

CARLO BODRO

(1840 ? - 1900 ?)

ALLEGRO SINFONICO

Per Organo

Transcription et révision de Jean-Pierre Coulon

Notice de Michelle Bernard

Tutta la Cassa armonica
p *Principale Soprani e Flauto traversiere*
Ottava bassi e Viola, Contrabassi

Tutti i registri a lingua
mf *Principale in 8 bassi e soprani*
Cornetto

The musical score is written for piano and strings. It consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows measures 8 to 16. The second system shows measures 17 to 21. The third system shows measures 22 to 26. The fourth system shows measures 27 to 31. The fifth system shows measures 32 to 36. The sixth system shows measures 37 to 40. The piano part is in the upper staff of each system, and the string part is in the lower staff. The piano part features a melodic line with many slurs and ties, and some dynamic markings like *pp*. The string part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. Measure numbers 8, 17, 22, 27, 32, and 37 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems.

43 8

48 8

53 8 *ff*

59

65

72

78 Campana

85 *mf*

92

98

105 *pp*

112 *rall.*

119 *a tempo* *pp*

126 *mf*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score consists of seven systems of two staves each. Measure 85 begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of ascending and descending sixteenth-note runs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. At measure 92, the texture continues with similar rhythmic patterns. Measure 98 shows a slight change in the right-hand melody. Measure 105 introduces a pianissimo (pp) dynamic, with the right hand playing more delicate sixteenth-note figures. Measure 112 marks a rallentando (rall.) section, where the tempo slows down and the music becomes more chordal. Measure 119 returns to the original tempo (a tempo), and the left hand features a series of sustained chords. The final system, starting at measure 126, returns to a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic with renewed sixteenth-note activity in the right hand.

133 *3^a mano*

141

148 *pp* *senza 3^a mano*

155 8

161 8

167 8

172 8 *pp*

The musical score consists of six systems of piano music. The first system (measures 133-140) begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and includes a *3^a mano* (third hand) instruction. The second system (measures 141-147) continues the texture. The third system (measures 148-154) introduces a piano (*pp*) dynamic and a *senza 3^a mano* instruction. The fourth system (measures 155-160) features an 8-measure phrase. The fifth system (measures 161-166) also features an 8-measure phrase. The sixth system (measures 167-172) concludes with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and an 8-measure phrase. The notation includes various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents, as well as specific fingerings and dynamic markings.

178 8

183 8

188 8 Maggiore

193 *mf*

199

205

212 *pp*

218

225 *Più mosso*
rall. molto *mf*

232

240

247 *3^a mano*
string. sempre e ff

253 *rullo*

261 *fff*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score consists of seven systems of piano music. The first system (measures 218-224) features a right hand with arpeggiated chords and a left hand with sustained chords. The second system (measures 225-231) begins with a 'rall. molto' marking and a 'mf' dynamic, followed by a 'Più mosso' tempo change. The third system (measures 232-239) continues with arpeggiated figures in the right hand. The fourth system (measures 240-246) shows a more active right hand with eighth-note patterns. The fifth system (measures 247-252) is marked '3a mano' and 'string. sempre e ff', featuring a dense texture of sustained chords in both hands. The sixth system (measures 253-260) is a 'rullo' section, characterized by rapid, repeated chords in both hands. The final system (measures 261-267) begins with a 'fff' dynamic and features a right hand with sustained chords and a left hand with a moving bass line. The score concludes with a final cadence in measure 267.

BODRO : *Allegro sinfonico (en la)*.

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. Ses œuvres sont aussi publiées par d'autres éditeurs à Turin et même à Milan.

L'orgue de Bodro.

La registration qu'indique l'auteur est caractéristique de l'époque, comme on le voit dans le traité contemporain de G. Arrigo (*Trattato teorico-pratico per Organo*, Giudici & Strada, Torino, s. d. mais postérieur à 1870, réédition Paideia Bärenreiter 1983). Des détails sont donnés dans nos notices des pièces de G. Cerruti et C. Cerutti sur ce site.

La majorité des registrations demandées dans les trois fascicules des *12 Suonate* s'appliquent à un orgue typique du facteur Luigi Lingiardi (Pavie) après 1860, tel que celui construit en 1866 à S. Francesco (Pavie) ou, sans grande différence, en 1870 à Sa. Maria Ausiliatrice (Turin) et en 1872 à Sant'Ambrogio (Cuneo).

Il s'agit d'un grand instrument de 16' à deux claviers. Selon la terminologie propre à Lingiardi, c'est un «organo-orchestra», de conception différente de celle de ses collègues italiens de la même période.

