



A S A

IL PRINCIPE CARLO PONIATOWSKI

APRICCIO SINFONICO

DI

G. PUCCHINI

Riduzione per Pianoforte

a 4 mani

di

G. FRUGATTA

38150

Proprietà per tutti i paesi

Fr. 9. -

MILANO, Stabilimento Musicale F. LUCCA

CAPRICCIO SINFONICO

DI

GIACOMO PUCCINI

Riduzione a 4. mani di

G. FRUGATTA

SECONDO

Andante
Moderato

5

10

15

p *cres.* *ff*

3

ff

3 *p*

Proprietà di F. Lucca = Milano.

v 58456 v

CAPRICCIO SINFONICO

3

DI

GIACOMO PUCCINI

Riduzione a 4. mani di

G. FRUGATTA

PRIMO

Andante
Moderato

5

10

16

FF

dim.

p

FF

p

SECONDO

21



26

p con espressione



31

pp



36

riten. *p cres.* *f*



41

pp



PRIMO

21

26

31

36

41

SECONDO

45

FF

dim. poco allarg. p

49 *a Tempo*

p

53

cres. FF

59

p pp rall. stent.

PRIMO

7

45

dim poco allarg. *f*

49 *a Tempo*

f *pp*

53

cres.

58

ff *p* *pp* *rall.* *sistent.*

63 **Allegro Vivace**

Musical score for measures 63-68. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/8. The music is written for piano. Measure 63 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody in the right hand features eighth and sixteenth notes with accents. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes.

Musical score for measures 69-76. The melody in the right hand continues with eighth notes. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in measure 72, followed by a crescendo line leading to a *f* (forte) dynamic in measure 75. The left hand has rests in measures 72-75.

Musical score for measures 77-84. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and a trill in measure 84. The left hand has a short melodic phrase in measure 77 and rests in measures 78-83. First and second endings are indicated by '1' and '2' in measure 82.

Musical score for measures 85-92. The right hand continues with a melodic line of eighth notes. The left hand has rests in measures 85-91 and a final chord in measure 92.

Musical score for measures 93-98. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and a trill in measure 98. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in measures 94 and 96.

PRIMO

9

63 Allegro Vivace

Musical notation for measures 63-68. The piece is in 3/8 time and B-flat major. Measure 63 starts with a whole rest in both hands. Measure 64 begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns with accents, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 69-74. Measures 69-70 show a series of chords in the right hand. Measure 71 includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. Measure 72 features a piano (p) dynamic. The notation continues with eighth-note patterns and accents in both hands.

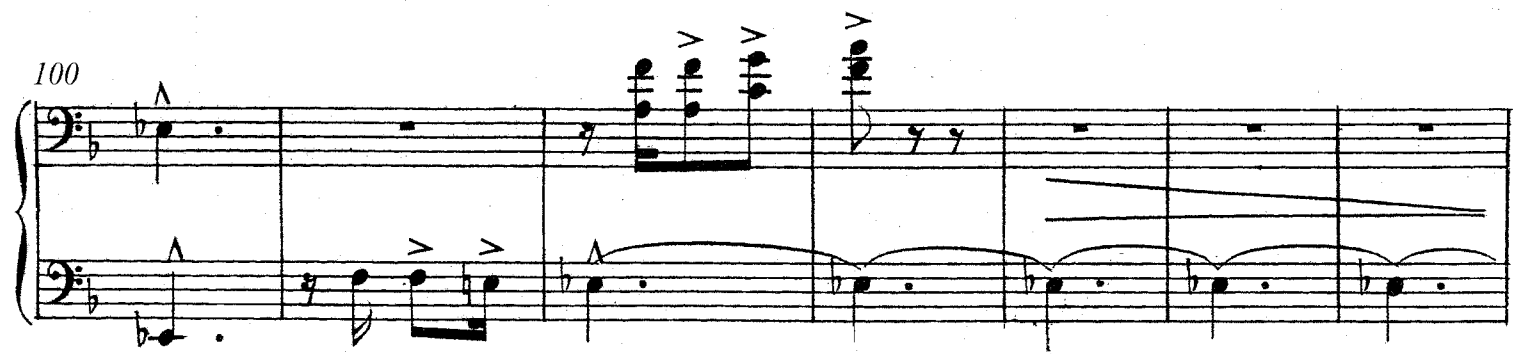
Musical notation for measures 75-81. The melody in the right hand consists of eighth notes with accents. The left hand continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 81 ends with a half note in the right hand.

