

# Biography of the Composer Antonio Vivaldi

- 1678: born in Venice on 4 March;  
he was given music lessons by his father, who was  
a violinist at St Mark's Basilica in Venice
- 1692: he began training for a career as a priest
- 1703: he was ordained as a priest and subsequently  
appointed composer in residence at the Ospedale  
della Pietà; his first compositions were published,  
rapidly establishing his reputation in Europe
- 1717: Director of chamber music in Mantua
- from 1729: numerous concertos across Europe
- 1740: he settled in Vienna
- 1741: he died in Vienna on 28 July

## History of the work The Four Seasons

- Composed: between 1700 and 1725
- Dedicated to: Count Wenceslav von Marzin
- Original title:  
in Italian: Le quattro stagioni (La primavera,  
L'estate, L'autunno, L'inverno)
- Published: in Amsterdam in 1725  
by Michel Charles Le Cene  
in the collection of 12 concertos Op. 8  
"Il cimento dell'armonia e dell'invenzione"  
(The testing of harmony and invention)
- Orchestration: violins I and II, viola, basso continuo  
(harpsichord, cello and double bass ad libitum)

# La primavera (Spring)

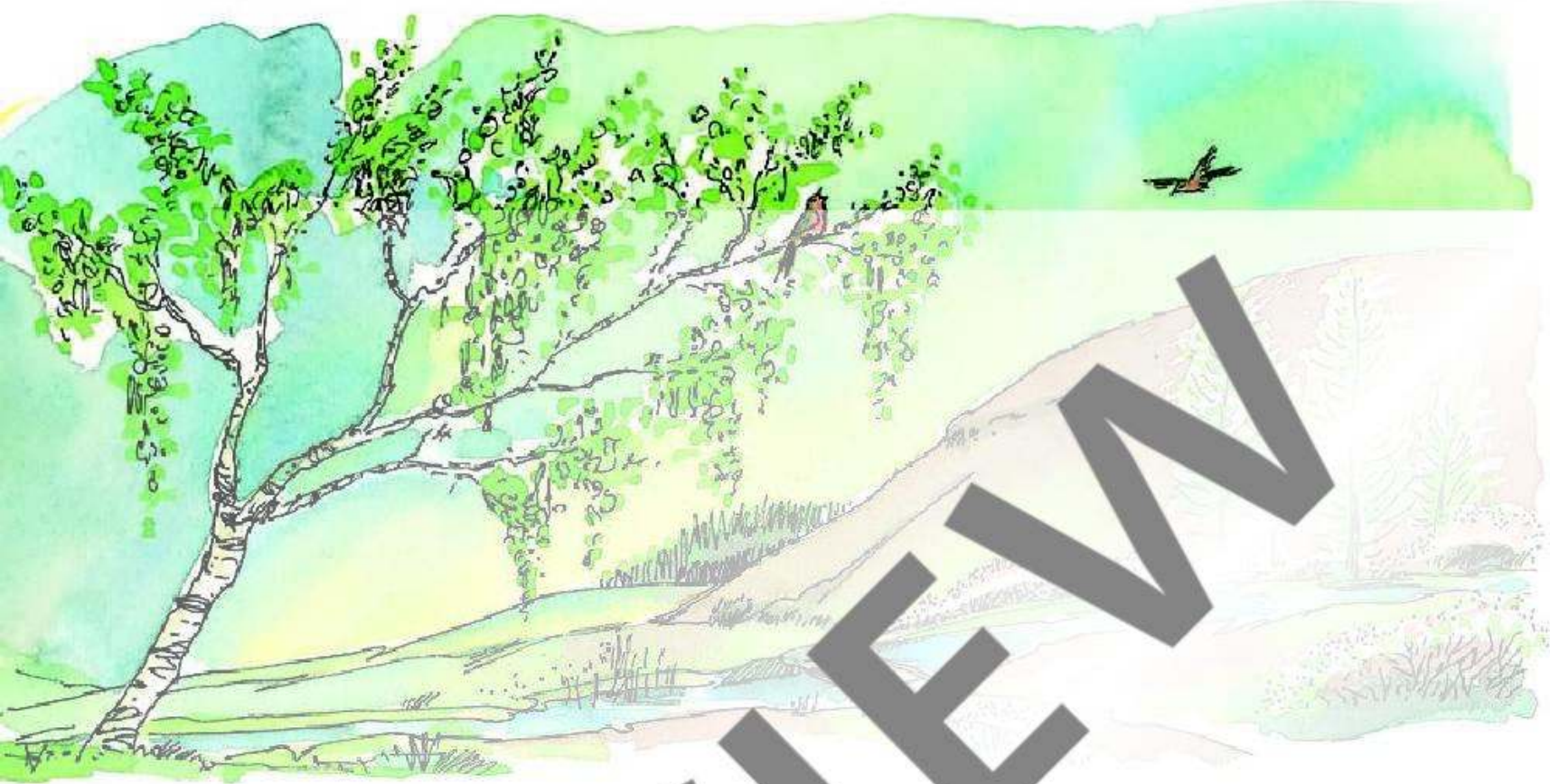
Op. 8 No. 1

Spring has come, and joyfully  
The birds greet him with cheerful song.  
As Zephyr's winds blow softly,  
Brooks bubble sweetly.

When the heavens are veiled in darkness  
And thunder and lightning break forth,  
The birds cease their singing  
Until the light returns once more.

Allegro ♩ = 88

The musical score is presented in three systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble and bass clef, a common time signature, and a forte (f) dynamic. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, featuring a piano (p) dynamic. The third system shows further development of the piece. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'PREVIEW Low Resolution' is overlaid across the entire score.



PREVIEW

*p*

PREVIEW

*mf*

5



The image displays a musical score for piano, consisting of five systems of staves. Each system typically includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f'. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'PREVIEW Low Resolution' is overlaid across the entire page.

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) features a sequence of chords and eighth notes with fingerings: 3 1, 4 2, 4 2, 5 3, 3 1, 4 2, 3 1. The left hand (bass clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 3, 1, 4.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern with a dynamic marking of *p*. The left hand continues with eighth notes.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex eighth-note pattern with fingerings: 5 1 3, 1 2 4 1, 3, 5 1 3, 3 1. The left hand has a few notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f*. The left hand has a few notes with a dynamic marking of *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *p*. The left hand has a few notes.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line. The left hand has a few notes.