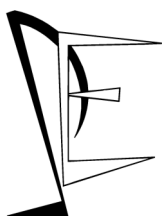


Henrich Panofka

SCENE DRAMATIQUE

SOLO DE CONCERT



Henrich Panofka

Panofka è nato a Breslau (l'attuale Breslavia) nel 1807. Da bambino, ha fatto rapidi progressi sul violino e si è esibito per la prima volta in pubblico a dieci anni. Nel 1824 andò all'Università di Breslavia per studiare legge, secondo i desideri di suo padre; successivamente, seguendo i suoi stessi desideri, si recò a Vienna, dove era uno studente del violinista Joseph Mayseder.

Nel 1827 si esibì con successo a Vienna e cercò di seguire il suo successo viaggiando a Monaco e Berlino. Alla morte di suo padre nel 1831 ricevette la sua eredità. Anche se l'anno successivo fu convinto dal pianista Wenzeslaus Hauck ad andare in tournée in Germania, lasciò il tour nel 1833.

Nel 1834 Panofka si stabilì a Parigi; qui conobbe il maestro di canto Marco Bordogni e altri cantanti tra cui Giovanni Battista Rubini, Luigi Lablache e Domenico Donzelli . Si interessò all'impostazione della voce e con Bordogni fondò nel 1842 un'Académie de chant .

Si trasferì a Londra nel 1844 e nel 1847 fu ingaggiato da Benjamin Lumley come uno dei suoi assistenti al Teatro di Sua Maestà. È diventato noto come insegnante e ha pubblicato A Practical Singing Tutor e altri studi vocali. Ritornò a Parigi nel 1852; verso il 1855 pubblicò L'art de chanter.

Dal 1866 Panofka visse a Firenze; morì nel 1887.

Panofka was born in Breslau (present-day Wrocław) in 1807. As a child, he made rapid progress on the violin, and first performed in public aged ten. In 1824 he went to Breslau University to study law, according to the wishes of his father; afterward, following his own wishes, he went to Vienna where he was a student of the violinist Joseph Mayseder.

In 1827 he performed successfully in Vienna and tried to follow up his success by traveling to Munich and Berlin. On the death of his father in 1831 he received his inheritance. Although in the following year he was persuaded by pianist Wenzeslaus Hauck to go on a concert tour through Germany, he gave up touring in 1833.

In 1834 Panofka settled in Paris; here he met the singing teacher Marco Bordogni, and other singers including Giovanni Battista Rubini, Luigi Lablache and Domenico Donzelli. He became interested in the training of the voice, and with Bordogni he founded in 1842 an Académie de chant.

He moved to London in 1844, and in 1847 was engaged by Benjamin Lumley as one of his assistants at Her Majesty's Theatre. He became known as a teacher and published A Practical Singing Tutor and other vocal studies. He returned to Paris in 1852; about 1855 he published L'art de chanter.

From 1866 Panofka lived in Florence; he died in 1887.

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Partitura

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Adagio molto

Clarinetto in Sib

Pianoforte

p *ten.* *f* *p dolce*

6

dolce *p* *rit.*

11

p

15

p *rit.*

Musical score for measures 19-22. The system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a melodic phrase marked *p* (piano) and ends with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and chords in the left hand, also marked *rit.* at the end.

Musical score for measures 23-25. The vocal line has a rest in measure 23, followed by a melodic phrase marked *f* (forte) in measure 24. The piano accompaniment features a dense texture of chords in the right hand and a rhythmic pattern in the left hand, marked *f* in measure 23 and *p* (piano) in measure 25.

Musical score for measures 26-28. The vocal line starts with a melodic phrase marked *p* (piano) in measure 26. The piano accompaniment features a dense texture of chords in the right hand and a rhythmic pattern in the left hand, marked *cresc.* (crescendo) in measure 27.

Musical score for measures 29-32. The vocal line starts with a melodic phrase marked *f* (forte) in measure 29, followed by a *rit.* (ritardando) marking in measure 30. The piano accompaniment features a dense texture of chords in the right hand and a rhythmic pattern in the left hand, marked *f* in measure 29 and *p* (piano) in measure 31.