



BEETHOVEN

贝多芬 第三钢琴协奏曲

C小调 作品 37

(两架钢琴谱)

Piano Concerto no.3
in C minor Op.37

URTEXT
(原始版)



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编者：汉斯-维尔纳·库滕

钢琴谱和指法：汉斯-卡恩

翻译：陆 泓



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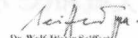
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Dr. Wolf-Dieter Seiffert



Geschäftsführer
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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.亨乐出版社出版),可惜目前小提琴家用施氏华彩段的不多,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

这部贝多芬钢琴协奏曲,已在新版《贝多芬全集》中以总谱形式出版,G. 享乐出版社亦出版了研究版。这本两架钢琴演奏版的出版,一定会引起人们更广泛的关注和研究。本谱中乐队伴奏的钢琴缩编本,依据的是新版《贝多芬全集》之第三部第三卷的钢琴协奏曲集二,它经汉斯-维尔纳·库滕编辑,亦由享乐出版社出版。关于此乐谱文本内容、原始资料 and 作品创作、早期演出及出版历史的更多详细信息,可参见该全集相应卷本的前言和评论部分。第一乐章长篇幅的华彩乐段由贝多芬本人谱写,并且收入约瑟夫·施密特-格尔科(Joseph Schmidt-Görg)编辑的、上述新版《贝多芬全集》的第七部第七卷“钢琴协奏曲的华彩乐段”。不过,这个版本的华彩乐段系由编者按照贝多芬的手稿本审订(原件藏于巴黎国家图书馆,编号 Ms. 26)。关于此曲乐谱文本内容、原始资料 and 作品创作、早期演出及出版历史的更多详细信息,可参见该全集相应卷本的前言和评论部分。下面将就涉及这部钢琴协奏曲作品 37 号的最重要的一些问题,作些介绍。另外请注意载于本前言之后有关编辑方针的“编辑说明”,这部作品的独奏部分便是依此编辑方针而编就。

1796 年的 5 至 6 月,贝多芬在一次巡回演出时,在柏林记下了创作这部《c 小调钢琴协奏曲》的最初构想,不过它只是份断断续续的初稿。一部完整的草稿,很可能于 1799/1800 年写在一本没有流存下来的草稿本上,这使我们有理由推测,贝多芬曾打算在他 1800 年 4 月 2 日首次举行个人演奏会上,演奏这部作品。他标在用来抄写总谱的纸张上的日期,也符合这一看法。不过,在这次演奏会上他并没有演奏这部作品。原因是这部作品当时尚未完成,所以贝多芬用《C 大调协奏曲》(作品 15 号)取代了它。由于这部作品的第一稿显得不再适合这样的演出场合,所以贝多芬放弃了它,并重新写出一份全新的手稿。

一份自 1977 年起重新可供阅读的总谱手稿 Aut. 14 (藏于柏林德国国家图书馆),是唯一一份流传下来的作品 37 号的贝多芬手稿。在这部手稿上,可以通过贝多芬用明显不同的三种墨水所做的标记,清楚地分辨出这部作品的创作过程。经过对第二乐章的修改并初次写出第三乐章后,贝多芬根据记录于 Aut. 14 中完整写就的这部作品的第一版,于 1803 年 4 月 5 日作了首次演出。贝多芬在这份上演的手稿上题写了“1803 协奏曲”的标题。这时这部作品的独奏部分尽管已经是连续的,并从结构来看已接近最终完成,但双手的部分还有很多没写出来。这是因为,当时贝多芬演奏这部分时,采用了大量的即兴弹奏,所以并没有记下来。将独奏部分最终确定下来的必要性,使得贝多芬在 Aut. 14 上用第三种墨水对所有乐章进行了重新校订,与此同时,还将音域范围从原先只到 g^3 扩展到 c^4 。这份校订稿具备了完整的手写初稿的品质。在它产生的同时,贝多芬还写出了一份独奏单行本。这个独奏单行本,是为费迪南德·里思(Ferdinand Ries)于 1804 年 7 月 19 日举行的演奏会而写的。

在费迪南德·里思的演奏会后不久,这份钢琴独奏部分便和乐队部分合在一起,作为本协奏曲初版的底本交给了艺术与工业出版社(Bureau des Arts et d'Industrie)。初版于 1804 年 11 月在维也纳问世。因为所有的底本都遗失了,所以,必须通过对这部作品手稿的最后版本和并不总是可靠的初版相互对照推断,才能确立钢琴部分内容的是否可信。与此相反,总谱手稿和初版,则是完全一致的。

