

Girolamo Fantini

5 Capricci

for Trumpet and Basso continuo
für Trompete und Basso continuo

Edited by / Herausgegeben von
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Preface

Girolamo Fantini's trumpet method, *Modo per imparare a sonare di tromba*, first appeared in 1638. It contains a written introduction, collections of exercises, and a small number of duets and other pieces, but over half of the anthology is concerned with music written in popular forms of the day for trumpet and basso continuo. Most of the pieces for trumpet and continuo are dances. Three collections of other pieces are also included: eight sonatas for trumpet and organ, and ten sonatas and five capricci for trumpet and continuo. The five capricci are generally shorter than the sonatas and many of the dances, but nevertheless form a distinctive collection by virtue of their inventiveness. In the 'Capriccio detto del Carducci', for instance, the trumpeter is required to play notes that are outside the harmonic series of the natural trumpet, namely a', F, and d'. Fantini, himself a trumpeter, was aware that these notes should be introduced with care for he explains in his introduction that they are playable only if they are sounded briefly (the notes would have been produced from adjacent harmonics by controlling the embouchure). Notes outside the natural harmonic series are also found elsewhere in the anthology, but never in the way as in the virtuosic flourish of the fourth Capriccio.

The harpsichord would be an appropriate continuo part, although other instruments of the seventeenth century might be considered. In the original method is found the much-used continuo instrument, the *lute*, which Fantini explains that the trumpeter should play every other instrument in turn. However, the harpsichord was the most common continuo instrument and it is possible that this was required primarily for the one continuo instrument.

The realization of the original method is intended to be in keeping with the style of the original. Deviations from the original source are listed in the following.

Vorwort

Die erste Ausgabe von Girolamo Fantinis Trompetenschule *Modo per imparare a sonare di tromba* erschien im Jahre 1638 und enthält eine Einführung, eine Anzahl von Übungen, einige Duette und andere Stücke, wobei mehr als die Hälfte der Anthologie aus Kompositionen besteht, die in populären Formen der damaligen Zeit für Trompete und Basso continuo geschrieben sind. Drei Sammlungen anderer Stücke sind ebenfalls eingeschlossen: acht Sonaten für Trompete und Orgel und zehn Sonaten sowie fünf Capricci für Trompete und Basso continuo. Die fünf Capricci sind im Allgemeinen kürzer als die Sonaten und Tänze, bilden jedoch eine originelle und unterscheidbare Sammlung. Im „Capriccio detto del Carducci“ zum Beispiel hat der Trompeter Noten zu spielen, die außerhalb der natürlichen Harmonik liegen (a', f' und d'). Fantini – selbst Trompeter – war sich bewusst, dass diese Töne mit Vorsicht eingeführt werden müssten, denn, wie er in seiner Einführung erklärt, sind diese Töne nur dann einigermaßen spielbar, wenn sie sehr kurz erklingen. (Die Töne würden aus benachbarten Harmoniken durch entsprechende Lippenanspannung entsprechend verändert werden). Solche Töne sind auch an anderen Stellen der Sammlung, aber nirgendwo erscheinen sie so virtuos wie im vierten Capriccio.

Die Cembaloausstattung ist dem Original nachempfunden, Abweichungen vom Original sind im folgenden aufgelistet.

Die Generalbassausstattung ist dem Stile Fantinis nachempfunden. Abweichungen vom Original sind im folgenden aufgelistet.

Textual Notes

Source:

Modo per imparare a sonare di tromba

Frankfurt, 1638

Abbreviations:

Bc. =Basso continuo

Tr. =Trumpet

n(n)=note(s)

All first time bars are editorial

1. Capriccio detto del Suaro
bar 1 Bc. time signature missing
1 Tr. rests missing originally
4b Repeat marks found at half-bar in original
2. Capriccio detto del Carducci
2 Tr. rests missing originally
4b Repeat marks found at half-bar in original
3. Capriccio detto del Carducci
Bc. dynamics are editorial
1 Tr. n1 originally
4b Repeat marks found at half-bar in original
13 Tr. f originally positioned beneath n2 of bar 16
Bc. dynamics are editorial
5. Capriccio detto del Gondi
1 Tr. n1 originally
4b Repeat marks found at half-bar in original
13 Bc. n1 in original
Tr. natural signs are editorial
Bc. dynamics are editorial

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Girolamo Fantini
(fl 1630-8)

1. Capriccio detto del Suares

Trumpet

Basso continuo

The first system of the musical score features a Trumpet part on a single treble clef staff and a Basso continuo part on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is in common time (C). The Trumpet part begins with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4, then a quarter note A4, and continues with a series of eighth and quarter notes. The Basso continuo part provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.

The second system continues the musical score. The Trumpet part has a first ending bracketed over the final two measures. The Basso continuo part continues with its accompaniment.

The third system shows the continuation of the piece. The Trumpet part has a second ending bracketed over the final two measures. The Basso continuo part continues with its accompaniment.

3. Capriccio detto il Caleppi

Musical score for "3. Capriccio detto il Caleppi". The score is presented in two systems, each with a single melodic line on a treble clef staff and a piano accompaniment on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The time signature is common time (C). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic in the melody and piano (*p*) in the accompaniment. The second system starts at measure 5, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. A large, diagonal watermark reading "PREVIEW Low Resolution" is overlaid across the entire page.

4. Capriccio detto del Carducci

Musical score for "4. Capriccio detto del Carducci". The score is written in common time (C) and consists of five systems of staves. The first system shows the beginning of the piece. The second system starts at measure 5 and includes trills in the right hand. The third system starts at measure 9 and includes dynamic markings *p* and *f*. The fourth system starts at measure 13 and includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*. The fifth system starts at measure 17 and includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*. The score is overlaid with a large, diagonal watermark that reads "PREVIEW Low-Resolution".