

貝多芬。命運和創作

天同出版社 印行

貝多芬的命運和創作

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF BEETHOVEN

John N. Burk 原著

梁 友 梅 編譯



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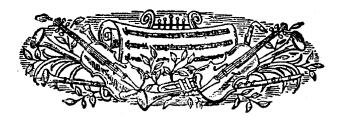
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Wt25/27



一八一四年的貝多芬 (粉筆畫肖像)

Letronne作



一八一七年的貝多芬 粉筆肖傳畫 Kloeber作

Colomos Montong om Gangili

貝多芬給他「不朽的愛人」之書信 (該信的第二段)





一八二〇年的月多芬 (鉛筆速寫肖像)

Boehm 作

貝多芬年表

CALENDAR OF BEETHOEVN'S LIFE

(1770 - 1827)

1770-Ludwig van Beethoven born at Bonn (Dec. 16), son of Johann van Beethoven, a musician with a passion for drink. (Year of Tartini's death.)

十二月十六日日生於德國波昂,父親是嗜酒的音樂家。

1775-At five, he is taught by his father.

五歲開始學彈鋼琴。

1777-He enters school.

入學讀書。

1778-Plays at a concert for the first time. Has a few organ lessons from Van den Eeden.

學習風琴並第一次登台演奏。

- 1779-Has clavier lessons with the tenor, Pfeiffer. 學習大鐮琴。
- 1781-Leaves school at 11; studies music with C. G. Neefe, organ with Father Willibald Koch and Zeese and violin with Rovantioi.

十一歲離校,個別從師學習樂理、風琴、提琴等。

- 1782-Substitutes for Neefe as organist at Electoral Chapel (Year of J. C. Bach's death and of Field's birth.)
 出任貴族教堂風琴師。
- 1783-At 13 he is appointed cembalo player in the court or chestra and accompanist at the theatre, without salary. Variations on a March by Dressler published.

就任宮廷樂隊大鍵琴師,和歌劇院的伴奏。創作第一首樂曲,時年十三。

- 1784-New Elector, Max Franz, appoints Beethoven second court organist with a salary. (W. F. Bach dies; Spohr born.) 受任爲正式宮廷風琴師,並獲薪俸。
- 1785-Beethoven studies violin with F. A. Ries. He composes

a piano trio in E Flat Major (Galuppi dies.) 又習小提琴。作成鋼琴三重奏一首。

1787-At 16. Beethoven visits vienna and meets Mozart, then 31, He returns to Bonn, where his mother dies. (Gluck dies at 73.)

年十六,去維也納訪莫札特。母死,回波昂。

1788-Beethoven plays viola in the court orchestra. Friendship with Count waldstein and the Breuning family. (C. P. E. Bach dies,)

任宮廷樂隊中提琴手。結識華爾特斯坦公爵,和布魯林夫人一家,影響 一生。

1790-Haydn stops at Bonn on his way to London. 海登去倫敦中途停留波昻。

1791-Vists to Mergentheim and Aschaffenburg. Ritterballet composed for Waldstein. (Mozart dies at 35; Meyerbeer born.)

寫第一首管絃樂曲,題贈華爾特斯坦公爵。

1792-Havdn again vists Bonn and commends a cantata by Beethoven, now 22. Beethoven is sent to vienna by the Elector and studies under Haydn. Beethoven's father dies. (Rossini Born).

海登再度途經波昂, 貝多芬趨訪聆教。並去維也納隨海登習作曲, 時年 二二歲。

1793-Haydn leaves for London. Beethoven continues his studies With Schenck. He meets Baron von Swieten and Prince Lichnowsky.

海登去倫敦, 貝多芬轉向許乃克學習。

- 1794-Beethoven begins study with Albrechtsberger and quartet writing with Aloys Forster; also the setting of Italian words under Salieri. He decides to remain in Vienna. 具多芬決定留居維也納,便於從師作更多的學習。
- 1795-Beethoven quits Albrechtsberger. He plays B Flat Major Piano Concerto in his first public appearance in vienna. Adelaide among his compositions. His opus 1, three piano

trios, published.

在維也納第一次公開演奏自已作品(降B大調鋼琴協奏曲)。

1796-Visits Prague and Berlin.

訪問布拉格和柏林。

1797-His early publications attract attention. He gives lessons.

(Schubert and Donizetti born.)

他的作品受到樂增重視。

1798-He discovers he is getting deaf. 他感到聽覺失靈。

1800-Beethoven gives a concert (April 2) at which his First Symphony and the Septet (OP. 20) are performed. He defeats Steibelt in an improvisation contest. Czerny studies with him. Prometheus ballet among his compositions. (Piccinni dies.)

演出第一交響樂和七重奏 (第廿號作品)。

1801-Prometheus ballet produced at the Burg Theatre. Beethoven, now 31, notes increasing symptoms of deafnees. He is in love with Giulietta Guicciardi. (Cimarosa dies; Lanner born.)

公演芭蕾舞樂「普羅米修士」,時年三十一歲,與吉利他相戀。

1802-Beethoven writes the "Heiligenstadt Testament." At Heiligenstadt he begins Second Symphony.

受耳聲和失戀的刺激,在海林根城立下了遺書,但又開始第二交響樂的

受耳聲和失戀的刺激,在海林根城立下了遺書,但又開始第二交響樂的創作。

1803-Oratorio, Christus am Oelberge sung; "Kreutzer" Sonata Performed by Beethoven and Bridgetower. Beethoven in Baden and Dobling. Meets Vogler and weber. (Berlioz, Glinka and Lortzin born.)

