

Giacomo
PUCCINI

Capriccio sinfonico
SC 55

Ottavino, 2 Flauti, 2 Oboi, 2 Clarinetti
2 Fagotti, 4 Corni, 2 Cornette, 2 Trombe
3 Tromboni, Oficleide, Percussione, Arpa
2 Violini, Viola, Violoncello e Contrabbasso

herausgegeben von / a cura di / edited by
Dieter Schickling

Aufführungsmaterial zu / Materiale per l'esecuzione de / Performance material to:
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Carus 16.205

Vorwort

Das *Capriccio sinfonico* markiert als Pflichtkomposition zum Ende von Puccinis Studium am Mailänder Konservatorium im Sommer 1883 den Abschluss seiner musikalischen Ausbildung. Es ist das umfangreichste seiner Orchesterstücke und zugleich sein letztes. Er verabschiedete sich damit für immer von rein orchestraler Musik und widmete sich danach, von wenigen Gelegenheitsarbeiten abgesehen, nur noch der Oper. Dennoch spielt das *Capriccio sinfonico* in Puccinis Werk eine erhebliche Rolle, nicht nur als Motivquelle für seine folgenden Opern, sondern als seine erste umfangreichere Komposition, die bereits jenen ganz spezifischen «Puccini-Ton» realisiert, der Traditionen des italienischen Belcanto-Stils mit einer sich an Richard Wagner orientierenden Orchesterbehandlung und Motivarbeit zu verbinden sucht. Insofern bedeutet das *Capriccio sinfonico* einen großen Fortschritt gegenüber den zuvor entstandenen Werken für eine größere Besetzung, der die während der Konservatoriumszeit gewonnenen Erkenntnisse hörbar macht.

In Puccinis erhaltenen Briefen wird die Komposition zum ersten Mal am 20. Juni 1883 erwähnt, allerdings als schon kurz vor dem Abschluss stehend: «Ich arbeite heftig, um mein Stück zu beenden, das jetzt gut vorangekommen ist».¹ Wie «heftig» die Arbeit war, lässt sich an Hand der bemerkenswert zahlreich erhaltenen Skizzen und Kompositionsentwürfe² nachvollziehen, die häufig gleiche Stellen neu aufnehmen und in der endgültigen Partitur noch einmal erheblich verändert erscheinen.

Wie für solche Prüfungsarbeiten üblich, wurde das *Capriccio* in den öffentlichen Konzerten mit Werken der Konservatoriumsabsolventen gespielt. Zwei Orchesterproben und die Generalprobe fanden am 10., 12. und 13. Juli statt, die erste Aufführung am 14. und eine weitere am 16. Juli.³ Der Erfolg war bemerkenswert, und Franco Faccio, der Uraufführungsdirigent und als Chef des Scala-Orchesters einer der prominentesten Orchesterleiter Italiens, beabsichtigte die Aufnahme des Stücks in eines seiner nächsten Konzerte; er scheint es allerdings nur noch zweimal aufgeführt zu haben: am 6. Juli und am 26. Oktober 1884 in Turin.⁴ Davor schon war das *Capriccio* in einem Klavierauszug zu vier Händen vom Mailänder Verlag Lucca gedruckt worden (55.E.1), nach einem kleinen Lied die zweite veröffentlichte Komposition Puccinis überhaupt.⁵ Da das Werk jedoch keineswegs die große Aufmerksam-

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L'Introduzione e la musica sono tratte dal volume II.1 dell'*Edizione delle opere musicali* (Carus 56.002). Per l'Introduzione non abbreviata, i facsimili e il Commento critico vedi questo volume.

Foreword and music are taken of volume II.1 of the *Edizione delle opere musicali* (Carus 56.002). For the non abbreviated Foreword, the facsimiles and the Critical Report see this volume.

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The following performance material is available: volume II.1 of the *Edizione delle opere musicali* (clothbound, Carus 56.002), full score (paper cover, Carus 16.205), complete orchestra material (rental material).

¹ 1883.06.20.a in *Giacomo Puccini. Epistolario*, I, 1877–1896, a cura di Gabriella Biagi Ravenni e Dieter Schickling (Edizione Nazionale delle Opere di Giacomo Puccini), Olschki, Firenze 2015, S. 25.

² Insgesamt etwa 30 Seiten (55.A.2–A.10), aufbewahrt in der Bibliothek des Istituto musicale «Luigi Boccherini», Lucca (Signatur N.IV.17–19).

³ Siehe Claudio Sartori, *L'alunno Giacomo Puccini*, «Annuario del Conservatorio di musica „Giuseppe Verdi“ di Milano», 1963/64, S. 69 und 71, Anm. 10 – mit Kritikerziten.

⁴ Siehe Giorgio Magri, *Puccini e Torino*, Piazza, Torino 1983, S. 22–23.

⁵ Ein Neudruck dieser historischen Klavierfassung ist 2007 im Carus-Verlag erschienen (Carus 16.205/03).

keit fand, die Puccini sich wohl erhofft hatte,⁶ benutzte er einige Passagen, die er offenbar besonders gelungen fand, in seinen folgenden Opern: in den kurz danach komponierten *Le Villi* (Uraufführung 1884) und vor allem in *Edgar* (1889).⁷ Am bekanntesten wurde der Beginn des schnellen Mittelteils, der fast notengetreu wiedererscheint als instrumentaler Beginn von *La bohème* (1896).

Zu dieser Zeit, mehr als ein Jahrzehnt nach der Entstehung des *Capriccio sinfonico*, hatte Puccini mit *Manon Lescaut* (1893) bereits internationalen Ruhm als Opernkomponist errungen und erachtete die Beschäftigung mit anderen musikalischen Gattungen als überflüssig. Drei Jahre vorher hatte das noch ganz anders ausgesehen. Der Misserfolg des *Edgar*, die Stagnation der *Villi*-Aufführungen, die anfänglich kühle Aufnahme von *Manon Lescaut* – das alles ließ ihn daran zweifeln, ob er mit dem Schreiben von Opern dauerhaft seinen Lebensunterhalt verdienen könnte. Deshalb machte er sich im Frühjahr 1893 an die Überarbeitung früherer Stücke, wohl weil er sich damit leichtere Aufführungsmöglichkeiten und Einkünfte erhoffte. Zu dieser Zeit überarbeitete er nicht nur seine jugendliche *Messa* von 1880,⁸ sondern auch das *Capriccio sinfonico*. Dabei handelt es sich hauptsächlich um Differenzierungen in der Dynamik und Ergänzungen in der Instrumentierung (vor allem die Hinzufügung von zwei Kornetten und einer großen Trommel). Bei diesen Ergänzungen steht gelegentlich die Anweisung, sie in die (heute leider ganz überwiegend verschollenen) Stimmen zu übertragen.⁹ Das weist darauf hin, dass sie für eine unmittelbar bevorstehende Aufführung gedacht waren, die tatsächlich am 9. April 1893 in Venedig stattfand.¹⁰

Erwähnenswert ist, dass Puccini sich schon früher mit solchen instrumentalen Retuschen beschäftigt hat: In die Becken-Stimme trug er offenbar anlässlich der Turiner Aufführungen 1884 eine zusätzliche große Trommel ein, und wahrscheinlich gleichzeitig schrieb er eine Stimme für zwei weitere Trompeten, die an zwei Stellen gegen Ende in zusammen acht Takten die ursprünglichen zwei Trompeten ergänzen sollten (55.B.2 und B.3). Bei der größeren Über-

arbeitung im Frühjahr 1893 übernahm er teilweise diese früheren Ideen, ging aber noch darüber hinaus.¹¹

Nach dem Konzert am 9. April 1893 in Venedig (s. oben) ist keine Aufführung des *Capriccio sinfonico* zu Puccinis Lebzeiten mehr nachweisbar. Jahrzehnte danach scheint jedoch Puccinis Sohn Antonio sich um eine Verbreitung des Werks bemüht zu haben. Denn 1935 wurden gedruckte Stimmen auf der Basis des im Besitz der Familie befindlichen Autographs 55.B.1 in der Version von 1893 hergestellt.¹² Trotz der damit verbundenen nicht unerheblichen Kosten scheint Antonio Puccinis Aktivität aber nicht erfolgreich gewesen zu sein: Eine Aufführung in dieser Zeit ist bisher nicht bekannt.

