

Musikschätze der Vergangenheit

D $\frac{143}{673}$

Vokal und Instrumentalmusik

des XVI. bis XVII.

Jahrhunderts

Giov. Batt. Vivaldi

(1644—1692)

Capriccio

für Streichorchester

Herausgegeben von

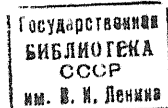
Gustav Lenzewski sen.

Partitur — 4 Streicher

Chr. Friedrich Vieweg G.m.b.H., Berlin-Lichterfelde



GIOVANNI BATTISTA VITALI,
geboren um 1644 zu Cremona,
ein Schüler von Maurizio Cazzati, war
um 1667 Bratschist im Orchester der
Petroniuskirche zu Bologna und später
Vizekapellmeister des Herzogs von Mo-
dena. Er ist als einer der hervorragend-
sten Förderer der Sonatenkomposition
in der Vor-Corelli'schen Zeit anzusehen.
Eine stattliche Anzahl seiner in den
verschiedenartigsten Besetzungen kom-
ponierten Werke veröffentlichte er und
starb am 12. Oktober 1692 zu Modena.



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Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten

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Capriccio für Streichorchester

Giovanni Battista Vivaldi

Herausgegeben von Gustav Lenzewski sen.

Grave.

Violino I.
Violino II.
Viola.
Violoncello.

A

B *Largo.* *Allegro.*

C

Vivace.

The first system of the musical score is marked *Vivace*. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). There are also accents and slurs throughout the piece.

The second system is marked with a large **D** above the first staff. It continues with four staves of music. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte). The music has a rhythmic and melodic character consistent with the *Vivace* tempo.

The third system is marked with a large **E** above the first staff. It consists of four staves. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). There are also accents and slurs.

The fourth system is marked *Largo*. It consists of four staves. The tempo change is indicated by the *Largo* marking. The music features longer note values and a more spacious feel. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *f* (forte). There are also accents and slurs.

F

First system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The music is marked with a forte *F* dynamic. The notation includes various rhythmic values and phrasing slurs.

G

Second system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The music is marked with a mezzo-forte *G* dynamic. It includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *p*, and *f*.

H Presto.

Third system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The music is marked with a half note *H* and the tempo *Presto.* The dynamic is marked as *f*.

allarg. Largo.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The music is marked with *allarg. Largo.* and a fortissimo *ff* dynamic. The notation includes a change in time signature.