Musical notation for measures 82-89. Measure 82 begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords, while the left hand plays eighth notes. Measures 83-89 continue with similar chordal textures in the right hand and eighth-note accompaniment in the left.

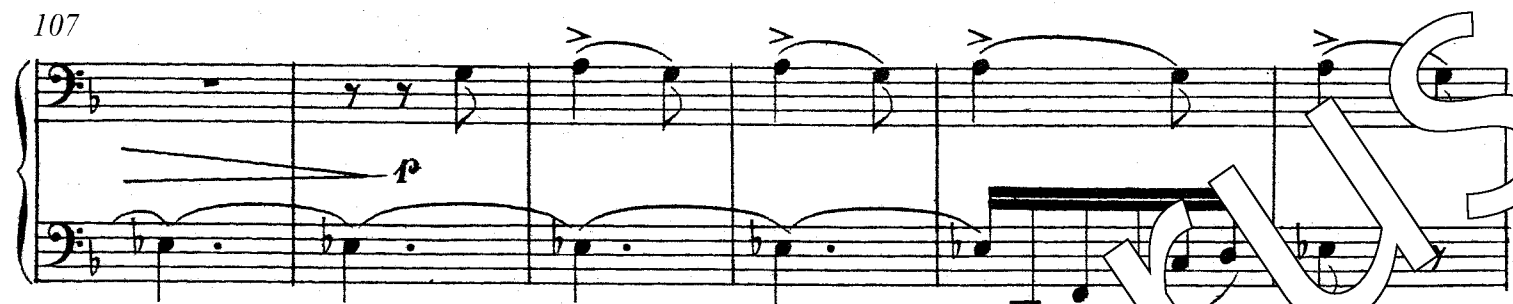
Musical notation for measures 90-95. Measures 90-94 consist of sustained chords in the right hand and eighth-note accompaniment in the left. Measure 95 is a repeat sign. The system concludes with two first endings, labeled 1 and 2, each consisting of a whole rest in both hands.

