

BERNHARDT SCHMIDT

**CANZONETTEN UND MADRIGALIEN
MIT 4 STIMMEN
1606**

(Orgel oder Cembalo)

a cura di Jolando Scarpa

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La Tabulaturbuch di composizioni per organo (o anche per cembalo) di Bernhardt Schmidt *il Giovane* fu pubblicata a Strasburgo nel 1606. Essa contiene le Toccate presenti nel Transilvano di Diruta, le Intonazioni d'organo di Andrea e Giovanni Gabrieli, 2 Pass'e Mezzi (uno di Merulo e l'altro di Radino), Gagliarde di compositore anonimo e diverse Canzon alla Francese (chiamate anche *Fugen*) di diversi autori.

Accanto a queste composizioni strumentali trovano posto un buon numero di elaborazioni tastieristiche di Mottetti e di Madrigali che vanno da 4 a 6 voci. Si tratta di opere per la tastiera che si rifanno alla pratica della coloratura tipica dei secoli precedenti e che avrà epigoni fino a Frescobaldi, Trabaci e Strozzi.

In questa sede ci siamo occupati solo dei Madrigali e Canzonette a 4 voci, ripromettendoci di completare in seguito la trascrizione di quelli a 5 e a 6 voci.

Schmidt prende in considerazione i compositori in voga all'epoca (Hassler, Giovanni Gabrieli, De Rore (anche se l'elaborazione di *Anchor che col partire* va ascritta come opera di Andrea Gabrieli), Giovanelli, Quagliati, Soriano, Dal Pozzo e Marenzio: una sapiente scelta di prodotti musicali della Scuola Veneziana e Romana.

La tecnica della coloratura impiegata da Schmidt è di carattere ornamentale e di gusto quasi toccatistico, ma si discosta da quella degli altri "coloristi" tedeschi per una marcata ricerca di espressività che toglie alle sue elaborazioni quel senso di pesantezza e di meccanico altrove ravvisata.

La notazione del Tabulaturbuch è quella consueta alfabetica tedesca e non presenta difficoltà di interpretazione, al di là di lievi errori tipografici che abbiamo emendato nel corso della trascrizione. Ci siamo comunque attenuti al possibile alle indicazioni di Diruta (vedi il Transilvano) sul giusto modo di distribuire le quattro parti tra le mani.

Questi Madrigali e Canzonette sono ben eseguibili su un organo di piccole o medie dimensioni e si raccomanda all'interprete di rifarsi al possibile alle registrazioni organistiche classiche italiane (Antenati e Diruta). Non dimeno risulteranno di buon effetto sul clavicembalo o sulla più umile spinetta.

Jolando Scarpa

Bernhardt Schmidt

Canzonetten und Madrigalien mit 4 Stimmen

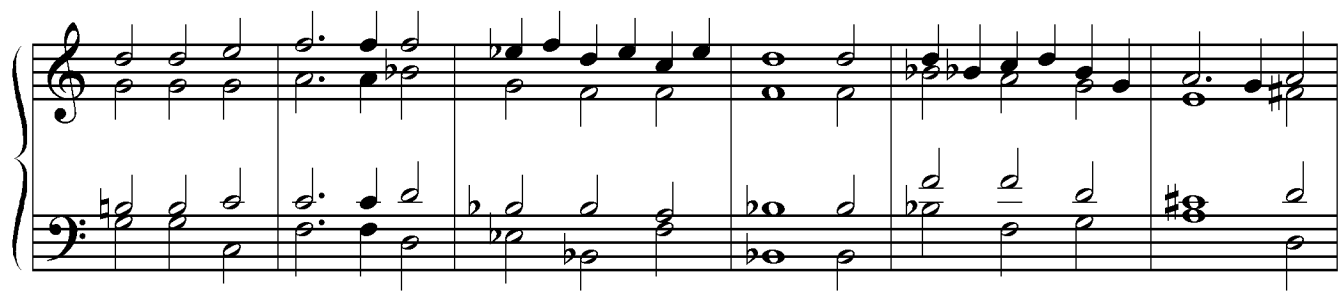
(Orgel oder Cembalo)

