

Gaetano AMADEO

(1824 - 1893)

OFFERTOIRE

Transcription et révision de Jean-Pierre Coulon

d'après l'édition originale Veuve Canaux C.C.1364.

Notice de Michelle Bernard

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Offertoire

Adagio

N°7

pp positif

7

13

f Gr. Orgue

20

26

33

40

Musical score for measures 40-45. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The music features a complex texture with many sixteenth notes and some longer notes with ties.

46

Musical score for measures 46-52. The system consists of three staves. A dynamic marking *p positif* is present in the first measure of the grand staff. The music continues with intricate melodic and harmonic lines.

53

Musical score for measures 53-59. The system consists of three staves. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some longer notes and ties.

60

Musical score for measures 60-66. The system consists of three staves. Dynamic markings *ff Gr. Orgue*, *pp récit ou posit.*, and *f* are present. The music includes a variety of note values and rests.

67

Musical score for measures 67-73. The system consists of three staves. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.

74

Musical score for measures 74-79. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The grand staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests, and a bass line with chords and single notes. The separate bass staff features a series of long, horizontal notes, likely representing a pedal point or a sustained bass line. The music is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end.

80

Musical score for measures 80-85. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The grand staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests, and a bass line with chords and single notes. The separate bass staff features a series of long, horizontal notes, likely representing a pedal point or a sustained bass line. The music is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end.

86

Musical score for measures 86-92. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The grand staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests, and a bass line with chords and single notes. The separate bass staff features a series of long, horizontal notes, likely representing a pedal point or a sustained bass line. The music is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end.

93

Musical score for measures 93-98. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The grand staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests, and a bass line with chords and single notes. The separate bass staff features a series of long, horizontal notes, likely representing a pedal point or a sustained bass line. The music is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end.

NOTICE.

Gaetano Amadeo est né en 1824 à Porto Maurizio, petite ville de la Riviera ligure. Il est mort à Nice le 8 avril 1893. Sa notoriété lui valut une rubrique dans les dictionnaires biographiques, tels Schmidl et Treccani en Italie, ainsi que des nécrologies élogieuses dans des journaux français, italiens et allemands. Mais il tomba dans l'oubli. La plus grande partie de sa carrière s'est faite à Marseille, où il vécut 27 ans et fonda une école de plain-chant, entreprise exceptionnelle à l'époque.

Il se forme d'abord à Lucca avec G. Pacini. A partir de 1841, il étudie à Bologne avec Rossini, qui l'apprécie beaucoup. Il est élu membre de la célèbre *Accademia filarmonica* de Bologne en 1843.

Pourvu d'une recommandation écrite de Rossini, il s'expatrie à Marseille où il est nommé organiste de l'église St. Joseph le 1^{er} juin 1848, juste après l'inauguration de l'orgue de Joseph Callinet. Il occupe cette charge jusqu'en juillet 1861 et ne connaîtra donc pas l'orgue de Cavaillé-Coll (1868). Il devient maître de chapelle de la cathédrale en 1852. Il fait connaître la facture française au célèbre facteur de Pavie L. Lingiardi.

Vers 1875, il quitte Marseille pour une raison inconnue, peut-être sentimentale, pour s'installer à Cannes. Il retourne à Gênes et Porto Maurizio en 1883 et 1884, d'où il écrit au célèbre réformateur de la musique religieuse P. C. Remondini, dont il partage les idées.

A une date inconnue, il revient en France. On le retrouve à Cannes en 1887, à l'orgue d'une église de banlieue. C'est à Nice à partir de 1892 qu'il passe ses dernières années. Il n'avait pas de famille proche.

Il lègue sa bibliothèque et ses partitions à une personne inconnue, qui les inventorie et essaie de les vendre. Une grande partie en a été déposée ultérieurement au Conservatoire de Nice.

Offertoire N° 7 en do majeur

Comme les deux offertoires N° 5 et N° 6, celui-ci est extrait du recueil incomplet et sans titre édité par Canaux à Paris entre 1848 et 1849. Un court prélude précède une fugue assez scolaire. Le sujet contient une broderie inférieure qui donne lieu à d'amusants effets d'écho dans les divertissements. Elle convient à un instrument à deux claviers.

N.B. Je remercie MM. J.-R. Cain, H. Pourteau et le Prof. M. Tarrini pour les renseignements qu'ils m'ont aimablement fournis.



Gaetano Amadeo was born 1824 at Porto Maurizio, a small town in Ligurian Riviera, Italy. He died in Nice, France Avril, 8th 1893. His reputation resulted into an entry in biographic dictionaries, such as Schmidl's and Treccani's in Italy and eulogistic obituaries in some French, Italian and German journals. But he became forgotten. Most of his career took place in Marseille, where he lived for 27 years and founded a school of plain-song, an exceptional undertaking in this time.

He first learns in Lucca with G. Pacini. After 1841 he studies in Bologna with Rossini, who esteems him highly. He is becomes voted into the famous *Accademia filarmonica* in Bologne in 1843.

Holding Rossini's written recommendation, he settles in Marseille where he becomes organist of the St. Joseph church on June, 1st 1848, right after the inauguration of Joseph Callinet's organ. He keeps this duty until July 1861. Accordingly he will not be acquainted with Cavaillé-Coll's organ (1868). He becomes choir master in the cathedral in 1852. He makes French organ building acquainted to the famous Pavian organ bulder L. Lingiardi.

Around 1875 he leaves Marseille for an unknown reason - perhaps sentimental - and settles in Cannes. He moves back to Genoa and Porto Maurizio in 1883 and 1884, from where he writes to P.C. Remondini, famous sacred-music reformist whose ideas he shared.

At an unknown date he moves back to France. He is found in Cannes in 1887 at the organ of a suburban church. He spends his last years in Nice. He had no close relatives.

He bequeathes his library and score collection to an unknown person, who writes a catalog and tries to sell them. Most documents where donated to the Conservatoire of Nice.

Offertoire #7 in C major

Just like Offertoires #5 and 6 this one comes from the incomplete volume without title published by Canaux in Paris between 1848 and 1849. A short prelude comes before a rather scholastic fugue. The theme contains a lower turn which gives opportunity to funny echo effects in the transitional episodes. A two-keyboard instrument is appropriate to play it.

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