SECONDO

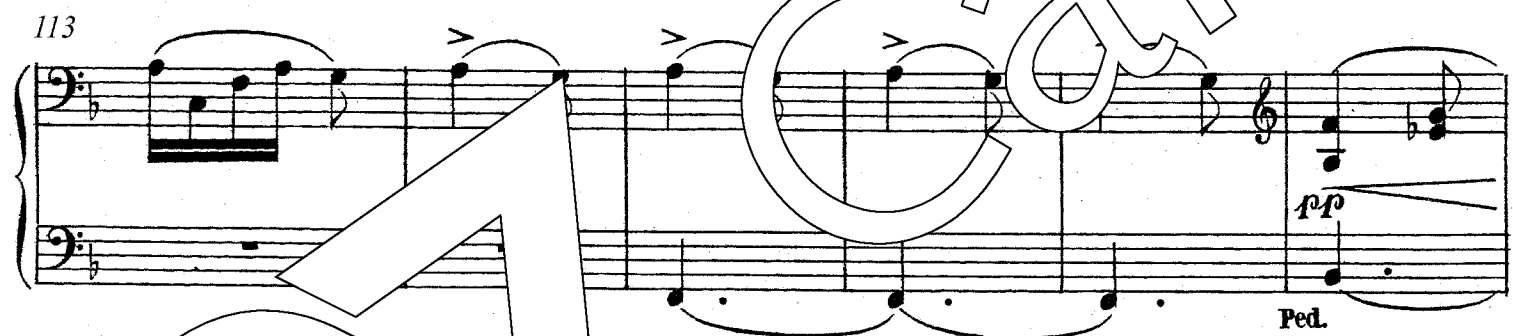
100



107



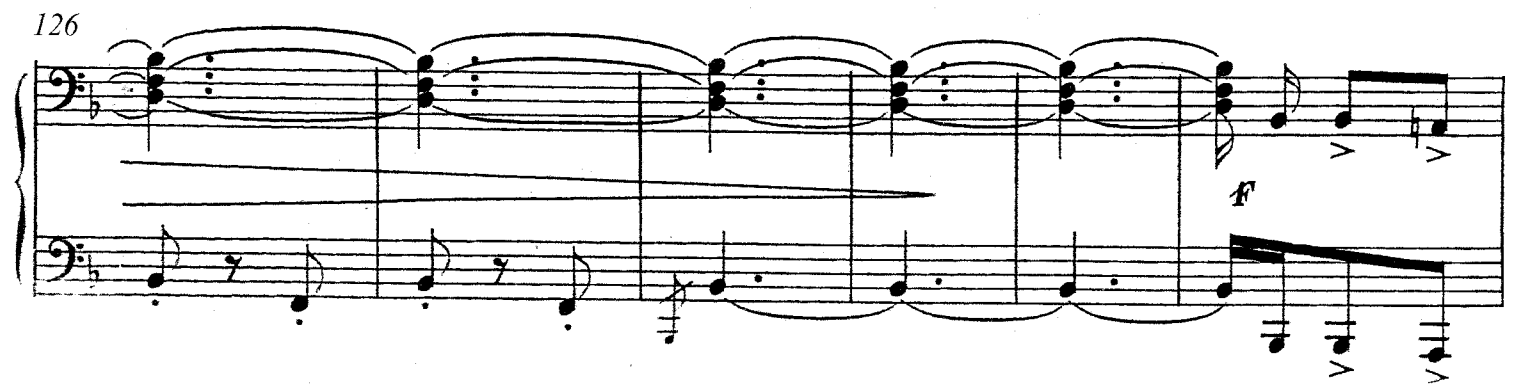
113



119



126



PRIMO

11

100

8

f

106

p

112

118

pp

Ped. ⊕ Ped. ⊕

124

SECONDO

132

Musical score for measures 132-137. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, many with accents (>). The lower staff is in bass clef and contains chords and single notes, also with accents.

138

Musical score for measures 138-142. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It features chords and single notes, with dynamic markings *p* and *f* alternating. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains mostly eighth notes with accents.

143

Musical score for measures 143-148. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains chords and single notes, with a dynamic marking of *ff*. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains chords and single notes, with accents.

149

Musical score for measures 149-154. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains chords and single notes, with a dynamic marking of *tenuto* and a tempo change marking *a Tempo* with a trill symbol. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains chords and single notes, with accents.

155

Musical score for measures 155-160. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains chords and single notes, with a dynamic marking of *p*. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains chords and single notes, with accents.

PRIMO

43

132

138

143

148

154

* The sharp was placed in error by e².

SECONDO

161

F *sosten.*

166

a Tempo

171

FF

177

FF

183

190

V 38450 V

PRIMO

15

161

8

166

8

tr

a Tempo

172

8

ff

178

8

184

8

*

190

8

* d^2/e^2 replace a c sharp², wich originally was printed here by mistake.

196

202

208

214

220

226

* The headings "PRIMO" and "SECONDO" on pp. 16 and 17 were mistakenly reversed.

196

pp

Musical score for measures 196-202. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, with a *pp* dynamic marking. The lower staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic values. A large, stylized watermark is visible across the page.

203

pp

Musical score for measures 203-208. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. A *pp* dynamic marking is present. A large, stylized watermark is visible across the page.

209

dolce

Musical score for measures 209-215. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff continues the melodic line. A *dolce* marking is present. A large, stylized watermark is visible across the page.

216

Musical score for measures 216-223. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff continues the melodic line. A large, stylized watermark is visible across the page.

224

stent. pp

Musical score for measures 224-230. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff continues the melodic line. A *stent.* marking is present. A large, stylized watermark is visible across the page.

