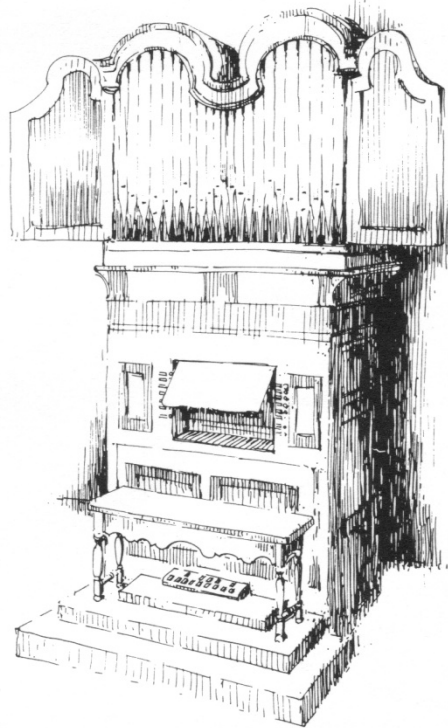


Unbekannte Orgelmusik aus Italien

aus dem 17./18. Jahrhundert

Band 3

Herausgegeben von
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Vorwort

Die klassische italienische Orgel war meist einmanualig, nur selten findet man Orgeln mit zwei Manualen. Der Prinzipalchor ist in einzelne Register aufgeteilt. Als Beispiel dient die Disposition der Orgel von Gian Giacomo Antegnati (1536) in der Kirche Santa Maria Rotonda in Brescia:

Manual $1F_1G_1A-g^2a^2$

Principale 8'

Ottava (VIII) 4'

Quintadecima (XV) 2'

Decimanona (XIX) 1 1/3'

Vigesimaseconda (XXII) 1'

Vigesimasesta (XXVI) 2/3'

Vigesimanona (XXIX) 1/2'

Trigesimaterza (XXXIII) 1/3'

Principale spezzato 8' (ab dis)

Pedal FGA-d¹

Contrabassi 16'

Tremolante

Flauto in ottava (VIII) 4'

Flauto in quintadecima (XV) 2'

Flauto in vigesimaseconda (XXII) 1'

Das Manual beginnt schon bei Kontra F, manchmal schon bei Kontra C. Es gibt keine Prinzipalquinte 2 2/3', oft findet man jedoch eine Flöte 2 2/3'. Eine Flöte 8', Terz oder Zunge gibt es nicht, kurzbechrige Zungen, Tromboncini, Piva und Cornamuse kommen erst später hinzu. Das an das Manual gekoppelte Pedal wird vornehmlich zum Spielen von Orgelpunkten, Zwischen- und Schlußkadenzen verwendet.

Die Register und Registrierungsmöglichkeiten

- * Das Ripieno (Volles Werk) besteht aus sämtlichen Prinzipalregistern.
(Flöten wurden nicht hinzugezogen, die Flötenregister sind für das solistische Spiel)
- * Das "Mezzo Ripieno" (Kleines Plenum): Pr 8', Okt 4', Vigesimanona (XXIX) 1/2',
Trigesimaterza (XXXIII) 1/3' und Flöte 4';
- * Prinzipal 8' allein;
- * Prinzipal 8', Flöte 4', (oder Oktave 4');
- * Prinzipal 8', Oktave 4', Flöte 4';
- * Prinzipal 8', Oktave 4', Flöte 2 2/3';
- * Prinzipal 8', Flöte 2';
- * Flöte 4';
- * Oktave 4', Flöte 4';
- * Oktave 4', Flöte 4', Decimanona (1 1/3'), Flöte 1';
- * Fiffaro oder Voce umana mit Prinzipal 8' (ergibt die charakteristische Schwebung)

Bozen, im Juli 2000

Herbert Paulmichl

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Sonate in g-Moll

Giovanni Battista Pescetti
1704 - 1766

Allegro

I

Cantabile

Benedetto Marcello
1686-1739

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piece titled "Cantabile" by Benedetto Marcello. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The overall style is characteristic of the Baroque era, featuring flowing melodic lines and harmonic support.

Sonate in G-Dur

Benedetto Marcello
1686-1739

Allegro

I

The image displays the first movement of the Sonata in G major by Benedetto Marcello, marked 'Allegro'. The score is written for a single instrument, likely a violin or flute, and is presented in a grand staff format with two staves per system. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/8. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first system shows the initial melodic line in the treble staff and a supporting bass line in the bass staff. The second system continues the melodic development with some chromaticism. The third system features a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns. The fourth system shows a continuation of the melodic line with some chromatic movement. The fifth system features a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns. The sixth system shows a continuation of the melodic line with some chromatic movement. The seventh system features a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns. The eighth system shows a continuation of the melodic line with some chromatic movement. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the seventh system.

Sonate in d-Moll

Baldassare Galuppi
1706 - 1785

Allegro

I

The image displays a musical score for the first movement of a sonata in d minor by Baldassare Galuppi. The score is written for piano and consists of six systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The first system is marked with a Roman numeral 'I'. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Trills are indicated by 'tr' above certain notes in the third system. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Sonate in g-Moll

Baldassare Galuppi
1706 - 1785

Allegro

The image displays a musical score for the first movement of the Sonata in g-Moll by Baldassare Galuppi. The score is written for piano and is in common time (C). The key signature is G minor, indicated by two flats (Bb and Eb) in the key signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a whole rest followed by a quarter note G4, and a bass staff with a whole rest followed by a quarter note G2. The second system features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a series of quarter notes. The third system continues the melodic line in the treble and the accompaniment in the bass. The fourth system shows a more complex melodic passage in the treble with some accidentals and a steady bass accompaniment. The fifth system features a similar melodic pattern in the treble. The sixth system concludes the page with a melodic line in the treble and a bass accompaniment.

Sonate in F-Dur

Francesco Gasparini
1668 - 1727

Allegro

The musical score is presented in six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (F major), and the time signature is 12/8. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The bass line often provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes, while the treble line features more complex rhythmic patterns.

Sonata per l'Elevazione

Francesco Gasparini
1668 - 1727

Largo

The musical score is presented in six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Largo'. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Some measures contain fermatas, indicating a momentary pause in the music. The overall texture is characteristic of the Baroque style, with clear melodic lines and harmonic support.

Tocatta in g

Bernardo Pasquini
1637 - 1710

[Frei]

[Frisch]