

VIOLON

A Federico Anzenheimer

# VINCENZO FERRONI

OP. 54

# TRIO

EN RE MAJEUR

pour Piano, Violin et Violoncelle

\$2.00

NET



MAURO V. CARDILLI  
NEW YORK



HE present Trio in D Major Op. 54 by Maestro Vincenzo Ferroni was given for the first time in Milan, on the 21st of November 1906, by the "Trio Italiano" composed of Virginio Ranzato, Violinist, Carlo Guaita, Cellist, and Umberto Moroni at the Piano.

The critics of the major Italian papers applauded Ferroni's work. "Il Corriere della Sera" gave the following criticism: The new work, presents the usual gifts of spontaneity, inspiration and of doctrine in the texture, with which we are so well acquainted in this excellent author. He was greatly applauded.

The "Trio Italiano," perfect executors of Ferroni's work in Italy, carried it triumphally through the principal musical German cities. It was given at Palmengarten, in Dresden, on the 23rd of January 1907. Here is the report of the "Dresdner Journal": We heard a Trio by Vincenzo Ferroni, who studied in Paris (with Massenet), and now is a Professor of high composition in the R. Conservatory of Milan. The work was well received. We especially appreciated the two middle tempos, wherein the gay melody of the sons of the South strikes one with pleasure. The "Dresdner Zeitung": "Vincenzo Ferroni's Trio stands out for its melodic fluidity and for the good blending of the parts. It was worthy of being played and heard with Beethoven's Trio in B Flat, Op. 97." Very appreciative and enthusiastic were the words given by the Leipzig press.

The name of Vincenzo Ferroni is not new in America for those who enjoy classical music. Still, a few biographic notes will give an idea, who the author of this Trio is.

Vincenzo Ferroni was born in Tramutola, (Potenza, Italy). He studied in the Paris Conservatory, under Massenet and Savard. For a time, he substituted Savard as a teacher of Harmony. He won the prize of the international competition, held by "Le Figaro," with his celebrated "Ave Maria." In a competitive examination he won the chair of high composition in the Royal Conservatory of Milan, left vacant by the death of Maestro Ponchielli, author of "La Gioconda." Together with Mascagni and Spinelli, he won the Sonzogno Contest of 1889 with his opera "Rudello," given in Rome and Milan.

In 1896 his opera "Fieramosca" was sung with great success, Ferroni being also author of the libretto. Ferroni's work was directed by Martucci and Mascagni at La Scala, the latter directing the symphonic intermezzo "La Sfida" of the opera "Fieramosca," and the first the "Suite Romantique." Among his symphonic works it is well to remember the "l'Ouverture d'Ariosto," awarded a prize at Bruxelles, with his quartet in G Major. He has composed a concert for violin and orchestra, a sonata for piano and violin, and two Trios for piano, cello and violin; all triumphally received. Also many chamber songs, instrumental pieces and chorals. He has directed, at the theatre "Carlo Felice" of Genoa, his fantasia "Eolica" for harp, double quartet, oboe, horn and bass; and the symphonic poem "Risorgimento," both having been judged works of great strength. Less noted are certain "Suites" and two symphonies, of which the public's approval cannot fail, and other theatrical works; among them, is "Giulietta e Romeo," an opera that was to be given, before the world's war, in Paris, where it had a very flattering ovation at a private rendition. The celebrated Colonne and Benjamin Godard had already made familiar in France the name of Vincenzo Ferroni.



L presente Trio in Re Maggiore Op. 54 del Maestro Vincenzo Ferroni fu eseguito la prima volta a Milano, il 21 Novembre 1906, dal "Trio Italiano" composto di Virginio Ranzato, Violinista, Carlo Guaita, Violoncellista, ed Umberto Moroni, Pianista.

I critici dei maggiori giornali d'Italia plaudirono al lavoro del Ferroni. "Il Corriere della Sera" ne dava il seguente giudizio: "Il nuovo lavoro presenta le solite doti di spontaneità nell'ispirazione e di dottrina nella fattura, cui ci ha abituato il chiaro autore. Fu molto applaudito."

