

Giovanni Gabrieli

Canzona XII

a due chori

arranged for modern wind ensemble:

2 or 3 flutes, oboe, english horn,

2 clarinets, 2 bassoons,

2 trumpets and 2 horns

by Ernic Kamerich

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Giovanni Gabrieli (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giovanni_Gabrieli) has written several Canzona's, some of them for 4 instrumental voices, some for 2 or 3 groups of 4. The name Canzona may suggest singing, but these are purely instrumental pieces. The present Canzona is for 2 groups of 4 voices. Intent was that the 2 groups would play in different locations, in particular on two balconies in San Marco Cathedral in Venice.

A plausible instrumentation for this Canzona would be:

- Chorus 1: shawm (loud predecessor of the oboe), alto shawm, tenor shawm and bass shawm or bass curtal (renaissance bassoon).

- Chorus 2: cornetto (= zinc), alto trombone, tenor trombone and bass trombone.

This arrangement asks for: 2 or 3 flutes, 1 oboe, 1 cor anglais, 2 clarinets, 2 bassoons, 2 trumpets and 2 horns.

I put the piece one tone higher. With some minor adjustments and fills I processed it as follows:

- Chorus 1: oboe, cor anglais, clarinet, bassoon, often with the first three parts doubled one octave higher by flute 1, flute 2, clarinet. This can be compared to the combination of a 4-foot (octave) organ registry and a 8-foot (normal height) registry. In fact, such canzonas were played on organ as well, possibly on two opposite organs (epistle and gospel organ). An optional third flute part is added, nice for the (short) 4-foot fragment.

- Chorus 2: two trumpets, two horns, with a reinforcement of the bass by a bassoon, sometimes just one octave lower (as a 16-foot register).

Care must be given to the balance: if both choirs play and choir 2 plays at full power, everything that chorus 1 plays is almost lost. A good balance between the two choirs requires moderation of the trumpets and trombones.

In the 16th century, it was stated often that an instrumentalist should imitate singing, even so much that the text of a song could be understood almost, especially by the differences in articulation. Anyhow, the variation in articulation is an important element in the interpretation. In many cases, playing sharp and soft tonguing alternately works fine. Passages with dotted quarts may best be played sharply, while upbeats and passages with long notes often ask for a softer articulation. The bar lines are often misleading, especially in the 4/2 bars you should ignore the bar lines and feel the rhythm of the melody itself.

The contrast between playing choir 1 or choir 2 or both together is an important effect. But just as important are the lines in each voice, sometimes in a polyphonic structure, sometimes homophone. Each voice has its own sentences that should be interpreted clearly. The end of a sentence often involves a decrescendo, also to give space to other voices then emerging.

A solemn slow performance does not suit the piece, the melodies must have their flow. The 4/2 sizes may even feel as 2/1. The 3/2 parts can be played with one beat per measure and with a rather dancing character.

The piece is very dangerous for the tuning, especially in open chords without thirds, with only octaves, fifths and fourths. Where there are thirds, please, play these as pure thirds, as was usual in music of this time, so the major thirds should be relatively small, significantly smaller than in equal temperament. And in the same way, the minor thirds should be larger than in equal temperament.

Sharps and flats were not always denoted, sometimes there are difficult choices to be made. In bar 31, I made an arguable choice. I've put asterisks at the appropriate notes in the score.

Ernic Kamerich

The music is written in notation program PriMus (<http://www.primus-musicsoft.com/>).

Thanks to Ulrich Alpers for making available the original score.

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Canzona XII

Giovanni Gabrieli

♩=88-86

flute1

flute 2

flute 3

oboe

Engl.Horn

clar1

clar2

bassoon1

trumpet1

trumpet2

horn1

horn 2

bassoon 2

5

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

9

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

13

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

17

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

20

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

24

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

27

fl1
fl2
fl3
ob
eh
cl1
cl2
bs1
tr1
tr2
h1
h2
bs2

31

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

34

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

37

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

$\text{♩} = 132-172$

41

fl1
fl2
fl3
ob
eh
cl1
cl2
bs1
tr1
tr2
h1
h2
bs2

$\text{♩} = 88-96$

48

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

53

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

56 $\text{♩} = 134-172$

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

61

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

67

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

$\text{♩} = 88-96$

73

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

77

fl1

fl2

fl3

ob

eh

cl1

cl2

bs1

tr1

tr2

h1

h2

bs2

Canzona XII

Giovanni Gabrieli

Canto Alto

Tenore Sesto

Settimo Quinto

Ottavo Basso

5

8

12

This system contains measures 12 through 15. The top two staves (treble and bass clef) are mostly empty, with a few notes in measure 15. The bottom two staves (treble and bass clef) contain a complex polyphonic texture. The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic foundation with similar note values. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

16

This system contains measures 16 through 18. Measures 16 and 17 are marked with '8'+4'' in both the top and bottom staves, indicating an 8-measure rest followed by a 4-measure entry. The music begins in measure 18. The texture is highly polyphonic, with multiple voices entering and moving in parallel motion. The key signature remains one sharp (F#).

19

This system contains measures 19 through 21. The music continues with a dense polyphonic texture. Measures 19 and 20 show intricate melodic lines in the upper staves, while the lower staves provide harmonic support. Measure 21 features a final cadence with sustained notes. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

22

This system contains measures 22, 23, and 24. It features four staves: two for the first system (treble and bass clef) and two for the second system (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 22 shows a complex texture with multiple voices. Measure 23 continues this texture. Measure 24 shows a change in the lower voices, with the bass line of the second system becoming more active.

