

CARLO BODRO

(1840 ? - 1900 ?)

ALLEGRO BRILLANTE

11/12 Suonate per Organo

Transcription et révision de Jean-Pierre Coulon

d'après l'exemplaire de l'Archivio musicale del Duomo di Como, par courtoisie du Dr. A. Picchi.

Notice de Michelle Bernard

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ALLEGRO BRILLANTE

Flauto traversiere e Duodecima soprani

p Dulciana, Viola e 8^a bassi
Contrabassi e Quinte di essi

Tutti gl'Instrumenti a lingua

mf Principale in 8 bassi Cornetto,
Czakan, Terza mano e Timpani
ai pedali

Allegro

11 **ff**

7 8 **p**

13 8

19 8 **f**

25 8 **p**

31 8

8

37

Musical score for measures 37-42. The system includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Measure 37 starts with a piano dynamic and a forte hairpin. The music features complex chordal textures with many accidentals. A fermata is present in measure 42.

43

Musical score for measures 43-48. The system includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music continues with complex chordal textures and a fermata in measure 48.

49

Musical score for measures 49-53. The system includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music continues with complex chordal textures and a fermata in measure 53.

54

p Campanelli

Musical score for measures 54-58. The system includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature changes to three flats. The music features a piano dynamic and a Campanelli effect. A fermata is present in measure 58.

59

Musical score for measures 59-63. The system includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music continues with complex chordal textures and a fermata in measure 63.

64

Musical score for measures 64-67. The system includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music continues with complex chordal textures and a fermata in measure 67.

68

Musical score for measures 68-72. The system includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music continues with complex chordal textures and a fermata in measure 72.

73

Musical score for measures 73-77. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The music is marked *ff* (fortissimo). The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays chords and single notes. A *Red.* (ritardando) marking is present in the bass line.

78

Musical score for measures 78-82. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has three flats. The music is marked *ff*. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand plays chords. A *>* (accent) marking is present in the right hand.

83

Musical score for measures 83-88. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has three flats. The music is marked *p* (piano). The right hand features chords with accents (*>*) and eighth-note patterns. The left hand plays chords and eighth notes.

89

Musical score for measures 89-93. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has three flats. The music is marked *p*. The right hand plays eighth-note patterns, and the left hand plays chords and eighth notes.

94

Musical score for measures 94-98. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has three flats. The music is marked *p*. The right hand plays eighth-note patterns, and the left hand plays chords and eighth notes.

99

Musical score for measures 99-103. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has three flats. The music is marked *p*. The right hand plays chords with eighth notes. The left hand plays chords and eighth notes. The instruction *Cassa armonica* is written above the bass line.

104

Musical score for measures 104-108. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has three flats. The music is marked *p*. The right hand plays chords with eighth notes. The left hand plays chords and eighth notes. The instruction *senza Campanelli e Cassa armonica* is written below the bass line. A measure rest of 8 measures is indicated above the right hand.

110 ⁸

Musical score for measures 110-115. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, marked with accents and slurs. The lower staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present in the lower staff.

116 ⁸

Musical score for measures 116-121. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, marked with accents and slurs. The lower staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present in the lower staff.

122 ⁸

Musical score for measures 122-127. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, marked with accents and slurs. The lower staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* is present in the lower staff.

128 ⁸

Musical score for measures 128-133. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, marked with accents and slurs. The lower staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present in the lower staff.

134 ⁸

Musical score for measures 134-138. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, marked with accents and slurs. The lower staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in the lower staff.

139 ⁸

Musical score for measures 139-143. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, marked with accents and slurs. The lower staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in the lower staff.

144 ⁸

Musical score for measures 144-148. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, marked with accents and slurs. The lower staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in the lower staff.

BODRO : *Allegro Brillante*.

NOTICE SUR L'AUTEUR ET EXPLICATION DE LA REGISTRATION DEMANDÉE

Carlo Bodro est né à Albiano (Piémont, Italie) vers 1840. Les dernières traces de son activité sont signalées à Rome, où l'on suppose qu'il mourut après 1900. Il est inconnu des principaux dictionnaires biographiques italiens. Fils d'un facteur d'orgues d'Albiano, il fut élève de B. Barasa, organiste de la cathédrale d'Ivrea. D'abord organiste à Albiano, il s'installe à Cuneo (Piémont) vers 1880 ou peu avant et ouvre un institut d'enseignement musical. Il édite des pièces pour orgue et pour piano dès 1881 à Cuneo, puis à Turin de 1884 jusqu'en 1897. Il a dû être pendant quelques temps organiste de l'église de Don Bosco, Sa. Maria Ausiliatrice. Ses œuvres sont aussi publiées par d'autres éditeurs à Turin et même à Milan.

