

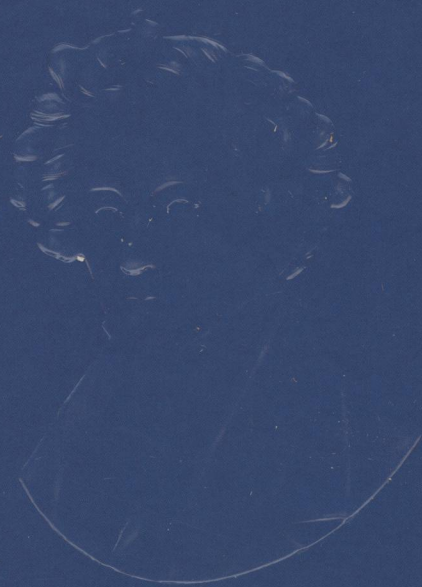
钢琴精品曲库

门德尔松

THE ESSENTIAL COLLECTION MENDELSSOHN GOLD

汇集传世巨作 展现大师风采

黄金版



汕头大学出版社

❧ 钢琴精品曲库 ❧

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费利克斯·门德尔松

Felix Mendelssohn

门德尔松，1809年出生于德国汉堡一个富有的犹太家庭。在他幼年时，他们举家搬迁到了柏林。在一个拥有浓厚文化和充满智慧的家庭氛围中，门德尔松幸运地慢慢长大。当时有很多作家和思想家在他家聚会，他的音乐才华也因此很快地得到了发掘和培养。在很年轻的时候，门德尔松就已经拥有钢琴家、指挥家和作曲家的头衔了。他的作品扎根于古典音乐的优雅和有序，但同时又包含了浪漫主义注重情感表达和对思想及故事深入描述的特征。他写过的所有音乐体裁中，管弦乐因其丰富的创造力和令人印象深刻的编曲而最受瞩目。

门德尔松在其一生中四处游历，得到过很多著名作曲家的指导。他在十几岁的时候就已经写下了十三首弦乐交响曲。1825年，也就是他十七岁的时候，便写下了他的名作《弦乐八重奏》(*Octet for Strings*)。该作品旋律优美，令人振奋，被誉为室内音乐的代表作。本曲集收录了这部乐曲的第一乐章开篇部分，并作了一点适当的改编。

一年之后门德尔松又写下了他著名的序曲《仲夏夜之梦》(*A Midsummer Night's Dream*)。在1843年他围绕这个序曲的音乐主题创作了十三首为戏剧配乐的插曲。其中有两段插曲被收录于本曲集中，包括家喻户晓的《婚礼进行曲》(*Wedding March*)。

门德尔松的老师卡尔·弗里德里希·策尔特是柏林合唱协会的指挥，他向门德尔松介绍了J. S. 巴赫的一些被大多数人遗忘了的作品。在1829年，策尔特让门德尔松指挥《马太受难曲》(*Matthew Passion*)的演出，这标志着巴赫音乐复兴的开始。之后在同一年里，门德尔松初次造访了英格兰和苏格兰。在他的便条和草稿中记录着他对当地的印象，后来在意大利他也用同样的方法把他的感受记录了下来。

这些旅行为他一些最著名的作品提供了灵感。这些著名作品包括《苏格兰交响曲》(*Scottish Symphony*, 1842年)和《芬格尔山洞序曲（赫布里底群岛）》(*Hebrides*, 1830)，这两首作品都包含有对大海和风暴的描绘。在《意大利交响曲》(*Italian Symphony*)中，他尝试把意大利人的热情和城市的活力概括于大胆而充满活力的第一乐章，而第二乐章则是一首捷克的朝圣者之歌。这些作品的乐章都收录于本曲集，并作了适当的改编。

在1833年，门德尔松成为杜塞尔多夫的城市音乐总监。在杜塞尔多夫他开始了亨德尔音乐的复兴。亨德尔的作曲风格对门德尔松的影响体现在他的清唱剧《圣保罗》(*St. Paul*, 1836年)和《以利亚》(*Elijah*)中。《以利亚》是为1846年的伯明翰音乐节所写的，在此次音乐节上门德尔松凭借这首乐曲取得了巨大的成功，本书收录了这首不朽的清唱剧中的两个乐章。另外我们也收录改编了《听我祷告》(*Hear My Prayer*)。这是一首由唱诗班演唱或女高音独唱的赞美诗，当中包含了著名的乐曲《噢，鸽子的双翼》(*O for the wings of a dove*)。

1835年，他担任莱比锡格万特豪斯管弦乐团的指挥，名声大振。他的作品也在当地得到赞赏和重视。这时他提高了自我标准，继续发扬巴赫和亨德尔的作品，同时也提携一些新的作曲家，当然，有时也指挥一些他自己的作品。之后他继续游历英格兰，总共旅行了十次。在英格兰他是极受欢迎的指挥家，备受合唱协会的爱戴，并得到了维多利亚女王及阿尔伯特王子的赏识。

1843年，门德尔松创立莱比锡音乐学院，至今这所学院仍然是首屈一指的音乐学习中心。1844年，他为格万特豪斯管弦乐团的领导人写下了第一首伟大的浪漫主义小提琴协奏曲。这里我们收录了此曲的第二乐章，一首像诗歌一样感人的行板。