Erst nach der ersten Veröffentlichung der Partitur im Jahr 1978 (Verlag Elkan-Vogel, Bryn Mawr, USA, hrsg. von Pietro Spada) gab es zahlreiche Aufführungen und Plattenaufnahmen, die aber wie jene Edition auf der mangelhaften Abschrift 55.C.1 beruhten, da Puccinis Originalpartitur damals nicht zugänglich war. Die vorliegende Ausgabe bezieht sich (wie erstmals bereits die kritische Ausgabe des Carus-Verlags von 2006, Carus 16.205) stattdessen auf das Partiturautograph 55.B.1 einschließlich der darin enthaltenen späteren Korrekturen und Ergänzungen und bietet damit Puccinis definitive Version. Sie bemüht sich um eine möglichst genaue Darstellung von Puccinis Schreibweise, nicht aus wissenschaftlicher Pedanterie, sondern weil darin Intentionen des Komponisten sichtbar werden, die für die Wiedergabe seines Werks von Bedeutung sind. Entgegen einer weit verbreiteten Ansicht hat Puccini seine Partituren außerordentlich präzise notiert und keineswegs flüchtig und ungenau, sondern nur wegen seiner Handschrift gelegentlich schwer lesbar. So wird etwa an der autographen Partitur des *Capriccio sinfonico* deutlich, dass schon der junge Puccini bestrebt war, den von ihm gewünschten Gestus der Musik durch eine Fülle von Vortragsangaben gleichsam zu erzwingen. Das gilt zum Beispiel (aber nicht nur) für die in zwei verschiedenen Formen erscheinenden unzähligen Akzente, die bei einer Aufführung kaum in ihrer Differenziertheit hörbar gemacht werden können. Dem aus seiner lucchesischen und Mailänder Studienzeit mit der Orchesterpraxis recht vertrauten Komponisten war das gewiss klar und es scheint, dass er mit seiner Schreibweise in Wahrheit etwas anderes beabsichtigte, nämlich sowohl die einzelnen Musiker zu einer möglichst intensiven Artikulation ihrer Stimme zu veranlassen als auch dem Dirigenten die beabsichtigte gestische Gestalt der Musik zu signalisieren. Puccinis zahlreiche und teilweise äußerst differenzierte Artikulations- und Dynamikangaben dürfen deshalb nicht auf einen bloß praxistauglichen Standard reduziert werden, sondern müssen im Druck so wiedergegeben werden, wie er sie geschrieben hat. Dann kann bei sorgsamer Ausführung hörbar werden, dass bereits die Musik des jungen Puccini an zahlreichen Stellen ungewöhnliche Subtilität besitzt, wie man sie bei einem Komponisten seines Alters und seiner historischen Situation nicht ohne Weiteres erwartet.

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⁶ In den 1880er Jahren ist nur eine einzige weitere Aufführung nachweisbar: am 27. September 1885 im Teatro del Giglio in Lucca im Zusammenhang mit einer Vorstellung von Meyerbeers Oper *Les Huguenots* (Dirigent: Salvatore Catalanotti); darüber berichtete die lucchesische Zeitung «Il Progresso» in ihrer Ausgabe vom 3. Oktober 1885 (s. Marco Tovani, *Puccini e Lucca 1874–1893*, «Giacomo Puccini nei teatri del mondo. Cronache dalla stampa periodica», vol. 3, Istituto storico lucchese, Lucca 2013, S. 13 f.). Da Puccini zu dieser Zeit überwiegend in Lucca lebte, war er wahrscheinlich bei dieser Aufführung anwesend.

⁷ Zu Details siehe Francesco Cesari, *Autoimprestito e riciclaggio in Puccini: il caso di Edgar*, in *Giacomo Puccini. L'uomo, il musicista, il panorama europeo*, hrsg. von Carolyn Gianturco und Gabriella Biagi Ravenni, Libreria musicale Italiana, Lucca 1997, S. 452.

⁸ Siehe dazu die Einleitung zu Giacomo Puccini, *Messa a quattro voci con orchestra* SC 6 (Edizione Nazionale delle Opere di Giacomo Puccini, Band III/2), hrsg. von Dieter Schickling, Stuttgart 2013 (Carus 56.001), S. XV.

⁹ Außer den bereits in Dieter Schickling, *Giacomo Puccini. Catalogue of the Works*, Bärenreiter, Kassel 2003, erwähnten und wohl 1884 geschriebenen autographen Stimmen 55.B.2 und B.3 sind dem Hrsg. inzwischen zwei weitere Stimmen bekannt geworden, die später zu datieren sind, da sie mit der überarbeiteten Fassung von 1893 übereinstimmen (siehe Kritischer Bericht, I. Die Quellen, C.2).

¹⁰ Sie ist erwähnt in der «Gazzetta musicale di Milano», der Zeitschrift von Puccinis Verlag Ricordi, vom 16.4.1893, S. 270, und vom 23.4.1893, S. 295.

¹¹ Siehe dazu die Critical Notes im Abschnitt III des Kritischen Berichts.

¹² Siehe Anm. 9.

Prefazione

Il *Capriccio sinfonico* – il pezzo d'obbligo per l'esame di Composizione dell'estate del 1883 al Conservatorio di Milano – segna la conclusione degli studi musicali di Puccini. È l'ultimo e il più esteso dei suoi brani per orchestra. Dopo, fatta eccezione per alcune composizioni d'occasione, egli abbandonò definitivamente questo genere di musica per dedicarsi esclusivamente all'opera. Ciononostante, il *Capriccio* riveste un ruolo fondamentale nell'opus pucciniano, non solo perché è stato fonte di temi per le opere successive, ma anche perché è la prima composizione estesa in cui si delinea la specifica sonorità «alla Puccini», in cui la cantabilità di tradizione italiana si combina con un'orchestrazione e una condotta motivica orientata al modello di Richard Wagner. Rispetto alle composizioni precedenti per grande orchestra il *Capriccio sinfonico* segna perciò un grande progresso, nel quale si rendono udibili le nozioni acquisite nel corso degli studi.

Nelle lettere note Puccini menziona per la prima volta questa composizione il 20 giugno 1883 e ne parla come di un lavoro quasi concluso: «Lavoro accanitamente per ultimare il mio pezzo che ora è a buon punto».¹ Che egli lavorasse in modo accanito lo documenta il numero estremamente elevato di schizzi e di abbozzi in cui sono ripetutamente rielaborati singoli passi che compaiono poi nella partitura in forma ancora diversa.²

Com'era d'abitudine per i pezzi d'esame, il *Capriccio sinfonico* fu eseguito in concerti pubblici insieme alle composizioni degli altri candidati al diploma. Le due prove e la generale ebbero luogo il 10, 12 e 13 luglio, il primo concerto il 14 e il secondo il 16.³ Il successo del brano fu notevole e Franco Faccio che lo diresse nel primo concerto, e che in qualità di direttore dell'orchestra della Scala era anche uno dei più importanti d'Italia, dichiarò l'intenzione di riprenderlo in concerti successivi; sembra comunque che lo abbia eseguito in pubblico soltanto altre due volte, i 6 luglio e il 26 ottobre 1884, a Torino.⁴ Nel frattempo, il *Capriccio* era stato pubblicato in un'edizione per pianoforte a quattro mani presso la casa editrice Lucca di Milano (55.E.1); era la seconda composizione di Puccini pubblicata, dopo una breve romanza.⁵ Dato che il lavoro non riscosse la risonanza auspicata,⁶ nelle

opere successive – *Le Villi*, composta poco dopo (prima rappresentazione 1884) e, soprattutto, *Edgar* (1889) – Puccini utilizzò i passi che ritenne migliori.⁷ Quello divenuto più famoso è l'inizio della parte veloce che sta al centro del brano, ripreso quasi nota per nota nell'apertura orchestrale della *Bohème* (1896).