Traduction de la registration de l'*Allegro Brillante*.

La registration qu'indique Bodro est caractéristique de l'époque, comme on le voit dans le traité contemporain de G. Arrigo (*Trattato teorico-pratico per Organo*, réédition Paideia Bärenreiter 1983). Elle figure ici pour la fidélité historique, mais ne correspond pas à nos critères esthétiques actuels. L'exécutant fera ce que lui dicte son bon goût et les capacités de son instrument. Des détails sont donnés dans les notices des autres pièces de Bodro ainsi que dans celles de Giuseppe Cerruti et Callisto Cerutti.

La majorité des registrations demandées dans les trois fascicules des *12 Suonate* s'appliquent à un orgue à deux claviers typique du facteur Luigi Lingiardi (1814-1882, Pavie) tel qu'il les construisit après 1860, par exemple en 1866 à S. Francesco (Pavie) ou, sans grande différence, en 1870 à Sa. Maria Ausiliatrice (Turin) et en 1872 à Cuneo (Sant'Ambrogio).

Il s'agit d'un grand instrument de 16', pourvu d'un sommier à double pression, fruit de ses contacts avec A. Cavaillé-Coll à partir de 1856. Selon la terminologie propre à Lingiardi, c'est un «organo-orchestra», de conception différente de celle de ses collègues italiens de la même période. Il possède deux claviers.

Le clavier supérieur (équivalent du Grand-Orgue, appelé ici *II^o Organo* car il se trouve au second plan) commande le Ripieno de base 16' et la «Cassa armonica», qui comprend des jeux de récit tels que flûtes 8' et 4', viole 8', voix humaine (à anche), principaux de 8', 4' et 2'2/3 en dessus (*soprani*). Ces jeux sont enfermés dans une boîte expressive actionnée par une pédale, ce qui permet des effets dynamiques. La boîte expressive, si répandue à l'étranger, n'apparaît en Italie, sous diverses formes, que dans les années 1850.

Le clavier inférieur (ici *I^o organo*, sous le premier) agit sur la partie du sommier à pression plus forte. Il porte en général un cornet de 5 rangs divisés, une flûte 8', une flûte plus forte caractéristique de Lingiardi (*Czakan*), une flûte harmonique de 4', une flûte de 16' en dessus (*Corni dolci*), et une flûte brillante de 2' (*Ottavino*). On a aussi un principal de 8' divisé en basses et dessus et une *Voce umana* traditionnelle (jeu ondulant en principal). Un riche chœur d'anches en jeux coupés bénéficie de la pression plus forte que dans les autres orgues italiens : basson et trompette de 16', trompette 8', clairon 4', hautbois 8', *Corno inglese* (sorte de cromorne 16' en dessus) et petite bombarde 4'. Les claviers peuvent s'accoupler.

La pédale a une faible extension : une octave et demi, mais comprend un *ripieno* de base 16' complet et bombardes 16' et 8'. Les effets de percussion sont nombreux : *Timpani*, timbales dans les 12 tons (12 tuyaux légèrement désaccordés), le *Rullo*, tambour formé par 4 gros tuyaux de bois désaccordés, la *Banda albanese* (désignation de Lingiardi pour la triple percussion traditionnelle au XIXe en Italie : grosse caisse, cistre et cymbale). La *terza mano* (*3^a Mano*) est un petit abrégé en dessus qui actionne les touches à l'octave supérieure.

Dans le cas de l'*Allegro brillante*, le compositeur demande pour le *p* la flûte 8' et le nasard 2'2/3, accompagnés par deux jeux gambés de 8' et 4' (*Dulciana* et *Viola*) et le principal 4' en basses seulement. A la pédale : sousbasse 16' plus un 8' (le jeu de *Contrabassi* comprend toujours 16' + 8' ensemble) et le 2'2/3 de pédale. *Chiuso* et *Aperto* indiquent la dynamique fermée-ouverte. Pour le *mf* il faut tous les jeux d'anches, le cornet, le principal 8' en basses seulement et la *Czakan* 8'. La *Terza mano* est notée par le signe 8 - - - -. Ajouter à la pédale les *Timpani* ou quelque chose imitant des timbales.