SECONDO

232

238

244

250

256

263

PRIMO

19

232

8

239

p *f*

245

C.F.R.X.

250

F

258

264

p

SECONDO

270

277

cres.

cres.

284

ff

290

295

sostenuto

a Tempo
tr

PRIMO

21

270

277

283

289

295

SECONDO

301

Measures 301-307. Treble and bass staves. Measure 301 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. Measure 307 has a *mf* dynamic marking.

308

Measures 308-314. Treble and bass staves. Measure 308 has a *f* dynamic marking.

315

Measures 315-321. Treble and bass staves. Measure 315 has a *tr* (trill) marking. Measure 321 has a *ff* dynamic marking.

322

Measures 322-328. Treble and bass staves. Measure 322 has a *ff* dynamic marking.

329

Measures 329-335. Treble and bass staves. Measure 329 has a *ff* dynamic marking.

301

308

314

321

327

SECONDO

336

ppp

7 7 7 7 7 7

342

sempre ppp

Ped.

⊕ Ped.

352

⊕ Ped.

⊕ Ped.

362

perendosi

⊕ Ped.

370

ppp

⊕ Ped.

I. Tempo

378

ppp

Ped.

⊕ Ped.

PRIMO

25

336

ppp

sempre pp

Ped.

345

♢ Ped.

ped.

351

357

♢ Ped.

♢ Ped.

perdendosi

364

1 2 3 4

374

I.^o Tempo

pp

5 6 7 8

SECONDO

382

ff

cres. a poco a poco

Ped.

⊕ Ped.

⊕ Ped.

⊕

386

Ped.

⊕ Ped.

⊕ Ped.

⊕

389

ff

Ped.

Ped.

⊕

392

Ped.

Ped.

⊕

395

fff

Ped.

⊕ Ped.

⊕

382

pp *cres. a poco a poco*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

388

ff

Ped. Ped.

391

ff

Ped.

394

fff affrett. *precipitate*

Ped. Ped.

SECONDO

398

pp *p*

402

p *pp*

407

f *cres.* *fff* *tutta forza*
Ped. *Ped.*

411

pp
Ped.

415

dim. *rall.*
Ped.

PRIMO

398

Measures 398-402. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and ties.

403

Measures 403-406. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *cres.* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a *cres.* dynamic marking. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and ties.

407

Measures 407-410. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *f* dynamic marking and a *cres.* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a *f* dynamic marking and a *cres.* dynamic marking. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and ties. A large watermark 'akus' is visible across the page.

411

Measures 411-414. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and ties.

415

Measures 415-418. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *dim.* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a *dim.* dynamic marking. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and ties. A large watermark 'akus' is visible across the page.

SECONDO

419

pp leggeriss.