Gli artisti del "Trio Italiano," esecutori perfetti del lavoro del Ferroni in Italia, lo portarono trionfalmente per le principali città musicali tedesche. Esso fu eseguito a Dresda, il 23 Gennaio 1907, nel salone del Palmengarten. Ecco il giudizio del "Dresdner Journal": "Udimmo un Trio di Vincenzo Ferroni, che fece i suoi studi a Parigi (con Massenet) e che attualmente

è Professore di alta composizione nel R. Conservatorio di Milano. Il lavoro ci piacque; apprezzammo, in ispecial modo, i due tempi di mezzo, nei quali la melodia gaia e spontanea dei figli del Sud colpisce gradevolmente." "Dresdner Zeitung": "Il Trio di Vincenzo Ferroni si distingue per una rara fluidità melodica e per il buon impasto delle parti. Fu degno di esser eseguito ed ascoltato accanto al celebre Trio in Si Bemolle di Beethoven Op. 97." Giudizii apprezzatissimi ed entusiastici dette anche la stampa di Lipsia.

Benchè il nome di Vincenzo Ferroni non è nuovo in America per i conoscitori della musica classica, pochi cenni biografici daranno un'idea adeguata dell'autore del Trio.

Vincenzo Ferroni nacque in Tramutola (Potenza, Italia). Studiò nel Conservatorio di Parigi sotto Massenet e Savard. Coprì per qualche tempo, come supplente, la cattedra d'armonia del Savard. Vinse il concorso internazionale bandito dal "Le Figaro" con la sua celebre "Ave Maria." Riuscì per concorso ad occupare la cattedra di alta composizione nel R. Conservatorio di Milano, rimasta vuota per la morte dell'illustre Maestro Ponchielli. Vinse, con Mascagni e Spinelli, il concorso Sonzogno del 1889 con l'opera "Rudello," rappresentata a Roma ed a Milano. Nel 1896 fu rappresentata con gran successo l'opera "Fieramosca," del cui libretto fu autore egli stesso. Martucci e Mascagni diressero alla Scala: il primo, la "Suite Romantique," il secondo, l'Intermezzo Sinfonico "La Sfida" nell'opera "Fieramosca." Fra le sue opere sinfoniche è notevole "l'Ouverture d'Ariosto," premiata a Bruxelles, assieme al suo Quartetto in Sol Maggiore. Il Ferroni ha scritto anche un Concerto per violino ed orchestra, una sonata per pianoforte e violino, e due Trii per pianoforte, cello e violino, tutti eseguiti trionfalmente; come pure molte romanze, e non pochi pezzi strumentali e corali. Egli ha diretto, al Teatro Carlo Felice di Genova, la sua Fantasia "Eolica" per arpa, doppio quartetto, oboe, corno e contrabbasso; ed il poema sinfonico "Risorgimento," giudicati lavori di gran polso. Meno note sono alcune sue "Suites" e due Sinfonie, alle quali non mancherà certo il trionfo del pubblico, come non mancherà ad altri suoi importanti lavori teatrali, tra i quali "Giulietta e Romeo," che, prima della guerra mondiale, doveva rappresentarsi a Parigi, ove in privato ebbe una parziale, ma lusinghiera audizione. Il rinomato Colonne e Benjamin Godard già resero familiare in Francia il nome di Vincenzo Ferroni.