初版的独奏单行本,包含了旋律线条和未标明固定低音进行的低音部分的合奏缩写片段。这样看来,它具备了以下两项功能:独奏者或指挥者可视之为弹奏及指挥指南,同时也可依此将它用于音乐厅之外,比如家庭演奏会。谱中钢琴和乐队之间清晰的分界表明,延续的记谱并不意味着独奏者需要在乐队经过句时跟着乐队演奏。

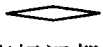
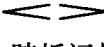
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这里的音乐注释和通常的修订版一样,是根据所有能搜集到的真实可信的原始资料,经仔细对照严密斟酌编辑而成的。为了尽可能地表达贝多芬的原意,一些具有他本人个性的标记被保留了下来。尤其是以此来表明特指的弹奏法的话,如以横杠和纵杆标写音组,去除斜线用法。同样的,他的两个声部写在同一谱号的记谱法以及左右手的音组分布通常都保留下来,在 8---(高八度记号)结束处省略了 *loco* (位置) 标记。那些在原版谱里系统地标明的 *solo* (独奏) 和 *tutti* (合奏),因为它们可以从两架钢琴谱中清晰地区分出来,所以去除不再重复。

出版者的补充均以括号标出。贝多芬在独奏谱中写的指法以斜体字标出,为与其区分,现代的指法以普通字体标出。三连音经过句中带附点的三连音休止符被取消。当时的一个音以其小节线后的附点延长

该音时值的记谱法被现代的记谱法取代(用  取代 )。而贝多芬在对位句中标的连线被照样保留,尤其是两个音之间用来延长时值的连线,比如它写成  而不是 。临时记号按现代的写法处理,它们适用于标有临时记号的同一小节,临时的还原记号也同样如此。

由编者补充的临时记号以小写标在该音之前。对于现在不常用的省略记号均详细写出它们的弹奏法。短倚音在贝多芬早期时常以  标记,它占其后主音的极短的时值。在倚音和主音之间没有连线。颤音和回音以现在的记法标出。对于速度、力度和表情记号也同样用现代记法。贝多芬式的省略记号如 *crs.*, *cres* 或 *for* 都标为 *cresc.* 及 *f*。

渐强——渐弱记号  被标为现在的 ,同时,如果看不出贝多芬有什么特别要强调的话,对一些不相符的力度标记都作了统一规范。踏板记号  作了保留,贝多芬常用的以  来表示放开踏板的记号以 * 标写。省略了长连线。

在手稿和初版中表示断奏的短横线和点,原有多种标法并且前后不统一,为使这个悬而未决的问题不再为后来者带来困扰,断奏记号基本以点来表示,而如果贝多芬显然写的是短横线,那么以楔形记号标在音符上,以示区别。

1988 年秋于波恩

汉斯-维尔纳·库滕

Preface

Beethoven's piano concertos have been published in score as part of the new Beethoven Gesamtausgabe. This practical edition for two pianos is intended to make these works available for study purposes to a wider public. The piano reduction of the orchestral accompaniment is based on the Beethoven Gesamtausgabe, Ser. III, Vol. 2 (*Klavierkonzerte I*), edited by Hans-Werner Kùthen and likewise published by G. Henle Verlag. The solo piano part has also been taken from this volume. The long cadenza in the first movement was written by Beethoven himself, and has been extracted from Ser. VII, Vol. 7, of the Gesamtausgabe (*Kadenzen zu Klavierkonzerten*, edited by J. Schmidt-Görg). For this edition, however, the cadenza has been revised by the present author on the basis of the autograph (Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Ms. 26). Detailed notes on the sources and the edition of the solo piano part can be found in the Preface and the Critical Commentary of the Gesamtausgabe. The most important matters relating to the present concerto, op. 37, are discussed below.

Beethoven wrote down the initial idea of his c-minor concerto while on tour of Berlin during May or June of 1796, but without elaborating it further at that time. Related sketches were probably contained in a lost sketchbook from 1799/1800. This gives us some reason to conclude that Beethoven wished to perform the work as early as his first benefit concert on 2 April 1800, as is further substantiated by the date of the paper he used to write down his score. As it happened, the c-minor concerto was not performed at this event. Being unfinished, it had to be replaced by the C-major concerto, op. 15, whose first version, however, no longer seemed adequate to the occasion and was therefore rejected and thoroughly revised in a fresh autograph.