All'epoca della *Bohème* – un decennio abbondante dopo il *Capriccio sinfonico* – Puccini aveva ormai raggiunto il successo internazionale come compositore di melodrammi e considerava superfluo dedicarsi ad altri generi musicali. Tre anni prima, però, egli si trovava in una situazione completamente diversa. L'insuccesso dell'*Edgar*, la stagnazione delle rappresentazioni delle *Villi*, la freddezza con cui all'inizio era stata accolta *Manon Lescaut* lo avevano fatto dubitare di potersi guadagnare da vivere come operista. Perciò, nella primavera del 1893, si era messo a rielaborare alcune composizioni anteriori nella speranza di farle eseguire più facilmente e di ricavarne introiti più cospicui. Insieme alla *Messa giovanile* del 1880,⁸ ritoccò allora anche il *Capriccio*, rivedendone soprattutto le differenziazioni dinamiche e apportando delle aggiunte alla strumentazione (in particolare, inserì due cornette e la gran cassa). Nell'autografo si trova talvolta l'annotazione di trascrivere gli strumenti aggiunti in parti per gli esecutori oggi purtroppo scomparse;⁹ il che dimostra che le modifiche furono fatte nell'imminenza dell'esecuzione che ebbe luogo il 9 aprile 1893, a Venezia.¹⁰

Va precisato che già in precedenza Puccini si era preoccupato di ritoccare l'orchestrazione. In occasione delle esecuzioni torinesi del 1884 inserì nel rigo dei piatti una nuova parte per la gran cassa e, probabilmente nel medesimo periodo, associò alle trombe originali le parti di altre due trombe in due passi verso la fine del pezzo per complessive 8 misure (55.B.2 e B.3). Nella rielaborazione più cospicua della primavera 1893 riprese parzialmente queste idee e poi si spinse ancora oltre.¹¹

Non si hanno notizie di altre esecuzioni avvenute in vita di Puccini successive al concerto del 9 aprile 1893 a Venezia (vedi sopra). Sembra tuttavia che qualche decennio dopo Antonio, il figlio di Puccini, abbia cercato di rendere pubblica la composizione. Nel 1935, infatti, furono prodotte parti a stampa basate sull'autografo della versione del 1893 in possesso della famiglia (55.B.1).¹² Nonostante i costi non indifferenti, l'iniziativa di Antonio Puccini sembra

¹ 1883.06.20a in *Giacomo Puccini. Epistolario*, I: 1877–1896, a cura di Gabriella Biagi Ravenni e Dieter Schickling (Edizione Nazionale delle Opere di Giacomo Puccini), Olschki, Firenze, 2015, p. 25.

² Si tratta di 30 pagine (55.A.2–A.10), conservate nella Biblioteca dell'Istituto musicale «Luigi Boccherini», Lucca (collocazione N.IV.17–19).

³ Vedi Claudio Sartori, *L'alunno Giacomo Puccini*, «Annuario del Conservatorio di Musica 'Giuseppe Verdi' di Milano», 1963/64, pp. 69 e 71, nota 10, con citazioni della critica.

⁴ Vedi Giorgio Magri, *Puccini e Torino*, Piazza, Torino, 1983, pp. 22–23.

⁵ La casa editrice Carus ha pubblicato nel 2007 la ristampa di questa versione storica (Carus 16.205/03).

⁶ Negli anni '80 ci fu solo un'altra esecuzione documentata, il 27 settembre 1885 al Teatro del Giglio a Lucca, insieme all'opera *Les Huguenots* di Meyerbeer (diretta da Salvatore Catalanotti); di essa riferisce il giornale lucchese «Il progresso» del 3 ottobre 1885 (vedi Marco Tovani, *Puccini e Lucca 1874–1893*, «Giacomo Puccini nei teatri del mondo. Cronache dalla stampa periodica», vol. 3, Istituto storico lucchese, Lucca, 2013, pp. 13 sg.). Siccome Puccini a quel tempo viveva prevalentemente a Lucca, è probabile che fosse stato presente a quest'esecuzione.

⁷ Per i dettagli vedi Francesco Cesari, *Autoimprestito e riciclaggio in Puccini: il caso di Edgar*, in *Giacomo Puccini. L'uomo, il musicista, il panorama europeo*, a cura di Carolyn Gianturco e Gabriella Biagi Ravenni, Libreria Musicale Italiana, Lucca, 1997, p. 452.

⁸ V edi la Prefazione in Giacomo Puccini, *Messa a quattro voci con orchestra SC 6*, a cura di Dieter Schickling, Stuttgart, Carus, 2013, p. XV (Edizione Nazionale delle Opere di Giacomo Puccini, vol. III/2).

⁹ Oltre alle parti autografe scritte probabilmente nel 1884 (55.B.2 e B.3) e già citate in Dieter Schickling, *Giacomo Puccini. Catalogue of the Works*, Bärenreiter, Kassel, 2003, nel frattempo sono venute a conoscenza di due altre parti, di datazione più tarda, che concordano con la versione rielaborata nel 1893 (vedi Commento critico, I. Le fonti, C.2).

¹⁰ Citata nella «Gazzetta musicale di Milano» del 16 aprile 1893, p. 270, e del 23 aprile 1893, p. 295.

¹¹ Vedi le Note critiche nella sezione III del Commento critico.

¹² Vedi nota 9.

non abbia riscosso i risultati desiderati: non ci sono notizie di esecuzioni pubbliche in quel periodo.

Soltanto dopo la prima pubblicazione della partitura nel 1978 a cura di Pietro Spada (casa editrice Elkan-Vogel, Bryn Mawr, USA) vi sono state numerose esecuzioni e registrazioni discografiche, tutte secondo la copia imperfetta 55.C.1, poiché a quell'epoca la partitura originale non era accessibile. La presente edizione, come già l'edizione critica della casa editrice Carus del 2006 (Carus 16.205), si basa invece sulla partitura autografa 55.B.1 e tiene conto delle correzioni e delle aggiunte successive in essa documentate, presentando quindi la versione definitiva. Essa cerca di interpretare il più correttamente possibile la grafia di Puccini, non per pedanteria critica, bensì perché dal modo di scrivere emergono chiaramente intenzioni d'autore di grande importanza per l'esecuzione del lavoro. Nonostante l'idea diffusa che Puccini fosse superficiale e impreciso, le sue partiture sono scritte con estrema cura e risultano difficili da decifrare solo a causa della pessima grafia. Dalla partitura autografa del *Capriccio sinfonico* si coglie chiaramente che fin da giovane Puccini incrementò il numero delle indicazioni esecutive nello sforzo di determinare con precisione il «gestus» musicale da lui voluto: è il caso degli accenti che compaiono ripetutamente in due forme diverse, quasi impossibili da differenziare nell'esecuzione. Il compositore, che nei suoi studi lucchesi e milanesi si era molto impraticato di orchestrazione, fu sicuramente consapevole di ciò e sembra ovvio pensare che col suo modo di scrivere, da un lato, egli volesse costringere i singoli orchestrali a un'articolazione il più precisa possibile e, dall'altro, volesse rendere chiaro al direttore d'orchestra il disegno espressivo della musica. Per questo è necessario riprodurre le numerose indicazioni di fraseggio e di dinamica esattamente come sono state scritte dall'autore e non è consentito ridurle agli standard esecutivi. In tal modo, in un'esecuzione accurata, diventa possibile riconoscere all'ascolto i molteplici passi in cui la musica del giovane Puccini rivela una raffinatezza incredibile, quale non ci si aspetterebbe da un compositore della sua età e nella sua situazione storica.

Dieter Schickling

Foreword

The *Capriccio sinfonico* was the compulsory composition that marked the end of Puccini's studies at Milan Conservatory in summer 1883. It is at once the longest and the last of his orchestral pieces. It marks his final farewell to purely orchestral music; thereafter, apart from a few pièces d'occasion, he devoted himself entirely to opera. Nonetheless, the *Capriccio* played a considerable role in Puccini's oeuvre, not only as a source of motifs for the operas that followed, but as the first large-scale composition to reveal the specific «Puccini inflection» with which he attempted to combine the traditions of Italian bel canto with orchestral and motivic writing orientated towards Richard Wagner. In this sense, the *Capriccio sinfonico* marks a significant step beyond the works for a large orchestra written in the previous years, a step that provides audible evidence of the knowledge he had gained at the Conservatory.

The first mention of the *Capriccio* in Puccini's surviving correspondence occurs on 20 June 1883, when it was already nearing completion: «I'm working furiously to finish my piece, which is now making good progress».¹ Just how «furiously» he was working is evident from the remarkably large body of sketches and compositional drafts,² where the same passages were reworked over and over again only to appear in much different form in the final score.

As was customary for compulsory pieces, the *Capriccio* was performed in public along with works by other conservatory students completing their degrees. Two orchestral rehearsals and a final rehearsal were held on 10, 12, and 13 July, respectively, with the premiere taking place on 14 July and a second performance on the 16th.³ The piece was remarkably well received. The conductor of the premiere, Franco Faccio, was head of the orchestra at La Scala and thus one of the leading conductors in Italy. Faccio resolved to include it in one of his next concerts. In the event, he apparently only performed it twice, on 6 July and again on 26 October 1884 in Turin.⁴ By that time the piece had already appeared in a reduction for piano four hands published by Lucca in Milan (55.E.1), making it Puccini's second publication altogether, apart from a short song.⁵ As the piece did not attract the attention he

¹ 1883.06.20.a in Giacomo Puccini. Epistolario, I: 1877–1896, ed. Gabriella Biagi Ravenni and Dieter Schickling (Edizione Nazionale delle Opere di Giacomo Puccini), Olschki, Florence, 2015, p. 25.