门德尔松不仅是闻名遐迩的指挥家，还是一位钢琴大师。他写的一些钢琴曲，比如《B大调钢琴奏鸣曲》(*Sonata in B major*)的第一乐章，《g小调第一钢琴协奏曲》(*Piano Concerto in G minor*)的第二乐章，还有《无词歌》(*Songs Without Words*)中精选的一些抒情的短句都被收录于此。当中某些乐曲虽然过于感伤，但是多数还是经历了时间的考验而成为浪漫主义小品的杰出代表。门德尔松的作品中有少量是为管风琴而写的。他写的管风琴独奏曲后来经过归类编排在一起组成了奏鸣曲。本曲集收录了其中两个范例。

在十九世纪四十年代中期之前，门德尔松就达到了他人生的巅峰，享誉整个欧洲，仕途得意，婚姻美满。尽管他可能已经失去年轻时清新开阔的创作风格，但是他后来的许多作品，例如《小提琴协奏曲》(*Violin Concerto*)和《以利亚》(*Elijah*)，都得到了高度的评价。1847年春天在他最后一次英格兰之旅的回程中，门德尔松收到他挚爱的姐姐范妮死去的消息。伤心欲绝的他用f小调上灰暗的曲调写下了一部弦乐四重奏，之后就一病不起，最后于同年十一月逝世。

凯特·布拉德利
2004年4月

芬格尔山洞序曲

(赫布里底群岛)

Fingal's Cave Overture 'Hebrides'

费利克斯·门德尔松 (Composed by Felix Mendelssohn)

昆廷·托马斯改编 (Arranged by Quentin Thomas)

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Allegro moderato

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (p) marking and a key signature of two sharps (D major). The second system includes a measure with a key signature change to one sharp (F# major). The third system starts at measure 10. The fourth system starts at measure 14 and includes dynamic markings: *f dim.*, *sf*, and *p*.

18

f *sf cresc.* *ff* *sf dim.* *pp*

22

sf *p* *pp*

26

p *sf* *p*

30

sf *sf* *p*

34

mf cresc.

38

ff *pp* *p*

42

ff *p*

47

mf *pp*

52

sf. *pp* *sf*

57

p *p*

62

p

Measures 62-66: Treble and bass staves in D major. Treble staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. Bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamic *p* is marked at the start.

67

dim. *pp*

Measures 67-70: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a sustained low note in measure 67, then moves to a half note in measure 68, and a whole note in measure 69. Dynamic *dim.* is marked in measure 68, and *pp* in measure 69.

71

cresc. *f*

Measures 71-75: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamic *cresc.* is marked in measure 71, and *f* in measure 75.

76

ff

Measures 76-79: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamic *ff* is marked in measure 76.

80

con fuoco

Measures 80-83: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamic *con fuoco* is marked in measure 80.

84

ff

88

f *sf*

92

ff

96

p *ff*

100

p *ff* *pp*

(《无词歌》第二集 Op.30 No.3)

费利克斯·门德尔松 (Composed by Felix Mendelssohn)

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Adagio non troppo

Adagio non troppo

mp

p

mf

R.H.

1 2 4

1

5

5

A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a quarter note B4. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and then a quarter note B2. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble staff (G4, A4, B4) and a final note in the bass staff (G2).

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is in common time (C). The score consists of two systems. The first system has two measures, and the second system has two measures. The voice part is written in a soprano clef, and the piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The piano part includes dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The melody is simple and catchy, with a repeating pattern in the piano accompaniment.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a two-staff format. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are marked with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a prominent crescendo marking. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment using chords and single notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the piece concludes with a final chord in the treble staff.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves in G major (three sharps). The treble staff features a melody with a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of musical notation. The tempo changes from *rit.* (ritardando) to *a tempo*. The treble staff continues the melody, while the bass staff has a more active line. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the middle of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking, followed by a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The tempo changes to *rit.* (ritardando). The treble staff features a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) section marked *tranquillo*. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic support.

Fifth system of musical notation. The tempo changes to *a tempo*. The treble staff has a melodic line with a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. The bass staff includes a section labeled *R.H.* (Right Hand) and a final measure with a *pp* dynamic. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 4, 5) are indicated for both hands.

他看顾以色列

(选自《以利亚》)

He, Watching Over Israel (from Elijah)

费利克斯·门德尔松 (Composed by Felix Mendelssohn)

昆廷·托马斯改编 (Arranged by Quentin Thomas)

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Allegro moderato ♩ = 126

p sempre legato

4

7

10

13

cresc.

cresc. *dim.*

16

Measures 16-18 of a musical score in G major. The treble clef part features a continuous eighth-note melody. The bass clef part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of measure 16.

19

Measures 19-21 of the musical score. The melody continues with eighth notes, and the bass part includes some chords. A forte (*sf*) dynamic marking is placed above the treble staff in measure 20.

22

Measures 22-24 of the musical score. The treble staff shows a melodic line with some slurs, and the bass staff has chords. Forte (*sf*) dynamic markings are present in measures 22 and 24.

25

Measures 25-27 of the musical score. The treble staff continues the eighth-note melody, while the bass staff features chords and some slurs.

28

Measures 28-30 of the musical score. The treble staff has a melodic line, and the bass staff includes a long slur across measures 28 and 29. The instruction *sempre cresc.* is written in the bass staff. A forte (*sf*) dynamic marking is present in measure 30.

31

Measures 31-33 of the musical score. The treble staff continues the eighth-note melody, and the bass staff has chords. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in measure 31.

34

sf *sf*

37

f *sf* *f*

41

dim. *p*

45

48

51

f *dim.*

54

58

62

66

70

75