *mf*. Performance instruction: *al* (all).

Staff 4 (Flute): Flute 3 (Fl.) part. Dynamics: *mf*, *mf*. Performance instruction: *al* (all).

Staff 5 (Flute): Flute 4 (Fl.) part. Dynamics: *mf*, *mf*. Performance instruction: *al* (all).

Staff 6 (Trombone): Trombone (Tb.) part. Dynamics: *mp*. Performance instruction: *trm.* (trumpet).

Staff 7 (Arpeggiator): Arpeggiator (Arpa) part. Dynamics: *p*, *mf*.

Staff 8 (Violin): Violin (V.) part. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*, *mf*.

Staff 9 (Violoncello): Violoncello (Vc.) part. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*, *mf*.

Staff 10 (Double Bass): Double Bass (Cb.) part. Dynamics: *p*, *mf*, *p*.

2

Handwritten musical score for "Symphony Poem: The Dragon Tower" (交响诗《龙华塔》). The score is written on multiple staves, featuring various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "mf" and "arco". The notation is dense and appears to be a working draft or a handwritten score. The score is organized into systems, with some staves having multiple lines of music. The overall style is that of a traditional musical manuscript.

Handwritten musical score, page 5. The score is written on multiple staves, featuring complex notation including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *al* (all). The notation includes various musical symbols like clefs, key signatures, and time signatures. The score is divided into two main sections, with the first section ending around the middle of the page and the second section beginning below it. The handwriting is in black ink on aged paper.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score includes a section marked "rit." (ritardando) and "Allegro". A measure number "135" is written above the staff. The score is written in a system with multiple staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a piano part (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings like *mp*, *mf*, *p*, and *div.*. The score is written in a system with multiple staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a piano part (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings like *mp*, *mf*, *p*, and *div.*. The score is written in a system with multiple staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a piano part (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings like *mp*, *mf*, *p*, and *div.*.

p-ti

Handwritten musical score for a symphony, page 8. The score is written on multiple staves, including staves for strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, dynamic markings (e.g., *p*, *f*, *mf*, *ff*), and articulation marks. A large arrow points from the left side of the page towards the right, indicating a section change or a specific musical direction. The score is written in a style that suggests it is a working draft or a composer's sketch.

Key elements visible in the score include:

- Staves for various instruments, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion (labeled "Timp" and "p-tti").
- Dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *ff* (fortissimo).
- Articulation marks: slurs, accents, and other performance indicators.
- A large arrow pointing from the left side of the page towards the right, indicating a section change or a specific musical direction.

Handwritten musical score on page 9, featuring multiple staves with complex notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte). The score includes various musical symbols such as clefs, time signatures, and articulation marks. The notation is dense and appears to be a working draft or sketch.