² A total of thirty pages (55.A.2–A.10), preserved in the library of the Istituto musicale «Luigi Boccherini» in Lucca (shelf marks: N.IV.17–19).

³ See Claudio Sartori, *L'alunno Giacomo Puccini*, «Annuario del Conservatorio di musica 'Verdi di Milano' di Milano», 1963/64, pp. 69 and 71, note 10, with excerpts from the reviews.

⁴ See Giorgio Magri, *Puccini e Torino*, Piazza, Turin, 1983, pp. 22–23.

⁵ A reprint of the historical piano version has been published by Carus-Verlag in 2007 (Carus 16.205/03).

had presumably hoped to receive,⁶ Puccini reused several of the passages he evidently found particularly successful in his later operas, including *Le Villi*, composed shortly thereafter (premiered in 1884), and especially *Edgar* (1889).⁷ The best-known passage is the beginning of the fast middle section, which reappears almost note-for-note as the instrumental opening of *La bohème* (1896).

By this time, more than a decade after the completion of the *Capriccio sinfonico*, Puccini had already achieved international fame as an opera composer with *Manon Lescaut* (1893) and regarded any time spent on other genres as wasted. Three years earlier things had looked much different. The failure of *Edgar*, the slump in the number of *Villi* performances, the initially cool reception of *Manon Lescaut*: all of this caused him to doubt whether he could make ends meet on a long-term basis by writing opera. He therefore set out in the spring of 1893 to revise his earlier pieces, probably hoping to facilitate performances and to earn some money. At this time he reworked not only his youthful *Messa* of 1880⁸ but also the *Capriccio sinfonico*. The changes mainly involve the introduction of subtler dynamics and a few additions to the orchestration, most notably two cornets and a bass drum. These additions are sometimes accompanied by instructions to enter them in the orchestral material (unfortunately for the most part no longer extant),⁹ implying that they were conceived for an impending performance, which indeed took place in Venice on 9 April 1893.¹⁰

It is worth noting that Puccini had already busied himself with similar instrumental retouchings on an earlier occasion. He added a bass drum to the cymbal part, evidently in 1884 for the performances in Turin. Probably at the same time he wrote parts for two more trumpets, reinforcing the two original trumpets for a total of eight measures in two passages near the end of the piece (55.B.2 and B.3). Some of these earlier ideas found their way into the

major revision of spring 1893, which, however, was far more extensive.¹¹

After the Venice concert on 9 April 1893 (see above), no further performances of the *Capriccio* are known to have taken place during Puccini's lifetime. However, after decades Puccini's son Antonio apparently made an effort to disseminate the work, for in 1935 printed parts were prepared, based on the autograph 55.B.1 in the 1893 version found in the family's possession.¹² Despite the considerable costs associated with this enterprise, Antonio Puccini's efforts appear to have been unsuccessful, since until now a performance during this period is unknown.

Ever since the score was first published in 1978 (by Elkan-Vogel, Bryn Mawr, USA, ed. Pietro Spada) there have been many performances and recordings which, like that edition, have been based on the deficient copyist's manuscript 55.C.1, since Puccini's original score was not accessible at that time. As the first critical edition of 2006 (Carus 16.205), the present edition draws on the composer's autograph full score, 55.B.1, including the later corrections and additions it contains. It therefore offers Puccini's definitive version of the this work. It seeks to achieve maximum accuracy in reproducing Puccini's style of notation, not in a spirit of scholarly pedantry, but because it reveals intentions of the composer that are relevant to the work's performance. Despite a widespread view to the contrary, Puccini's scores, far from being hasty and inaccurate, are notated with extraordinary precision and are only occasionally difficult to read because of his handwriting. The autograph score of the *Capriccio sinfonico* makes it clear, for example, that even as a young man Puccini, having decided on a particular gesture in his music, took great pains to obtain it by providing a superfluity of expression marks. This can be seen, to choose but one example, in the great many accent marks, which come in two contrasting forms but are hardly capable of being made audible in concert at this level of subtlety. Being well-versed in orchestral playing from his student days in Lucca and Milan, Puccini surely must have known this. It seems that he in fact wanted to achieve something quite different with his notation: namely, to induce performers to articulate their parts with maximum vigor, and to inform conductors of the intended gestural shape of his music. It follows that Puccini's numerous and extremely subtle articulation and dynamic marks must not be reduced to standard concert fare but should be rendered in print exactly as he wrote them. If conscientiously executed, they will reveal that even the music of the young Puccini possesses, in many passages, an unusual subtlety that cannot be taken for granted in a composer of his age and his place in history.

Dieter Schickling

⁶ In the 1880s only one further performance is verifiable: on 27 September 1885 in the Teatro del Giglio in Lucca, together with a performance of Meyerbeer's opera *Les Huguenots* (conducted by Salvatore Catalanotti); the local newspaper, «Il Progresso», gave an account of the occasion in its edition of 3 October 1885 (cf. Marco Tovani, *Puccini e Lucca 1874–1893*, «Giacomo Puccini nei teatri del mondo. Cronache dalla stampa periodica», vol. 3, Istituto storico lucchese, Lucca, 2013, pp. 13 f.). Since Puccini lived primarily in Lucca during this time he was probably present for the performance.

⁷ For details see Francesco Cesari, *Autoimprestito e riciclaggio in Puccini: il caso di Edgar*, in *Giacomo Puccini. L'uomo, il musicista, il panorama europeo*, ed. Carolyn Gianturco and Gabriella Biagi Ravenni, Libreria musicale Italiana, Lucca, 1997, p. 452.

⁸ See the introduction to Giacomo Puccini, *Messa a quattro voci con orchestra* SC 6 (Edizione Nazionale delle Opere di Giacomo Puccini, vol. III/2), ed. Dieter Schickling, Carus, Stuttgart, 2013, (Carus 56.001), p. XV.

⁹ In the meantime, in addition to the autograph parts 55.B.2 and B.3 already mentioned in Dieter Schickling, *Giacomo Puccini. Catalogue of the Works*, Bärenreiter, Kassel, 2003, which were probably written out in 1884, the editor has learned of two other parts, certainly with a later dating, since they agree with the revised version of 1893 (see the Critical Report, I. The Sources, C. 2).

¹⁰ It is mentioned in the «Gazzetta musicale di Milano», the house organ of Puccini's publisher Ricordi, on 16 April 1893, p. 270, and 23 April 1893, p. 295.

¹¹ See the Critical Notes in section III of the Critical Report.

¹² See note 9.

SC 55

1858–1924

Andante moderato sostenuto

Ottavino

Flauto I, II

Oboe I, II

Clarinetto I, II
in Si $\flat$

Fagotto I, II

I, II
Corno in Fa

III, IV

Cornetta I, II
in Si $\flat$

Tromba I, II
in Fa

Trombone I, II

Trombone III
Oficleide

Timpani
in Do – Fa

Triangolo

Piatti

Gran cassa

Arpa

Violino

I

Contrabasso

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Urtext
edited by
Dieter Schickling

pp

pp

pp

pp

I

I

I

pp

pp

pp

II

pp

I

p

p

pp

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

p

pp

pp

pp

pp con espressione

pp

pp

p

p

pp

pizz.

p

arco

pp

arco

pp

con espre

pp

pizz.

p

arco

pp

pizz.

p

37 ritard. D

This page contains measures 37 through 40 of a musical score. The notation includes staves for piano (treble and bass clefs) and orchestra (multiple staves). Measure 37 begins with a piano introduction marked 'ritard.' and a dynamic of 'pp'. Measures 38 and 39 feature complex orchestral textures with various dynamics like 'p' and 'f'. Measure 40 concludes with a forte ('ff') chord. A large diagonal watermark reading 'PROBE PARTITUR' spans across the lower half of the page.

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43

E

p

pp

ff

a 2

I

pp

ff

p

pp

ff

a 2

I

pp

ff

p

pp

ff

III

pp

I

ff

ff

ff

v

pp

pp

pp

pizz.

arco

pp

ff

56 rall.

Allegro vivace, in uno, ruvido

[illegible]

The image shows a musical score for the song 'Der alte Mann' by Carus-Verlag. The score is written for a piano and voice. It consists of a grand staff with two staves for the piano (treble and bass clef) and a single staff for the voice (treble clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure shows the piano playing a simple accompaniment and the voice entering with the first line of the song. The second and third measures continue the piano accompaniment and the voice melody. The fourth measure shows the piano playing a final chord and the voice ending the phrase. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'ARTIFU' is overlaid across the score. Below the watermark, the text 'Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag' is visible.