425

ritard. *p e legato*

429

pp

433

pp *rit.*

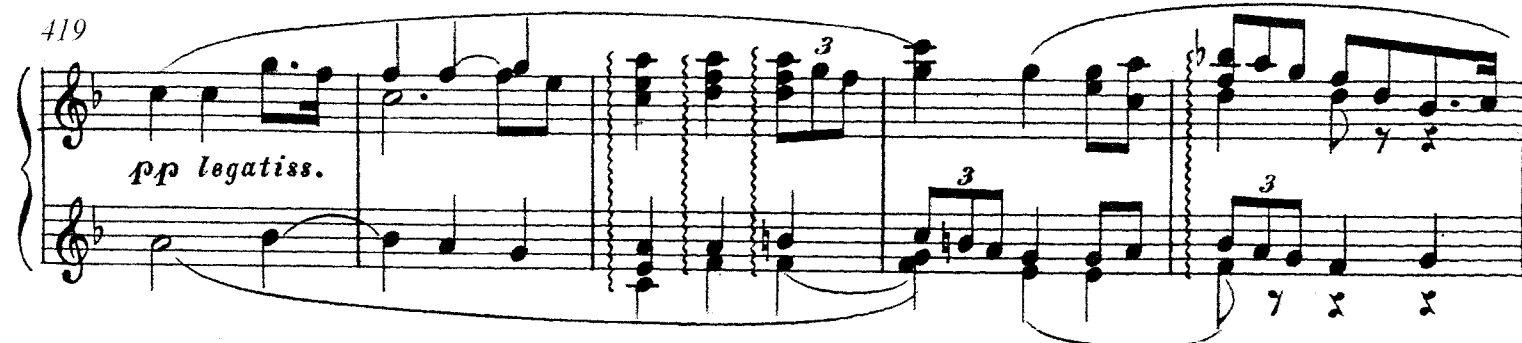
438

pp *stent.* *rall. molto* *ppp*

PRIMO

419

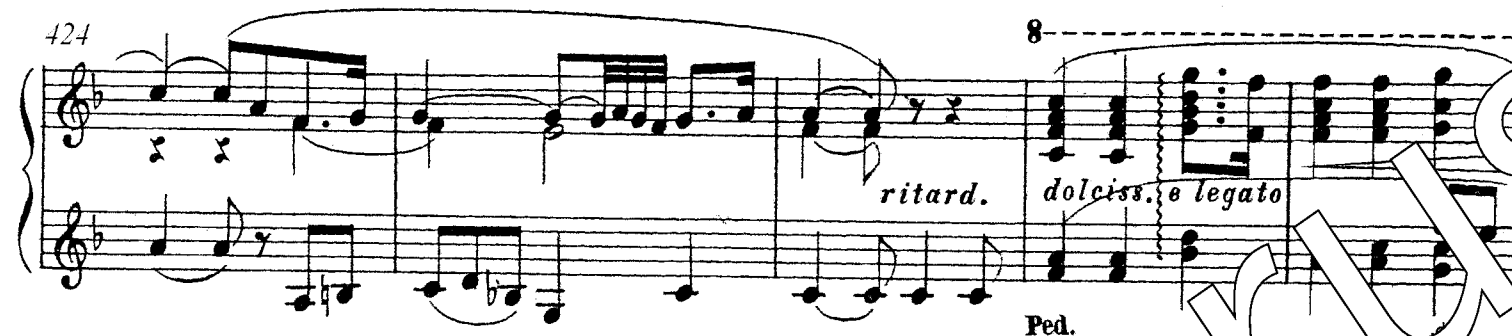
pp *legatiss.*



424

ritard. *dolciss. & legato*

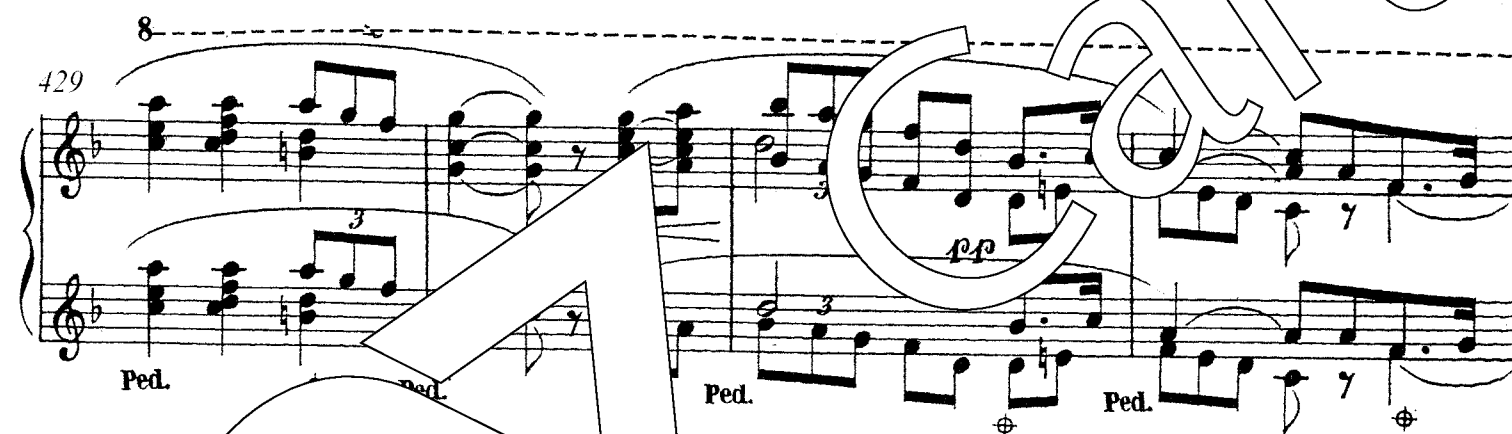
Ped.