25

This system contains measures 25, 26, and 27. It features four staves: two for the first system (treble and bass clef) and two for the second system (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 25 shows a complex texture with multiple voices. Measure 26 continues this texture. Measure 27 shows a change in the lower voices, with the bass line of the second system becoming more active. Above the first staff of measure 27, there is a marking $8'+4'$. Above the second staff of measure 27, there is a marking $8'+4'$. Above the third staff of measure 27, there is a marking $8'+4'$.

28

8'

8'

8'+4'

8'+4'

33

8'+4'

8'+4'

8'

35

4'

4'

8'+4'

8'+4'

4'

39

8'+4'

8'+4'

8'+4'

8'

44

8'+4'

8'+4'

8'+4'

8'

50

8'+4'

8'+4'

8'+4'

8'

54

This system contains measures 54 through 57. It features four staves: two for the upper system (treble and bass clef) and two for the lower system (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measures 54 and 55 show the upper system with rests and the lower system with active eighth-note and quarter-note patterns. Measures 56 and 57 show both systems with active patterns, including chords and moving lines. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs on the outer staves.

58

This system contains measures 58 through 62. It features four staves: two for the upper system (treble and bass clef) and two for the lower system (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measures 58 and 59 show the upper system with active patterns and the lower system with rests. Measures 60 and 61 show both systems with active patterns, including chords and moving lines. Measure 62 shows the upper system with active patterns and the lower system with rests. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs on the outer staves.

63

This system contains measures 63 through 67. It features four staves: two for the upper system (treble and bass clef) and two for the lower system (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measures 63 and 64 show the upper system with active patterns and the lower system with rests. Measures 65 and 66 show both systems with active patterns, including chords and moving lines. Measure 67 shows the upper system with active patterns and the lower system with rests. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs on the outer staves.

68

This system contains measures 68 through 72. It features four staves: two for the upper system (treble and bass clef) and two for the lower system (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music is written in a polyphonic style with various note values including minims, crotchets, and quavers. Measure 72 ends with a repeat sign.

73

This system contains measures 73 through 76. It features four staves: two for the upper system (treble and bass clef) and two for the lower system (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music continues with complex polyphonic textures. Measure 74 has a time signature change to 2/4. Measure 76 ends with a repeat sign.

77

This system contains measures 77 through 80. It features four staves: two for the upper system (treble and bass clef) and two for the lower system (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music concludes with sustained notes in measures 79 and 80, marked with a fermata. The system ends with a double bar line.

Canzona XII

flute 1

Giovanni Gabrieli

This musical score is for the flute 1 part of Canzona XII by Giovanni Gabrieli. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 12, 18, 21, 30, 36, 40, 47, 56, 61, 69, and 76 marked at the beginning of their respective staves. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. There are several dynamic markings, including accents and slurs, and a few specific articulation marks like staccato. The piece concludes with a final double bar line at the end of the tenth staff.

flute 2

Giovanni Gabrieli

12

17

21

30

36

40

46

55

60

65

71

76

Canzona XII

flute 3 ad libitum

Giovanni Gabrieli

15

20

5

30

35

41

49

4

58

66

74

The musical score is written for a single flute part, labeled 'flute 3 ad libitum'. It consists of eight staves of music, each beginning with a measure number in a box. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 4/4 for the first staff, 3/4 for the second, 3/4 for the third, 3/4 for the fourth, 3/4 for the fifth, 3/4 for the sixth, 3/4 for the seventh, and 3/4 for the eighth. The score includes various musical notations such as whole, half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines. There are also dynamic markings like '15', '5', and '4' above certain measures. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

oboe

Giovanni Gabrieli

6

14

19

23

26

30

34

44

50

59

67

75

3

5

4

The image displays a musical score for the oboe part of 'Canzona XII' by Giovanni Gabrieli. The score is written on ten staves, each beginning with a measure number in a box. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Specific features include a triplet of eighth notes at measure 6, a five-measure rest at measure 34, and a four-measure rest at measure 50. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final staff.

Canzona XII

English horn

Giovanni Gabrieli

6

14

19

23

27

32

41

48

57

63

69

75

Canzona XII

clarinet 1 in A

Giovanni Gabrieli

3

8

6

18

21

5

31

1

35

3

42

48

4

57

62

68

74

clarinet 2 in A

2

7

14

19

23

27

32

35

45

51

59

64

70

76

3

5

4

bassoon 1

Giovanni Gabrieli

2

7

3

15

20

24

28

33

37

3

46

4

56

62

69

76

Canzona XII

bassoon 2

Giovanni Gabrieli

5

3

13

17

20

2

25

29

33

5

3

44

50

54

57

2

64

2

71

76

Detailed description: This is a musical score for the bassoon 2 part of 'Canzona XII' by Giovanni Gabrieli. The score is written on ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/2. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several measures with fingerings indicated by numbers 2, 3, and 5. The score includes repeat signs and changes in time signature, specifically to 3/2 and 2/2. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Canzona XII

trumpet 1 in C

Giovanni Gabrieli

5

11

14

18

21

26

30

34

46

52

55

61

69

76

Canzona XII

trumpet 2 in C

Giovanni Gabrieli

5

11

15

19

24

28

33

45

51

55

61

70

76

2

5

3

2

3

Canzona XII

horn 1 in F

Giovanni Gabrieli

5

11

14

18

22

28

33

44

50

55

61

70

76

Canzona XII

horn 2 in F

Giovanni Gabrieli

5

10

14

18

24

28

32

36

48

53

57

64

71

76

2

5

3

4

3

4

2

2

Canzona XII

clarinet 1 in B $\flat$

Giovanni Gabrieli

3

8

6

18

21

5

31

1

35

3

42

48

4

57

62

68

74

Canzona XII

clarinet 2 in Bes

2

7

14

19

23

27

32

35

45

51

59

64

70

76

3

5

4