[illegible]

rall. stentato

Allegro vivace, in uno, ruvido

A page of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A large, stylized watermark reading 'PROB' is overlaid diagonally across the page. A magnifying glass icon is positioned in the lower right corner, focusing on a specific section of the music. The text 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl.' is visible, suggesting a comparison of print quality. The dynamic markings 'ppp' (pianissimo) and 'f' (forte) are present, indicating changes in volume. The word 'arco' is also visible, likely referring to the bowing technique for a string instrument, though the notation is for piano.

[illegible]

A musical score for piano and voice. The score is written on multiple staves. The piano part is on the left, and the voice part is on the right. A large, semi-transparent watermark reading 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page. Below the watermark, the text 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert' is written. In the bottom right corner, there is a magnifying glass icon over a small graphic of an open book. The music includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte).

pp

pp

pp

pizz.

pizz.

91

G

First ending

Second ending

Third ending

Fourth ending

Fifth ending

Sixth ending

Seventh ending

Eighth ending

Ninth ending

Tenth ending

Eleventh ending

Twelfth ending

Thirteenth ending

Fourteenth ending

Fifteenth ending

Sixteenth ending

Seventeenth ending

Eighteenth ending

Nineteenth ending

Twentieth ending

Twenty-first ending

Twenty-second ending

Twenty-third ending

Twenty-fourth ending

Twenty-fifth ending

Twenty-sixth ending

Twenty-seventh ending

Twenty-eighth ending

Twenty-ninth ending

Thirtieth ending

Thirty-first ending

Thirty-second ending

Thirty-third ending

Thirty-fourth ending

Thirty-fifth ending

Thirty-sixth ending

Thirty-seventh ending

Thirty-eighth ending

Thirty-ninth ending

Fortieth ending

Forty-first ending

Forty-second ending

Forty-third ending

Forty-fourth ending

Forty-fifth ending

Forty-sixth ending

Forty-seventh ending

Forty-eighth ending

Forty-ninth ending

Fiftieth ending

Fifty-first ending

Fifty-second ending

Fifty-third ending

Fifty-fourth ending

Fifty-fifth ending

Fifty-sixth ending

Fifty-seventh ending

Fifty-eighth ending

Fifty-ninth ending

Sixtieth ending

Sixty-first ending

Sixty-second ending

Sixty-third ending

Sixty-fourth ending

Sixty-fifth ending

Sixty-sixth ending

Sixty-seventh ending

Sixty-eighth ending

Sixty-ninth ending

Seventieth ending

Seventy-first ending

Seventy-second ending

Seventy-third ending

Seventy-fourth ending

Seventy-fifth ending

Seventy-sixth ending

Seventy-seventh ending

Seventy-eighth ending

Seventy-ninth ending

Eightieth ending

Eighty-first ending

Eighty-second ending

Eighty-third ending

Eighty-fourth ending

Eighty-fifth ending

Eighty-sixth ending

Eighty-seventh ending

Eighty-eighth ending

Eighty-ninth ending

Ninetieth ending

Ninety-first ending

Ninety-second ending

Ninety-third ending

Ninety-fourth ending

Ninety-fifth ending

Ninety-sixth ending

Ninety-seventh ending

Ninety-eighth ending

Ninety-ninth ending

One hundred ending

PROBE

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • E

arco

f

arco

f

arco

f

100



Musical score system 1, measures 100-104. The system consists of five staves. The first three staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The music features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 and 2. A first ending bracket labeled 'I' spans measures 102-104.



Musical score system 2, measures 105-109. The system consists of five staves. The first three staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The music continues with complex textures. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). A second ending bracket labeled 'II' spans measures 107-109. A first ending bracket labeled 'I' spans measures 105-106.



Musical score system 3, measures 110-114. The system consists of five staves. The first three staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The music continues with complex textures. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). A first ending bracket labeled 'I' spans measures 112-114.

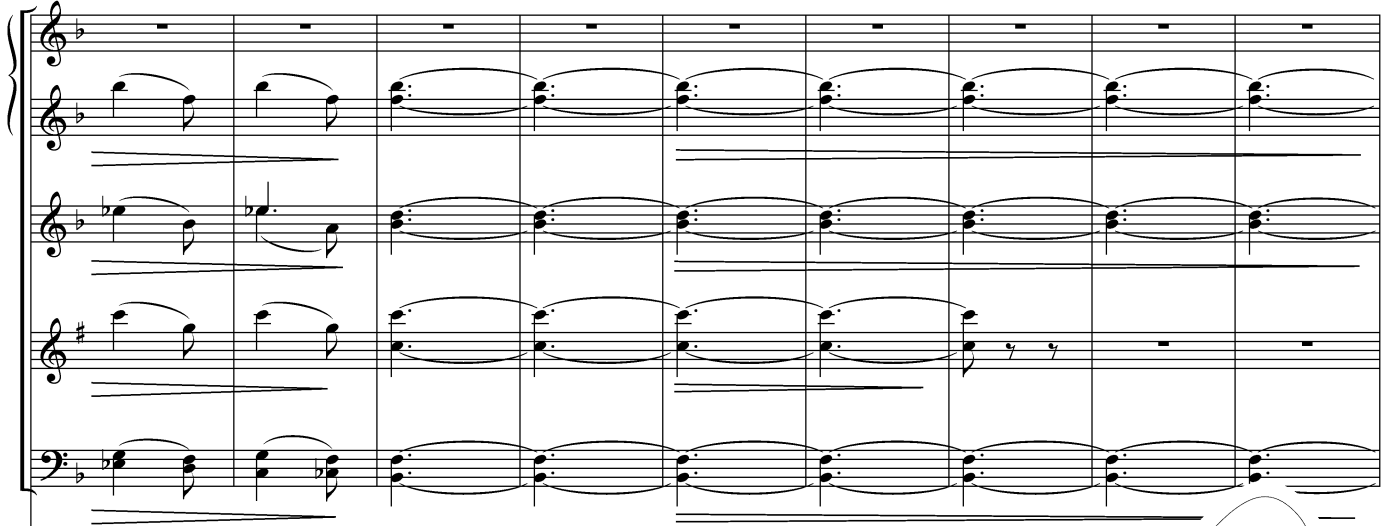
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The musical score is written for piano and includes the following details:

- Staff 1 (Piano):** Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 2 (Piano):** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 3 (Piano):** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 4 (Piano):** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 5 (Piano):** Bass clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 6 (Piano):** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 7 (Piano):** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 8 (Piano):** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 9 (Piano):** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 10 (Piano):** Bass clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 11 (Piano):** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 12 (Piano):** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 13 (Piano):** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 14 (Piano):** Bass clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 15 (Piano):** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 16 (Piano):** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 17 (Piano):** Bass clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 18 (Piano):** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 19 (Piano):** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.
- Staff 20 (Piano):** Bass clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a fermata.

Dynamics and articulations include: *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The score also includes first and second endings marked with '1' and 'a 2'.



First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.



Second system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.



Third system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Musical score for measures 127-131. The score is written for a piano with five staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 127 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 128 has a first ending bracket labeled 'I' and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 129 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 130 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 131 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.

Musical score for measures 132-136. The score is written for a piano with five staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 132 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 133 has a first ending bracket labeled 'III'. Measure 134 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 135 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 136 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.

Musical score for measures 137-141. The score is written for a piano with five staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 137 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 138 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 139 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 140 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 141 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.

Musical score for piano and percussion. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains staves for piano (left hand and right hand) and a section for Trb III (Trombone III). The second system contains staves for piano (left hand and right hand) and a section for Triangolo and Piatti. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (f, ff, p, a 2), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (cresc.).

The first system of the piano part consists of five staves. The right hand part is written in treble clef, and the left hand part is written in bass clef. The piano part is marked with *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo) dynamics. The right hand part includes articulation marks such as accents and slurs, and the left hand part includes articulation marks such as accents and slurs. The piano part is marked with *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo) dynamics. The right hand part includes articulation marks such as accents and slurs, and the left hand part includes articulation marks such as accents and slurs.

The second system of the piano part consists of five staves. The right hand part is written in treble clef, and the left hand part is written in bass clef. The piano part is marked with *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo) dynamics. The right hand part includes articulation marks such as accents and slurs, and the left hand part includes articulation marks such as accents and slurs. The piano part is marked with *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo) dynamics. The right hand part includes articulation marks such as accents and slurs, and the left hand part includes articulation marks such as accents and slurs.

