

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

ALLEGRO BRILLANTE

Flauto traversiere e Duodecima soprani

p *Dulciana, Viola e 8^a bassi*

Contrabassi e Quinte di essi

mf *Tutti gl'Instrumenti a lingua*

Principale in 8 bassi Cornetto,

Czakan, Terza mano e Timpani

ai pedali

Allegro

The musical score consists of six staves of music, each with a different instrument's part. The staves are grouped by a brace on the left side.

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: **ff** at measure 11, **p** at measure 8. Measure 11: Flute (traversiere) and Dulciana play eighth-note chords. Measure 12: Viola and 8^a bassi play eighth-note chords. Measure 13: Contrabassi and Quinte di essi play eighth-note chords. Measures 14-15: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords. Measures 16-17: 8^a bassi play eighth-note chords. Measures 18-19: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords. Measures 20-21: 8^a bassi play eighth-note chords. Measures 22-23: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords. Measures 24-25: 8^a bassi play eighth-note chords. Measures 26-27: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords. Measures 28-29: 8^a bassi play eighth-note chords. Measures 30-31: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords.
- Staff 2:** Bass clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one sharp. Measures 11-15: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords. Measures 16-20: 8^a bassi play eighth-note chords. Measures 21-25: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords. Measures 26-30: 8^a bassi play eighth-note chords. Measures 31-35: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords.
- Staff 3:** Bass clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one sharp. Measures 11-15: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords. Measures 16-20: 8^a bassi play eighth-note chords. Measures 21-25: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords. Measures 26-30: 8^a bassi play eighth-note chords. Measures 31-35: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords.
- Staff 4:** Bass clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one sharp. Measures 11-15: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords. Measures 16-20: 8^a bassi play eighth-note chords. Measures 21-25: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords. Measures 26-30: 8^a bassi play eighth-note chords. Measures 31-35: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords.
- Staff 5:** Bass clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one sharp. Measures 11-15: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords. Measures 16-20: 8^a bassi play eighth-note chords. Measures 21-25: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords. Measures 26-30: 8^a bassi play eighth-note chords. Measures 31-35: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords.
- Staff 6:** Bass clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one sharp. Measures 11-15: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords. Measures 16-20: 8^a bassi play eighth-note chords. Measures 21-25: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords. Measures 26-30: 8^a bassi play eighth-note chords. Measures 31-35: Dulciana and Viola play eighth-note chords.

Sheet music for C. Bodro's Allegro brillante, featuring two staves (treble and bass) across eight staves. The music includes dynamic markings such as p , f , and $\text{p} \textit{Campanelli}$. Articulation points are indicated by small dots on the stems of notes. Slurs and grace notes are also present. Measure numbers 37, 43, 49, 54, 59, 64, and 68 are visible.

73

78

83

89

94

99

104

8

Musical score for C. Bodro's Allegro brillante, featuring two staves (treble and bass) and various measures. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *mf*, and *ff*. Performance instructions like *>* and *^* are also present. Measures 110 through 144 are shown.

110 8

116 8 *mf*

122 8 *p*

128 8 *mf*

134 8

139 *ff*

144

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^e 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^e 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 XIX^e 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.

Répétons 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 *IIº 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 *Iº 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* (*3ª 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.