429

pp

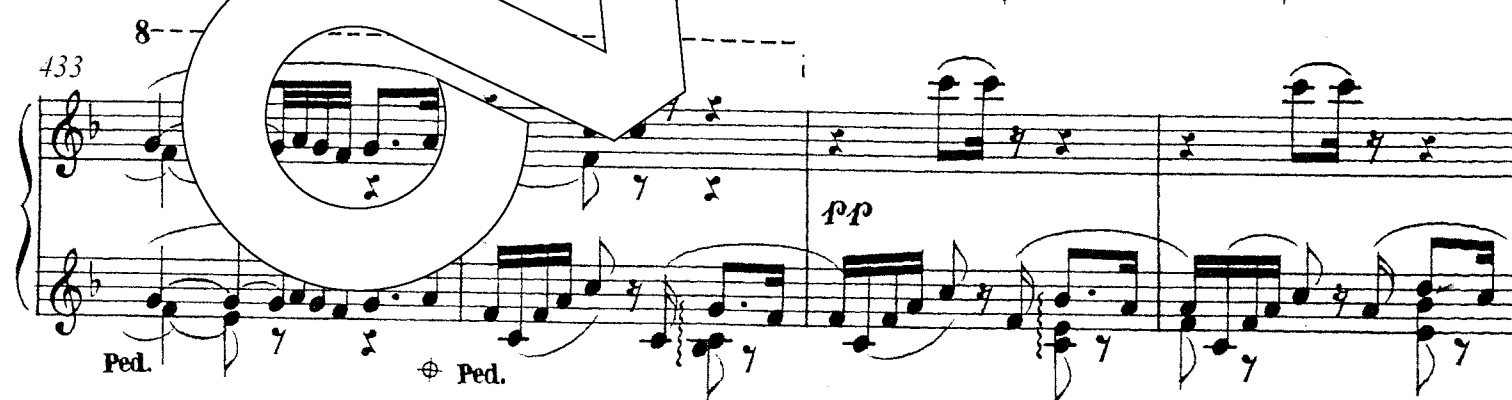
Ped.



433

pp

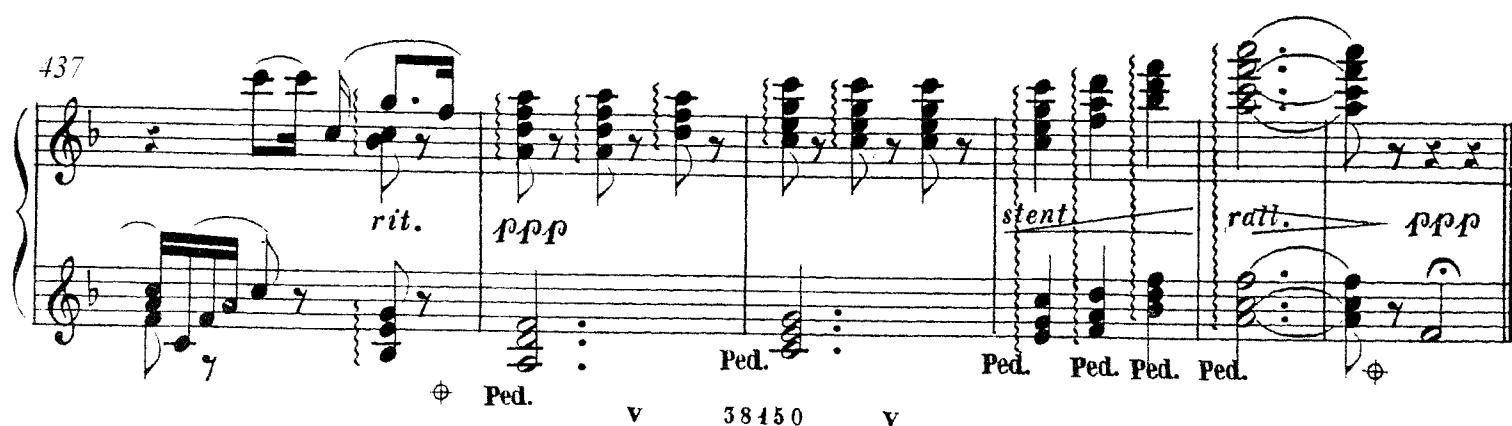
Ped.