演出神劇橄欖山的基督等名曲。這年會晤韋卜爾,佛克勒。

1804-Beethoven, now 34, smudges out dedication to Napoleon on the score of the "Eroica." (Johann Strauss Sr. born.)

貝多芬時年批四歲,塗去原獻給拿破崙的第三交響樂題字,改爲「英雄」 這行字。 1805-Beethoven meets Cherubini. First performance of Fidelio (Nov. 20.) After three performances the opera is withdrawn for revision. The Appassionata composed. (Boccherini dies.)

歌劇斐但麗奧首次公演,那年並作成「熱情」奏鳴曲。

1806-Revised, Fidelio is again given (March 20.) Clement gives first performance of the violin concerto (Dec. 23.) 要但歷奧經改寫後重新上演。克雷孟地演奏他的D大調小提琴協奏曲。

1807-Fourth Symphony performed. Coriolanus Overture performed.

公演第四交響樂及克里奧蘭序曲。

- 1808-Beethoven finishes his Fifth and Sixth Symphonies, 完成第四、第五兩首交響樂。
- 1809-The Princes kinsky, Lobkowitz and Archduke Rudolph become Beethovon's patrons. The French oocupy Vienna. (Haydn and Albrechtsberger die; Mendelssohn born.) 王子金斯基,勞勃高維茲和魯道而夫大公爵爲貝多芬的聯合支持人。這年法軍佔領維也納。
- 1810-At 40, Beethoven's deafness separates him from his fellows. He meets Bettina von Arnim. (Chopin and Schumann born.)

四十歲,耳聾加劇,因與友人漸疏遠。

1811-Beethoven meets Malzel, inventor of the metronome. (liszt born.)

貝多芬結識節拍機的發明人謬才兒。

1812-Beethoven goes to Teplitz. He meets Goethe, now 43, and falls in love with the singer Amalie Sebald. He finishes Seventh and Eight Symphonies.

會晤詩人哥德。與歌唱家阿美里發生戀情。

1813-Again at Baden. His Seventh Symphony and "The Battle of vittoria" are performed in vienna. (Wagner and Verdiborn).

第七交響樂和「維多利亞戰役」在維也納上演。

1814-Fidelio again revised and performed. With the Fidelio

overture. (Vogler dies.)

歌劇斐但麗奧再度修正上演。

1815-Beethoven's brother, Karl dies, and he takes charge of his nephew. (Franz born.)

他的弟弟去世,由他領養遺下的姪子卡爾。

1816-Litigation with his brothor's widow over the custody of his nephew.

和寡婦嫂嫂打官司,爲了監護姪兒之爭。

1817- Litigation continues. Beethoven has begun his Ninth("CHoral" Symphony.

訴訟尚未結束,貝多芬開始寫第九交響樂。

1818-Missa Solemnis Begun.

開始寫作莊嚴的彌撒曲。

1820-Beethoven at 50, wins his lawsuit and regains possession of his nephew.

貝多芬已年五十,訴訟得勝,爲姪兒的監護人。

- 1822-Beethoven meets Rossini. (Franck born.) 貝多芬晤見羅西尼。
- 1823-He accepts Grillparzer's libretto for an opera, Melusine, never written. Ninth Symphony finished at Baden. 完成第九交響樂。
- 1824- Symphony No. 9 and part of the Missa. Solemnis performed. (Bruckner and Smetana born.) 第九交響樂與部份"莊嚴彌撒"公演。
- 1826-String Quartet in B Flat Major (Opus 130) Performed with Grosse Fuge, afterward published separately, as finale. Beethoven's nephew attempts suicide and is taken by Beethoven to his brother Johann at Gneixendorf, Quartet in F Major (opus 135) composed there. Beethoven catches cold in returning to Vienna and complication of aliments develops. (Weber dies.)

降B大調絃樂四重奏上演,最後一首四重奏完成。姪子卡爾自殺,貝多芬無可奈何,將之送交哥哥約翰貝多芬。但在途中着凉染病,身體漸感不支。

1827-Bedridden, Beethoven receives 100 from the London Philharmonic Society and considers writing a tenth symphony for this organization. Schubert visits him. Beethoven dies on March 26. He is buried on March 29 in Wahring Cemetery after a public funeral that attracts thousands. (The body now is in the Central Friedhof beside those of other celebrated composers).

偷敦愛樂協會,致贈一百磅請貝多芬譜寫第十交響樂,未及完成,竟於 三月廿六日病逝。廿九日舉行葬禮,維也納至城轟動,一輩音樂大師與 世長辭。但他的音樂却永遠地活在人們的心上!

最後的手跡

(维也納市立文獻保管處藏)

John Math King Toll releins

John John Box Boxy fills

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from John John Lufur Clare

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貝多芬寫此遺書時,神志已不充分清楚。其內容說:「我的任 兒卡爾,為我唯一的繼承人:我的財產應依据遺獨歸與他」。

(卷 上)

月多芬的一生事蹟

THE LIFE OF BEETHOVEN

olisary atom Beethoven

貝多芬的名跡。



月多芬的誕生地 (波昂 Bonn)

金銀

EI.Sb/t CBbs1 148375

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