# TRIO

VIOLON

en Ré majeur  
pour Piano, Violon et Violoncelle

VINCENZO FERRONI  
Op. 54

## I Allegro Calmo

1 11

*mp*

*mf* *f* *p* *p*

*mf* *mf* *mf* *tr*

*pp*

*p*

*mp* *mf* *f*

*mp* *p* *f*

1 2 1

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Violon

*mp*

*dim.* *pp* *p* **7** **C**

*mp* *mf* **1**

*f*

*p*

*mp* *mf* *cresc.* *sempre ed* **D**

*accel.* *a tempo* *flava Sotto ad libitum*

*dim.* *p* **E**

*cresc.* *f* **6** **4**

*ff* *p* **4**

**F**  
*mp*

**G**  
*f pp mp p pp*

**H**  
*mf f*

*dim. f dim. f*

*allarg. a poco a poco mp f p a tempo*

**Largo**  
*dim. ed accel. ff*

**II**  
**Allegretto**  
*f*

**5 A**  
*pp pp*

Violon

**F**  
*pp*

**1** **f** **1**

**G**  
*pp*

**2 H** *ritard*

**Poco Meno**  
*p* *mp* *f*

**Tempo**  
*p*

*pp*

**pizz.** **III Adagio appassionato**  
*ppp* *p*

**A** **7**  
*mp*

*cresc.* *mf*

Violon

Poco Più

Musical score for Violon, first section 'Poco Più'. The score consists of seven staves of music. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *ff*. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' in a circle) and trills. The tempo is marked 'Poco Più'.

1º Tempo

Musical score for Violon, second section '1º Tempo'. The score consists of seven staves of music. The key signature changes to two sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp). The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *pp* and includes markings for *mp*, *mf*, and *mf*. The tempo is marked '1º Tempo'. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with several triplet markings and trills. The section is divided into measures labeled C, D, and E. The final staff includes tempo markings 'poco rit. a tempo' and 'allarg.', and ends with a dynamic marking of *pp*.



IV

Violon

All<sup>o</sup> giusto (♩ = 160)

*f* *dim.* *pp* *f* *p* *ff*

7 A

B

C

Violon

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a violin. The music is written in a single system with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff features a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) and includes a fermata over a measure. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *pp* and includes a fermata. The fifth staff has a dynamic marking of *pp* and includes a fermata. The sixth staff has a dynamic marking of *pp* and includes a fermata. The seventh staff has a dynamic marking of *pp* and includes a fermata. The eighth staff has a dynamic marking of *pp* and includes a fermata. The ninth staff has a dynamic marking of *pp* and includes a fermata. The tenth staff has a dynamic marking of *pp* and includes a fermata. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

First staff of music, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals.

Second staff of music, continuing the melodic line with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). It features a slur over a group of notes and a fermata over a final note.

Third staff of music, starting with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). A fermata is placed over a note, with the letter 'F' written above it. The staff concludes with a double bar line.

Fourth staff of music, beginning with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). It contains a slur and a fermata over a note, with the letter 's' written above the staff.

Fifth staff of music, starting with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). It includes a slur, a fermata over a note with the letter 'tr' above it, and a first ending bracket labeled '1'.

Sixth staff of music, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with slurs and ties. It ends with a double bar line.

Seventh staff of music, starting with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo). It contains a slur and a fermata over a note with the letter 's' above it.

Eighth staff of music, beginning with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo). It includes a slur, a fermata over a note with the letter 's' above it, and a first ending bracket labeled '1'.

Ninth staff of music, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with slurs and ties. It ends with a double bar line.

Tenth staff of music, starting with a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) and the instruction *espressivo*. It includes a slur and a fermata over a note.

Eleventh staff of music, beginning with a dynamic marking of *cresc.* (crescendo) and ending with *f* (forte). It features a slur, a fermata over a note with the letter 's' above it, and a first ending bracket labeled '1'.

Twelfth staff of music, starting with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and ending with the instruction *allarg.* (ritardando). It includes a slur, a fermata over a note with the letter 's' above it, and a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The staff concludes with a double bar line and the numbers '12' and '8' below it.

Violon

Più Mosso

A violin score for the piece 'Più Mosso'. The score is written on ten staves in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 12/8. The piece begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The first staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The second staff continues this pattern with some rests. The third staff introduces a section marked 'J' with a more complex rhythmic pattern. The fourth staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The fifth staff features a section marked '8' with a dotted line above it, ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The seventh staff is marked 'K' and shows a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The eighth staff continues the eighth-note pattern with a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninth staff is marked 'Vivo' and features a section marked '8' with a dotted line above it, ending with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The tenth staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The eleventh staff is marked 'L' and features a section marked '8' with a dotted line above it. The final staff is marked 'Vivissimo' and features a section marked '8' with a dotted line above it, ending with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.