The only surviving holograph of op. 37 is the autograph score in the

Deutsche Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin (Aut. 14). This manuscript, which is again accessible since 1977, is written in three clearly distinguishable inks, thereby revealing three stages in its composition. The first complete notation in Aut. 14 was gained for the première performance on 5 April 1803, following a revision of the second movement and the initial writing down of the third. Beethoven gave this stage of the autograph the title "Concerto 1803". The solo part, though continuous and virtually definitive in its structure, was far from being written out for both hands. Since Beethoven improvised much of this part, it has not been handed down verbatim. As the solo part had to be given a final form, Aut. 14 was again revised in all movements using a third ink, with the original range being extended from g^3 to c^4 . This revision has the character of an additional sketch stage within the autograph. It was made at the same time that Beethoven prepared a separate volume of the solo part for a performance of the concerto by Ferdinand Ries on 19 July 1804.

Shortly after Ries's performance, the separate piano part, together with the orchestral material, was used as an engraver's copy for the original edition (OE) issued by the Bureau des Arts et d'Industrie. It appeared in Vienna in November of 1804. All of the engraver's copies have been lost, so that an authentic reading of the piano part has to be reconstructed by interpolating the ultimate version of the autograph and the sometimes unreliable text of OE. In the orchestral parts, however, the autograph score and OE are completely identical.

The engraved solo piano part of OE contains the melody line and unfigured bass part as a shorthand rendition of the tutti sections. In this way, it served a dual function as a guide and conductor's part for the soloist and as a basis for domestic performance. The clear distinction between Solo and Tutti shows that this continuous notation does not imply that the piano should play along in the tutti passages.

Notes on the edition

The musical text has been obtained by collating and evaluating all available authentic sources in the manner customary for scholarly-critical editions. To do maximum justice to Beethoven's intentions, we have retained several of his characteristic notational idiosyncrasies in the solo part, especially in the cadenzas. Thus, notes grouped by beams and flags (provided the beams are not diagonal) have been retained in their original form wherever this indicates a special articulation. Similarly, we have generally adopted Beethoven's manner of notating two-part counterpoint on a single staff as well as his distribution of the musical text between the two hands. The term *loco* after δ has been discarded. The sources systematically distinguish between *Solo* and *Tutti*. We have omitted these terms from our performing edition as a clear distinction between the two is apparent in each of the two piano parts.

Editorial additions are enclosed in parentheses. Dotted rests in triple rhythms have been written out. Notes prolonged by a dot after the bar line are written out in modern notation (i. e.  instead of ). Conversely, we have retained Beethoven's ties in contrapuntal passages even where the tied durations could be expressed by a dot, e. g.  rather than . Accidentals follow modern-day precepts and apply only to the bar in which they occur. The same applies to cautionary accidentals. Accidentals supplied by the editor appear in small type in front of the note concerned. Shorthand abbreviations no longer in use today have been written out. In Beethoven's early period, short appoggiaturas were consistently notated as sixteenth notes () while long appoggiaturas used the next shortest value to the principal note. There is no slur between the appoggiatura and the principal note. Trills and turns appear in their present-day form, as do all indications of tempo, dynamics and agogics. Thus, Beethoven's abbreviations *cres.*, *cres:* and *for* are consistently rendered as *cresc.* and *f.*

The swell sign  has been

broken down into $\langle \rangle$. Conflicting dynamics have been standardized only where there is no detectable intention on the composer's part. The pedal mark Ped has been retained, but its cancellation is indicated by * instead of Beethoven's customary $\bigcirc$. Group slurs have been deleted. Strokes and dots intended

to shorten the attack of a note appear variously and inconsistently in the autograph sources, copyists' manuscripts and original editions. To avoid adding still further complications to an already insoluble problem, we have generally rendered them with dots in accordance with modern usage. However, where

Beethoven clearly used strokes we have reproduced them as wedges above the note (martellato) in order to distinguish them from staccato.

Bonn, autumn 1988
Hans-Werner Küthen

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第三钢琴协奏曲

出版于 1804 年

Allegro con brio

Opus 37

Piano I
(Solo)

Piano II
(Orchestra)

The musical score is written for Piano I (Solo) and Piano II (Orchestra). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro con brio'. The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows measures 1 through 6. The second system starts at measure 7 and continues the orchestral part. The third system starts at measure 13 and includes a trill in the piano part. Dynamics include *p*, *sf*, and *ff*.

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19

Measures 19-25 of a musical score in B-flat major. The score is written for piano. Measures 19-21 show the right hand with chords and the left hand with a simple bass line. Measure 22 features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measures 23-25 show a dense texture with many chords in the right hand and a complex bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

26

Measures 26-28 of a musical score in B-flat major. The score is written for piano. Measures 26-27 show the right hand with a melodic line and the left hand with a complex bass line. Measure 28 features a melodic line in the right hand and a complex bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando).