Le premier clavier commande le Ripieno de base 16' et la «Cassa armonica», qui comprend des jeux de récit tels que flûtes 8' et 4', viole 8', anches douces et 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 les effets dynamiques signalés par des soufflets. Ce dispositif si répandu ailleurs n'apparaît en Italie, sous diverses formes, que dans les années 1850.

Le second clavier agit sur un sommier à pression plus forte. Il porte en général un cornet décomposé de cinq rangs, 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 de 2' (*Ottavino*). On a aussi un principal de 8' divisé en basses et dessus et une *Voce umana* traditionnelle (jeu oscillant 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, mais comprend un ripieno de base 16' complet jusqu'au 1/4' et bombardes 16' et 8'. Les effets de percussion sont nombreux : timbales dans les 12 tons (12 tuyaux légèrement désaccordés), *Rullo* : quatre gros tuyaux de bois désaccordés imitant un tambour, *Banda albanese* (désignation de Lingiardi pour la triple percussion traditionnelle : grosse caisse, cistre et cymbales) et enfin *Tam-tam* (sorte de gong) que Bodro appelle *Campana* (cloche) mais qui, selon Lingiardi, s'accorde mieux aux sons de l'orgue qu'une cloche normale.

Dans le cas de l'*Allegro Sinfonico*, le compositeur demande donc pour la nuance *piano* la Cassa armonica avec ses anches, le principal 8' (sop.) et la flûte 8'. Accompagnement : principal 4' (*Ottava bassi*) et la *Viola* 4' joués une octave au-dessous (à la manière de... Kauffmann !). Le *mezzo forte* se réalisera sur le 2e clavier avec toutes les anches, cornet et principal 8'.

La *Terza mano* (troisième main) est un petit abrégé en dessus qui unit toutes les notes à leur octave supérieure. *Rullo* : voir ci-dessus. Enfin la *Campana* est une percussion qui produit un son de cloche grave sans trop d'harmoniques.

Cette pièce peut néanmoins s'exécuter sur un orgue italien à un seul clavier (de préférence un Lingiardi, dont les nombreuses pédales d'appels facilitent les changements de registration), comme le démontre de façon convaincante un enregistrement de Massimo Gabba (*Antichi organi del Canavese : San Rocco, Alessandria*, CD éd. Leonardi, Milano 2004).

M. Bernard, Centre d'Etudes organistiques.

BODRO : *Allegro sinfonico in A.*

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 Ivrea cathedral. 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. His works are also edited by other publishers in Turin and even in Milan.

Bodro's organ.

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*, Giudici & Strada, Turin, date unknown, but later than 1870, Paideia Bärenreiter reprint 1983). Other details are available in our notices about G. Cerruti's and C. Cerutti's pieces on this site.

Most registrations specified in the three booklets of *12 Suonate* are relevant for a typical organ of the organ builder Luigi Lingiardi (Pavia) after 1860, such as that built 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 two keyboards. According to Lingiardi's own terminology, it is an "organo-orchestra" designed in a different way than that of his contemporaneous Italian colleagues.

The first keyboard tracks the Ripieno (principal chorus) with a 16' foundation, and the "Cassa armonica" which includes swell stops like 8' and 4' flutes, 8' viola, soft reeds and *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 specified with hairpin signs. This device so common elsewhere will not show up in Italy, under various shapes, until the 1850 years.

The second keyboard tracks a higher pressure windchest. It generally contains a 5 separated rank cornet, an 8' flute, a louder 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 8' bass/treble divided principal, and a traditional *Voce umana* (undulating principal stop). A rich read choir with bass/treble divided stop 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 together.

The pedalboard has a narrow compass: one octave, but includes a 16' based 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. Last the *Campana* is a percussion, *Banda albanese* (Lingiardi's terminology for the triple traditional percussion: kettledrum, sistrum and cymbals) and *Tam-tam* (like a gong) called by Bodro *Campana* (bell) but which is, according to Lingiardi, more suited to organ tones than a regular bell.

Therefore in this *Allegro Sinfonico* the composer requires the Cassa armonica with its reeds, the 8' principal (sop.) and the 8' flute, for the *piano* passages. Accompaniment: 4' principal (*Ottava bassi*) and the 4' *Viola*, played an octave lower (in the way of ... Kauffmann!). The *mezzo forte* is performed on the 2nd keyboard with all its reeds, cornet and 8' principal.

The *Terza mano* (third hand) is a small rollerboard that couples all notes of the treble section to their upper octave. *Rullo*: see above. Last the *Campana* is a percussion providing a bass bell tone without excessive harmonics.

This piece can nevertheless be performed on a single-keyboard Italian organ - preferably a Lingiardi whose many combination pedals allow registration changes - as convincingly proved by a recording by Massimo Gabba (*Antichi organi del Canavese : San Rocco, Alessandria*, CD éd. Leonardi, Milan 2004).

M. Bernard, Centre d'Etudes organistiques.