437

rit. *ppp* *stent.* *rall.* *ppp*

Ped.



Epilogo

Il *Capriccio Sinfonico*, pezzo d'obbligo composto da Puccini nell'estate del 1883 al termine dei suoi studi al Conservatorio di Milano, rappresenta la conclusione della sua formazione musicale. Questa è l'ultima e la più estesa delle sue tre composizioni orchestrali. Con essa Puccini si congedò definitivamente dalla musica sinfonica per dedicarsi in seguito, fatta eccezione per pochi lavori occasionali, esclusivamente all'Opera lirica. Ciononostante il *Capriccio Sinfonico* ha un ruolo fondamentale nell'opus di Puccini¹, non solo in quanto è una fonte di motivi che ritorneranno nelle sue Opere successive, ma anche perchè è la sua prima composizione estesa che presenti quel tipico „Suono Pucciniano“ che cerca di collegare la tradizione del Belcanto italiano con una condotta dei motivi e un'orchestrazione orientate chiaramente a Wagner.

La prima esecuzione del 14 luglio 1883 riscosse un grande successo ed il pezzo attirò l'attenzione di Giovannina Lucca, l'editrice italiana di Wagner. Puccini aveva già cercato durante i suoi studi di allacciare contatti con la casa editrice Lucca, insieme alla Ricordi la più importante in Italia, ed ora ottenne finalmente che questa acconsentì a pubblicare il pezzo in una versione per pianoforte a quattro mani. Giuseppe Frugatta (1860–1933), suo compagno di studi e in seguito insegnante al Conservatorio di Milano, si occupò della riduzione pianistica. Inoltre Puccini dedicò la sua pubblicazione (la sua seconda in assoluto, seguita alla breve romanza *Storiella d'amore* comparsa nell'ottobre del 1883 in una rivista milanese) a un personaggio di grande reputazione: il Principe Carlo Poniatowski (1808–1887), un nobile fiorentino di origine toscana-polacca-austriaca e grande amante della musica.² Egli accolse Puccini nel dicembre del 1883, accettò la dedica e contribuì probabilmente con una somma considerevole ai costi della pubblicazione.³

La riduzione pianistica, che all'epoca era una forma corrente della propagazione dei pezzi soprattutto allo scopo di esecuzioni private, uscì nel marzo 1884. Essa fu realizzata sulla base di una copia della partitura fatta fare da Puccini subito dopo la prima esecuzione (probabilmente da Michele, il suo fratello minore) e della cui imprecisione il compositore in seguito si lamentò.⁴ Ciò non toglie che la versione pianistica rappresenti una composizione a se stante e riconosciuta dall'autore, di cui sono conservati solo pochi esemplari in biblioteche pubbliche⁵ e in proprietà privata. La presente edizione, che si attiene alla versione originale⁶, permette 120 anni dopo, l'esecuzione senza orchestra, ciò che il giovane e ancora sconosciuto Puccini, prima di diventare un compositore famoso in tutto il mondo, aveva considerato ardentemente.

Stuttgart, July 2007
Traduzione: Lucia Cericola

Dieter Schickling

¹ Per informazioni sull'origine e sulle successive vicende del brano si veda l'introduzione a *Giacomo Puccini, Capriccio Sinfonico*, edita da Dieter Schickling, Stuttgart, Carus, 2006 (Carus 16.205).