29

Measures 29-31 of a musical score in B-flat major. The score is written for piano. Measures 29-30 show the right hand with chords and the left hand with a complex bass line. Measure 31 features a melodic line in the right hand and a complex bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando).

32

Measures 32-34 of a musical score. The top system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with whole rests. The bottom system also has two staves. The upper staff contains chords and single notes, while the lower staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. A fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of measure 32.

35

Measures 35-38 of a musical score. The top system consists of two staves with whole rests. The bottom system has two staves. The upper staff contains chords and single notes, while the lower staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. A fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of measure 35, and it is repeated in measures 36, 37, and 38.

39

Measures 39-43 of a musical score. The top system consists of two staves with whole rests. The bottom system has two staves. The upper staff contains chords and single notes, while the lower staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. A fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of measure 39, and it is repeated in measures 40, 41, 42, and 43.

44

Measures 44-46 of a musical score in B-flat major. The score is written for piano with grand staves. Measures 44 and 45 are empty staves. Measure 46 contains a complex texture: the right hand has a rapid eighth-note arpeggiated figure starting on G4, with a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic marking; the left hand has a slower eighth-note arpeggiated figure starting on B-flat3, also with a *sf* marking. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 46.

47

A

Measures 47-50 of a musical score in B-flat major. Measures 47 and 48 are empty staves. Measure 49 contains a complex texture: the right hand has a rapid eighth-note arpeggiated figure starting on G4, with a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic marking; the left hand has a slower eighth-note arpeggiated figure starting on B-flat3, also with a *sf* marking. Measure 50 contains a complex texture: the right hand has a rapid eighth-note arpeggiated figure starting on G4, with a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic marking; the left hand has a slower eighth-note arpeggiated figure starting on B-flat3, also with a *sf* marking. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 50.

51

Measures 51-54 of a musical score in B-flat major. Measures 51 and 52 are empty staves. Measure 53 contains a complex texture: the right hand has a rapid eighth-note arpeggiated figure starting on G4, with a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic marking; the left hand has a slower eighth-note arpeggiated figure starting on B-flat3, also with a *sf* marking. Measure 54 contains a complex texture: the right hand has a rapid eighth-note arpeggiated figure starting on G4, with a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic marking; the left hand has a slower eighth-note arpeggiated figure starting on B-flat3, also with a *sf* marking. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 54.

58

Measures 58-60 of a musical score. The top system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with whole rests. The bottom system also has two staves. The right-hand staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords and melodic fragments, including a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note E4. The left-hand staff (bass clef) contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. A *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking is present in measure 59.

61

Measures 61-65 of a musical score. The top system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with whole rests. The bottom system has two staves. The right-hand staff (treble clef) features chords and melodic lines, including a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note E4. The left-hand staff (bass clef) contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) in measures 61 and 62, and *sf* (sforzando) in measure 65.

67

Measures 67-70 of a musical score. The top system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with whole rests. The bottom system has two staves. The right-hand staff (treble clef) features chords and melodic lines, including a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note E4. The left-hand staff (bass clef) contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) in measure 67 and *p* (piano) in measure 69.

71

Measures 71-73 of a musical score. The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The melody in the treble staff is a series of eighth notes, starting on G4 and ascending to D5. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The dynamic marking *cresc.* (crescendo) is present in measure 71, and *f* (forte) is present in measure 73.

74

Measures 74-75 of a musical score. The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The melody in the treble staff is a series of eighth notes, starting on G4 and ascending to D5. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The dynamic marking *fp* (fortissimo) is present in measure 74.

76

Measures 76-77 of a musical score. The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The melody in the treble staff is a series of eighth notes, starting on G4 and ascending to D5. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The dynamic marking *fp* (fortissimo) is present in measure 76.

78

Musical score for measures 78-80. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. Measures 78 and 79 are empty staves. Measure 80 features a piano introduction with a bass line of eighth-note chords and a treble line of quarter notes. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*.

81

Musical score for measures 81-83. Measures 81 and 82 are empty staves. Measure 83 features a piano introduction with a bass line of eighth-note chords and a treble line of quarter notes. Dynamics include *sf* and *ff*.

84

Musical score for measures 84-87. Measures 84-87 feature a piano introduction with a bass line of eighth-note chords and a treble line of quarter notes. Dynamics include *p con espress.*