The Trb III part is written in bass clef and includes articulation marks such as accents and slurs. The Triangolo and Piatti part is written in bass clef and includes articulation marks such as accents and slurs.

The score is marked with a large diagonal watermark reading "PROBE" and "Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced".

151

(8^{va})

p

f

p

f

a 2

f

a 2

f

a 2

p

f

a 2

[illegible]

The image shows a musical score for the song 'Der Hase' by Franz Schubert. The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the vocal melody and the piano accompaniment. The second system contains the piano accompaniment. The score is marked with 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). A large watermark 'PRO' is visible across the score. A magnifying glass icon is positioned over the second system.

160 **L** sostenuto a tempo

Piatti

L a tempo

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece in 3/4 time, starting with a double bar line and a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The melody is written in the bass clef. The second system continues the melody, featuring a piano (*p*) dynamic and a 'Triangolo' (triangle) accompaniment. The score is overlaid with a large, faint watermark that reads 'Evaluation Copy'.

The musical score for 'Lied der Knecht' is presented in two systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece, with the vocal line starting on a whole note G4 and the arpa accompaniment on a whole note G4. The second system shows the continuation of the piece, with the vocal line starting on a whole note G4 and the arpa accompaniment on a whole note G4. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

The image displays a musical score for the piece 'Der Hase' by Franz Schubert. The score is written for piano (p) and violin (ff). The piano part is in the lower staves, and the violin part is in the upper staves. The score includes a large 'PROOF' watermark and a magnifying glass icon. The text 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original even' is also visible. The score is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano part begins with a forte (ff) dynamic, while the violin part begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

pp

pp

p

pizz.

pizz.

p

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A musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score consists of five staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last three are bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features various note values, rests, and dynamic markings like "pp". A large diagonal watermark reading "PARTITUR" is overlaid across the score. At the bottom right, there is a copyright notice: "Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag".

The image displays a musical score for the piece 'Der Hase' by Franz Schubert. The score is written for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute, and a basso continuo line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'PROBE' is overlaid across the center of the page. A magnifying glass icon is positioned in the lower right corner, highlighting a specific section of the music. The text 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evan...' is visible along the top edge of the page.

220 stentato

P

First system of musical notation, measures 220-224. The score includes five staves. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, and *pp*. A large watermark "PROBE-PARTITUR" is visible across the page.

Second system of musical notation, measures 225-229. The score includes five staves. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, and *pp*. A large watermark "PROBE-PARTITUR" is visible across the page.

Third system of musical notation, measures 230-234. The score includes five staves. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, and *pp*. A large watermark "PROBE-PARTITUR" is visible across the page.

stentato

P

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 235-239. The score includes five staves. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, and *pp*. A large watermark "PROBE-PARTITUR" is visible across the page.

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1

a 2

p

p

III

p

div.

arco

p



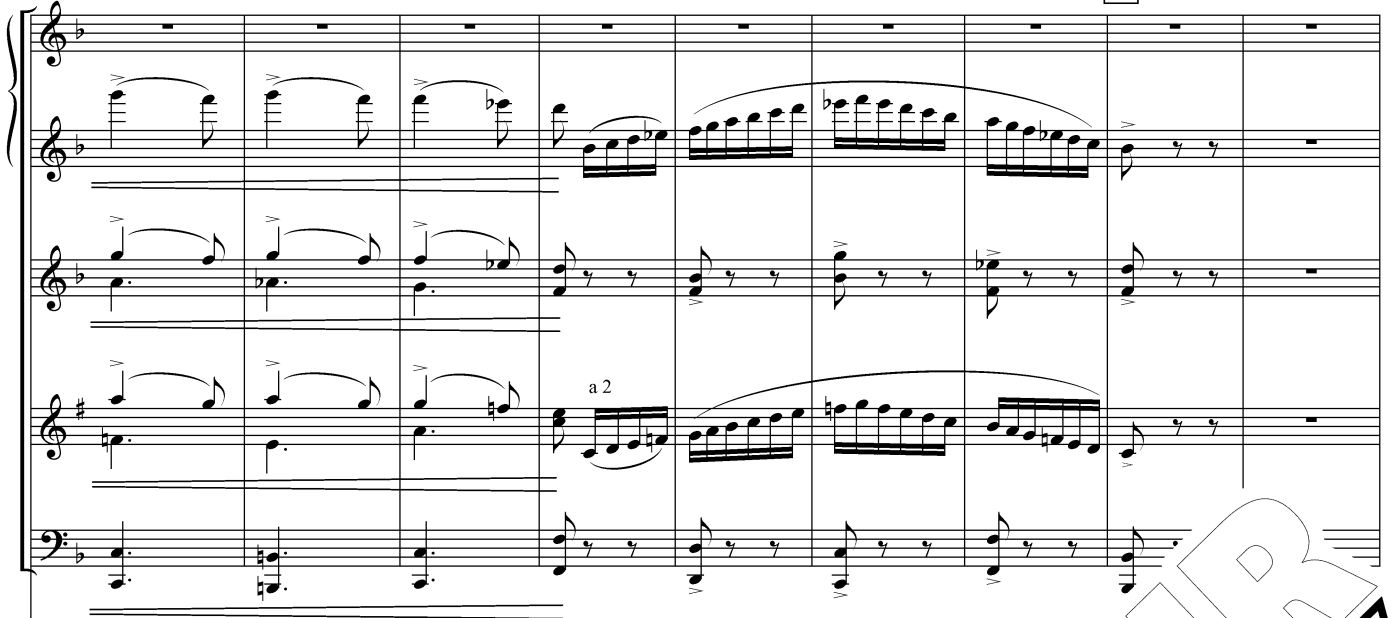
First system of the musical score, measures 245-251. It features a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is marked with a forte (f) dynamic and includes a first ending bracket labeled 'I' and a second ending bracket labeled 'a 2'. The bass line also includes a first ending bracket labeled 'I' and a second ending bracket labeled 'a 2'.



Second system of the musical score, measures 252-258. It continues the piano introduction. The right hand has a melody with a forte (f) dynamic and a first ending bracket labeled 'I' and a second ending bracket labeled 'a 2'. The left hand has a bass line with a forte (f) dynamic and a first ending bracket labeled 'I' and a second ending bracket labeled 'a 2'. A third ending bracket labeled 'a 2' is also present in the right hand.



Third system of the musical score, measures 259-265. It continues the piano introduction. The right hand has a melody with a forte (f) dynamic and a first ending bracket labeled 'I' and a second ending bracket labeled 'a 2'. The left hand has a bass line with a forte (f) dynamic and a first ending bracket labeled 'I' and a second ending bracket labeled 'a 2'. A third ending bracket labeled 'a 2' is also present in the right hand. The system ends with a repeat sign.



First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A watermark "PROBE PARTITUR" is visible across the system.



Second system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A watermark "PROBE PARTITUR" is visible across the system.



Third system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A watermark "PROBE PARTITUR" is visible across the system. The system concludes with a large graphic of an open book and a magnifying glass.

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pp

I

pp

I

ppp

III

pp

pizz.

pizz.

p

Musical score for measures 287-295. The score is written for a grand piano (G-clef and F-clef staves). It features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. There are several dynamic markings, including *a 2* (piano) and *a 2* (piano). The tempo is marked *sostenuto* and *a tempo*.

Musical score for measures 296-304. The score continues the complex rhythmic pattern. There are several dynamic markings, including *a 2* (piano) and *a 2* (piano). The tempo is marked *sostenuto* and *a tempo*.

Musical score for measures 305-313. The score continues the complex rhythmic pattern. There are several dynamic markings, including *a 2* (piano) and *a 2* (piano). The tempo is marked *sostenuto* and *a tempo*.

Musical score for measures 314-322. The score continues the complex rhythmic pattern. There are several dynamic markings, including *a 2* (piano) and *a 2* (piano). The tempo is marked *sostenuto* and *a tempo*.

musical score for piano and voice, measures 295-304. The score is in G major and 4/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment with various textures and a vocal line with trills and triplets. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, and *a 2*. A large watermark "PROBE PART" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

sostenuto

a tempo

f *ff* *a 2* *f* *tr*

f *ff* *a 2* *f* *tr*

f *ff* *a 2* *f* *tr*

f *ff* *a 2* *f* *tr*

f *ff* *a 2* *f* *tr*

marcatissimo

319

First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. The system consists of five staves. The first four staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The music is in 3/4 time and features a complex, rhythmic pattern with many beamed notes and accents. The fifth staff has a single note with a fermata.