² Per informazioni si veda Vittorio Streti: *Enciclopedia storico-nobiliare italiana*, vol. 5, Milano, 1937, pag. 442.

³ Vedi: *Quaderni pucciniani*, 1985, Lucca, 1986, pagg. 193 e segg.

⁴ Per ulteriori informazioni si veda come nella Nota 1.

⁵ Vedi Dieter Schickling: *Giacomo Puccini. Catalogue of the works*, Kassel ecc., Bärenreiter, 2003, pag. 128 (55.E.1)

⁶ Nel facsimile, a differenza dell'originale, le graffe sono state ridotte del 5% ed è stata aggiunta la numerazione delle battute. Sono stati corretti anche gli errori di stampa più grossolani come per esempio accidenti o cambi di chiave dimenticati. Le correzioni sono caratterizzate da parentesi rotonde, caratteri tipografici più piccoli o note a piè di pagina.

Postscript

The *Capriccio Sinfonico*, a compulsory composition, at the end of Puccini's studies at the Milan Conservatory in the summer of 1883, marked the conclusion of his musical training. It is the most substantial and also the last of his only three orchestral works. With it he bade farewell for ever to purely orchestral music, afterwards dedicating himself, apart from a few occasional pieces, wholly to opera. Nevertheless, the *Capriccio Sinfonico* has a significant place among Puccini's works,¹ not only as a source of motives for the operas which were to follow, but as his first substantial composition which already creates the quite specific „Puccini sound,“ in an attempt to combine the traditions of the Italian bel canto style with treatment of the orchestra and interplay of motives pointing to Richard Wagner.

The success of the first performance on the 14th July 1883 was noteworthy, and it led to Giovannina Lucca, Wagner's publisher in Italy, taking an interest in this piece. While still a student Puccini had made an effort to establish contact with her, and now this most important Italian music publisher besides Ricordi, agreed to print this piece in a version for piano duet. The arrangement was made by Puccini's fellow student Giuseppe Frugatta (1860–1933), later a piano professor at the Milan Conservatory. Moreover, Puccini was able to dedicate this work (only the second piece by the young composer to be published, after the little song *Storiella d'amore* appeared in a Milan periodical in October 1883) to an important personage, Prince Carlo Poniatowski (1808–1887), a Florentine nobleman of a Tuscan-Polish-Austrian family and a great music lover.² He received Puccini in mid-December 1883, accepted the dedication, and probably made a substantial contribution to the cost of the publication.³

The piano duet version, representing what was then a favourite way to make a work available for domestic music making, appeared in March 1884. The arrangement was made from a copy of the score which Puccini caused to be made immediately after the premiere of the orchestral work (probably copied by his younger brother Michele). Puccini later complained about the many mistakes in this arrangement.⁴ This does not alter the fact that the piano duet arrangement is a valid version approved of by the composer; only a few copies have survived in public libraries⁵ and in private ownership. After more than 120 years, the present publication which has been reproduced from it,⁶ enables performances to be given without an orchestra, as the still entirely unknown Puccini would have wanted, before he finally became a world famous opera composer.

Stuttgart, July 2007
Translation: John Coombs

Dieter Schickling

¹ Regarding the composition and later history of this piece see the foreword to *Giacomo Puccini, Capriccio Sinfonico*, edited by Dieter Schickling, Stuttgart, Carus, 2006 (Carus 16.205).

² For details of him see Vittorio Streti: *Enciclopedia storico-nobiliare italiana*, Vol. 5, Milan, 1937, p. 442.

³ See *Quaderni pucciniani* 1985, Lucca, 1986, p. 193f.

⁴ Further details as in footnote 1.

⁵ See Dieter Schickling: *Giacomo Puccini. Catalogue of the Works*, Kassel, etc., Bärenreiter, 2003, p. 128 (55.E.1).

⁶ By comparison with the original the width of the systems has been reduced by 5%, and bar numbers have been added. Bad printing errors such as omitted accidentals or wrong clefs have been corrected. All corrections are indicated by the use of parenthesis, smaller type, or footnotes.