Répetons que ce sont seulement les indications originales, l'exécutant fera ce qui lui semble bon.

M. Bernard, Centre d'Etudes organistiques.

BODRO: *Allegro Brillante in C.*

NOTE ABOUT THE COMPOSER AND THE REQUIRED REGISTRATION.

Carlo Bodro was born in Albiano (Piemonte, Italy) near 1840. The last evidences of his activity are pointed out in Rome, where he presumably died after 1900. He does not appear in main Italian biographic dictionaries. Son of an organ builder in Albiano, he was a pupil of B. Barasa, organist of the cathedral of Ivrea. First, organist in Albiano, he settles at Cuneo (Piemonte) in about 1880 or slightly before, and opens a school of music. He publishes organ and piano pieces as soon as 1881 in Cuneo, and then in Turin from 1884 to 1897. He must have been organist of the Don Bosco church, Sa. Maria Ausiliatrice for some time. His works are also edited by other publishers in Turin and even in Milan.

Translation of the *Allegro Brillante* registration

The registration specified by Bodro is characteristic of the period, as can be read from G. Arrigo's contemporaneous treatise (*Trattato teorico-pratico per Organo*, Paideia Bärenreiter reprint 1983). It is reproduced here for historical faithfulness, but does not match our current esthetical criteria. The performer will rely on his own taste and instrument abilities. Other details are available in our notices about other Bodro's pieces and Giuseppe Cerruti's and Callisto Cerutti's pieces.

Most registrations specified in the three booklets of *12 Suonate* are relevant for an organ typical of the organ builder Luigi Lingiardi (1814-1882, Pavia) such as those built after 1860, e.g. in 1866 at S. Francesco (Pavia) or similarly in 1870 at Sa. Maria Ausiliatrice (Turin) and in 1872 at Sant'Ambrogio (Cuneo).

It is a great 16' instrument with a divided soundboard, result of his relationships with Cavaillé-Coll from 1856. According to Lingiardi's own terminology, it is an "organo-orchestra" designed in a different way than that of his contemporaneous Italian colleagues. It has two keyboards.

The upper keyboard (called here *II^o Organo* because it is the upper one) tracks the Ripieno with a 16' ground and the "Cassa armonica" which includes swell stops like 8' and 4' flutes, 8' viola, *Vox umana* (reed), 8', 4' and 2' 2/3 principals in treble (*soprani*). These stops are enclosed in a swell box controlled with a pedal, which allows dynamic effects. The swell box, so common elsewhere, will not show up in Italy, under various shapes, until the 1850's.

The lower keyboard (here *I^o organo*, under the first) tracks a higher pressure section of the soundboard. It generally contains a 5-separated-rank cornet, an 8' flute, a stronger 8' flute characteristic of Lingiardi (*Czakan*), a 4' harmonic flute, a 16' flute in treble (*Corni dolci*), and a 2' flute (*Ottavino*). There is also a bass/treble divided 8' principal, and a traditional *Voce umana* (undulating principal stop). A rich reed choir with bass/treble divided stops takes advantage of a higher pressure than usual in other Italian organs: 16' bassoon and trumpet, 8' trumpet, 4' clarion, 8' oboe, *Corno inglese* (similar to a treble 16' cromorne) and 4' bombard. Keyboards can be coupled.

The pedalboard has a narrow compass: one and a half octave, but includes a 16' ripieno with all ranks until 1/4', and 16' and 8' bombards. There are many percussion effects: kettledrums in the 12 tones (12 slightly mistuned pipes), *Rullo*, also known as *Rollante*, drum imitation provided by 4 large mistuned wooden pipes, *Banda albanese* (Lingiardi's terminology for the triple traditional Italian percussion: bass drum, sistrum and cymbals). The *terza mano* (*3^a mano*) is a small rollerboard in treble, which tracks the upper octave of keys.

In this *Allegro Brillante*, the composer requires for the *p* dynamic level the 8' flute and the nazard 2'2/3, accompanied by two string-tone 8' and 4' stops and the 4' principal in bass only. Pedal: 16' subbass plus a 8' (the *Contrabassi* stop always includes 16' and 8' together). *Chiuso* and *Aperto* denote the closed/open dynamics. The *mf* requires all reed stops, the cornet, the 8' principal in basses only and the 8' *Czakan*. La *Terza mano* is noted with the 8 - - - sign. Add the *Timpani* to the pedal or something imitating kettledrums.

Again, these are only the original indications, the performer will rely on his own taste.

M. Bernard, Centre d'Etudes organistiques.