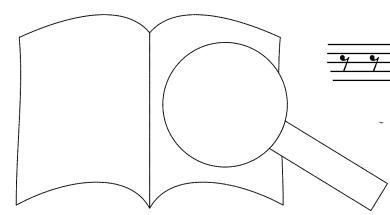
Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. The system consists of five staves. The first four staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The music continues with the same complex, rhythmic pattern. The fifth staff has a single note with a fermata.

Third system of musical notation, measures 13-15. The system consists of two staves. The first staff has a single note with a fermata. The second staff has a single note with a fermata.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 16-21. The system consists of five staves. The first four staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The music continues with the same complex, rhythmic pattern. The fifth staff has a single note with a fermata.

marcatissimo

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First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. It features a grand staff with five staves. The first four staves are treble clef, and the fifth is bass clef. The music is in B-flat major (two flats). Measures 1-4 show a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Measures 5-8 show a more sustained texture with longer notes and rests. Dynamics include *pp* and *pp dolce*. A first ending bracket labeled 'I' spans measures 7 and 8.



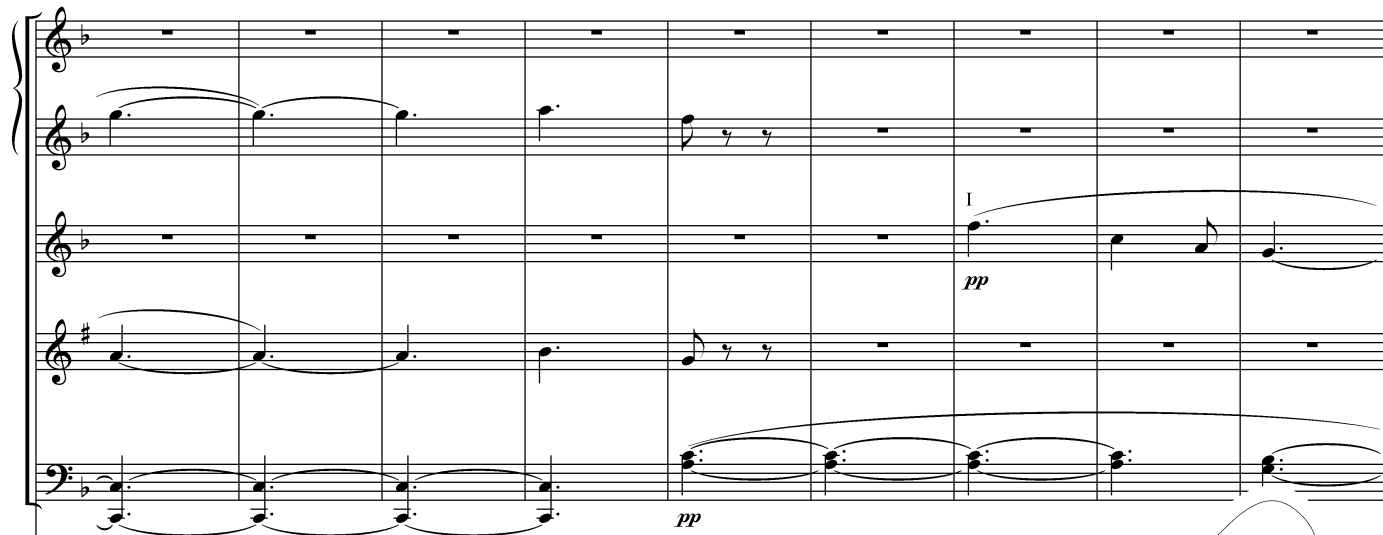
Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. It continues the grand staff. Measures 9-12 show a more active texture with many sixteenth notes. Measures 13-16 show a more sustained texture with longer notes and rests. Dynamics include *pp* and *pp dolce*. A first ending bracket labeled 'I' spans measures 15 and 16.



Third system of musical notation, measures 17-18. It continues the grand staff. Measures 17-18 show a more sustained texture with longer notes and rests. Dynamics include *pp*.



Fourth system of musical notation, measures 19-24. It continues the grand staff. Measures 19-24 show a more active texture with many sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *pp*. A first ending bracket labeled 'V' spans measures 23 and 24.



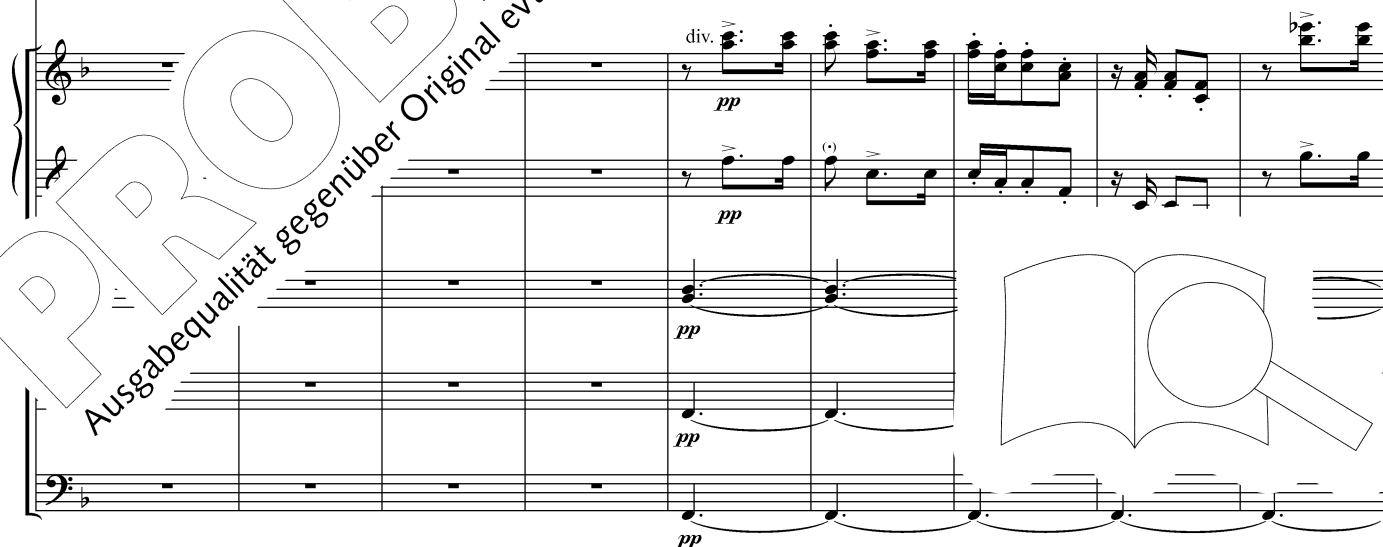
First system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The second and third staves are treble clef. The fourth and fifth staves are bass clef. The music features various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A dynamic marking *pp* is present in the third staff.



Second system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a grand staff. The second and third staves are treble clef. The fourth and fifth staves are bass clef. The music continues with various note values and rests. Dynamic markings *pp* are present in the second and third staves. Roman numerals *I* and *IV* are visible in the second and third staves respectively.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The top staff is a grand staff. The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music continues with various note values and rests.



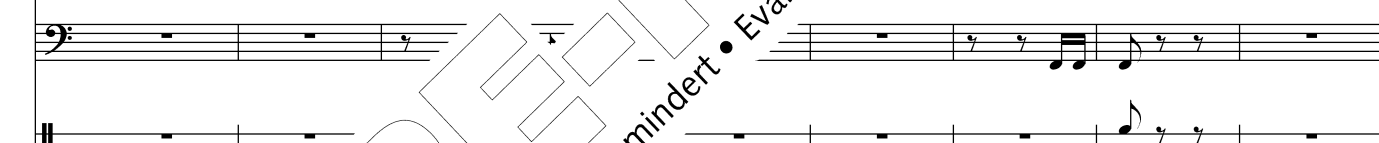
Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a grand staff. The second and third staves are treble clef. The fourth and fifth staves are bass clef. The music continues with various note values and rests. Dynamic markings *pp* are present in the second, third, and fourth staves. A *div.* marking is visible in the second staff.



First system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top two staves are grand staves (treble and bass clef). The next two staves are also grand staves. The bottom staff is a single bass staff. The music features a melody in the top staves and a bass line in the bottom staff. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). A first ending bracket is marked with a '1'.



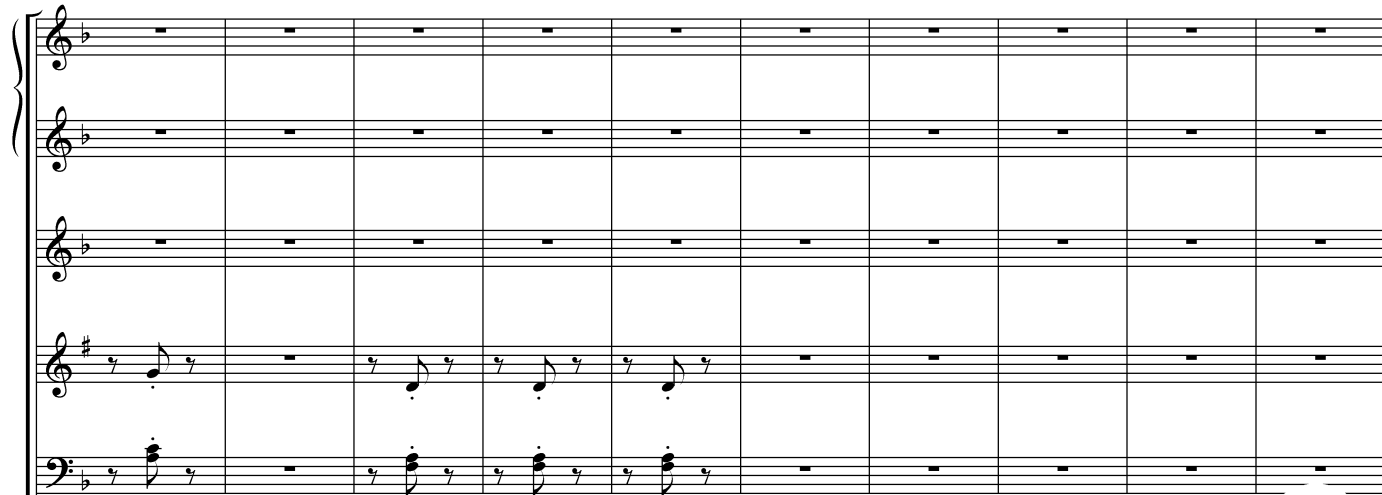
Second system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top two staves are grand staves. The next two staves are also grand staves. The bottom staff is a single bass staff. The music continues with a melody in the top staves and a bass line in the bottom staff. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). A first ending bracket is marked with a '1'.



Third system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top two staves are grand staves. The next two staves are also grand staves. The bottom staff is a single bass staff. The music continues with a melody in the top staves and a bass line in the bottom staff. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). A first ending bracket is marked with a '1'.



Fourth system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top two staves are grand staves. The next two staves are also grand staves. The bottom staff is a single bass staff. The music continues with a melody in the top staves and a bass line in the bottom staff. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). A first ending bracket is marked with a '1'.



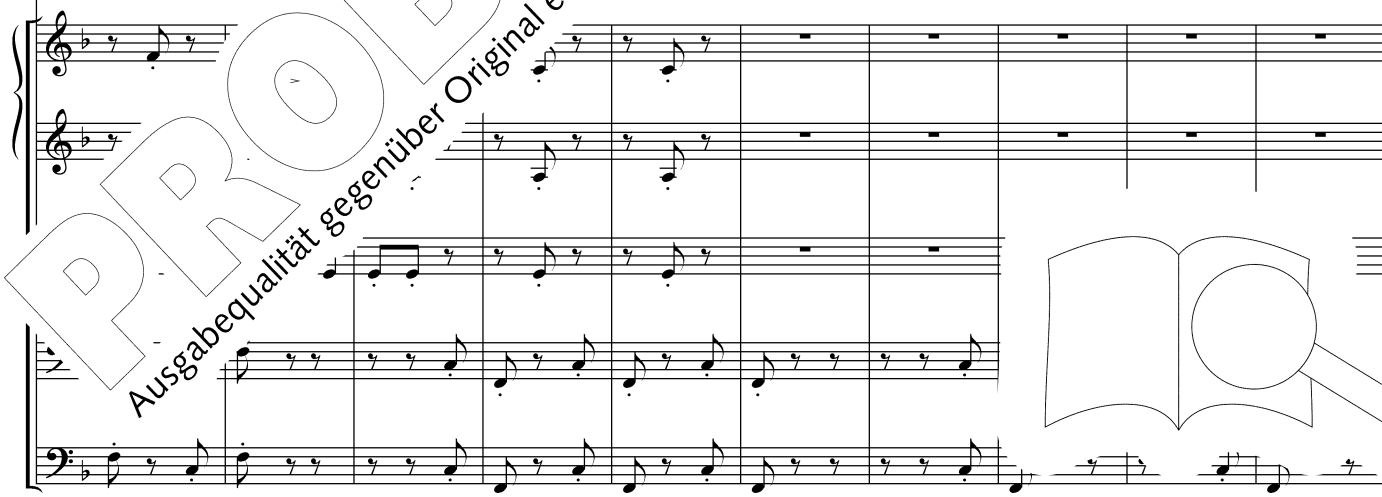
System 1 of the musical score, featuring five staves. The first four staves are grand staves (treble and bass clef). The fifth staff is a single bass clef staff. The music is in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests.



System 2 of the musical score, featuring five staves. The first four staves are grand staves (treble and bass clef). The fifth staff is a single bass clef staff. The music is in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. A large watermark "PROBE PARTITUR" is overlaid diagonally across the system.



System 3 of the musical score, featuring two staves. The first staff is a single bass clef staff. The second staff is a single bass clef staff. The music is in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests.



System 4 of the musical score, featuring four staves. The first two staves are grand staves (treble and bass clef). The third staff is a single bass clef staff. The fourth staff is a single bass clef staff. The music is in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. A large watermark "PROBE PARTITUR" is overlaid diagonally across the system. In the bottom right corner, there is a logo for Carus-Verlag, featuring a stylized open book and a magnifying glass.

ppp

Original evtl. gemindert

pp

ppp

ppp

arco

pp

378

pp

I

II

I

II

I

pp

pp

pizz.

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PROBE PART FÜR

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musical score for piano and orchestra, featuring multiple staves and dynamic markings.

Dynamic markings include: *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *arco* (arco), and *a 2* (second ending).

Performance instructions include: *allarg.* (allargando) and *arco* (arco).

Rehearsal marks are indicated by Roman numerals: *I* and *II*.

The score includes a large watermark: **PROBE PART** and a diagonal watermark: **Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag**.

A logo of an open book with a magnifying glass is visible in the bottom right corner.

affrett.

uniti

cresc

precipitate rall.

392

Y

musical score for piano and gran cassa, measures 392-400. The score includes multiple staves with musical notation, dynamics (fff, ppp), and articulation (accents, slurs). A large diagonal watermark "PROBE PART" is visible across the page.

Gran cassa

Y

musical score for piano and gran cassa, measures 401-408. The score includes multiple staves with musical notation, dynamics (fff, ppp), and articulation (pizz., accents, slurs). A large diagonal watermark "PROBE PART" is visible across the page.

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Violin I: *p*, *a 2*

Violin II: *p*

Viola: *p*

Cello/Double Bass: *p*, *a 2*

arco

[Z]

Largamente
tutta forza

stentando

404

allarg.

musical score for piano and percussion, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings (ff, pp, ppp, a 2).

Piatti

Gran cassa

mente
tutta forza

stentando

4^a corda

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rall.

AA

Legatissimo e pianissimo

ran. Legatissimo e pianissimo

II *ppp*

I *pp* *dolcissimo, un poco sensibile*

I *ppp*

III *ppp*

Trb III *ppp*

Piatti *ppp*

Arpa *ppp*

rall. AA Legatissimo e pianissimo

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rall.

stentando

pp

I sensible
p
III
pp

pp

pizz.
p
pizz.
pp
pizz.
pp

rall. stentando

A background image featuring a musical score with various notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'dolcissimo' and 'p'. A large, semi-transparent watermark with the word 'ROBEE' is oriented diagonally across the page. Below the watermark, the text 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert.' is written in a smaller font.

musical score for piano and voice, measures 429-433. The score includes piano accompaniment and vocal lines. Dynamics include *ppp*, *pp*, and *ten.*. Performance markings include *morendo* and *rit.*. A large watermark "PROBE PARTITUR" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

434

rall. molto stentato

ppp

ppp

ppp

ppp

ppp

II

I

ppp

ppp

III

Gran cassa

ppp

pp

entato

div.

arco

arco div.

pizz.

pp

ppp

ppp

Anhang / Appendice / Appendix:

ursprüngliche Fassung der T. 35–41 / *versione originaria delle bb. 35–41* / original version of mm. 35–41

35

pp a2

pp

I

II

a2

pp

I

pp

pp

f

f

35

VII

VII

div.

p

pp

div.

pp

uniti

uniti

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

pp

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