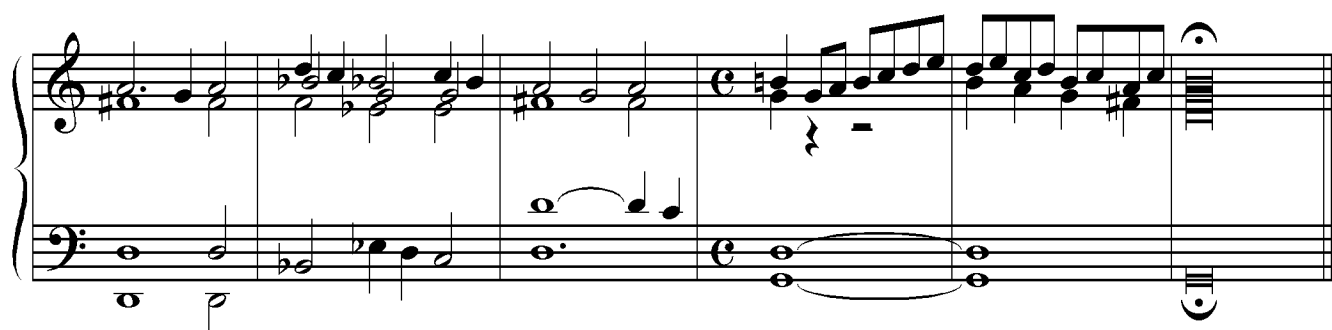
a cura di Jolando Scarpa

Ridon di Maggio i prati e i vaghi colli

Io. Leo Hassler

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The first system is in C major, 4/4 time. The second system is in D major, 4/4 time. The third system is in E major, 4/4 time. The fourth system is in F# major, 4/4 time. The music features a variety of textures, including single-note lines, chords, and arpeggiated figures.

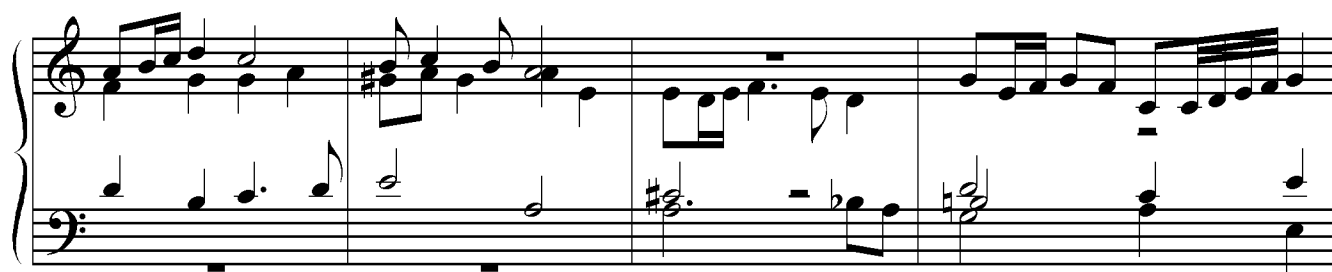
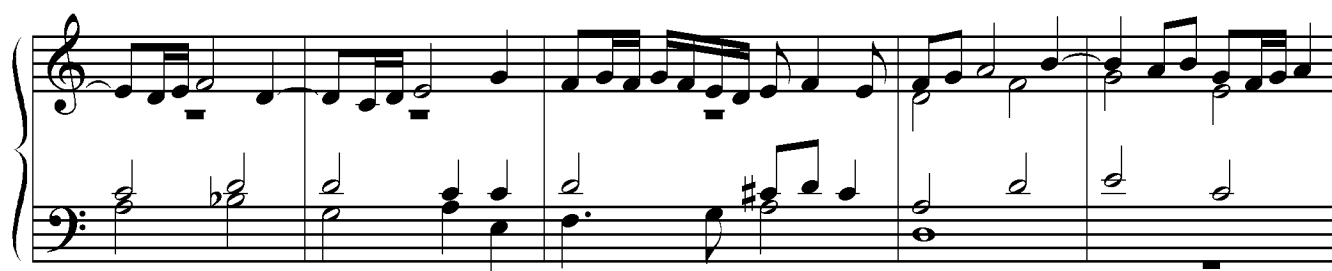
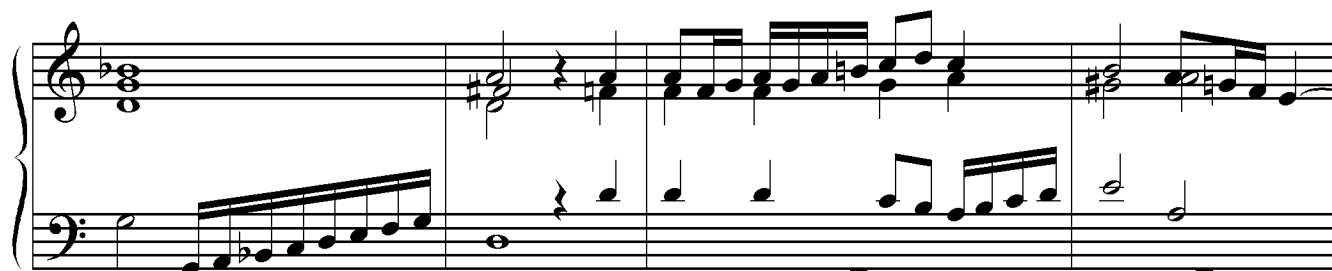
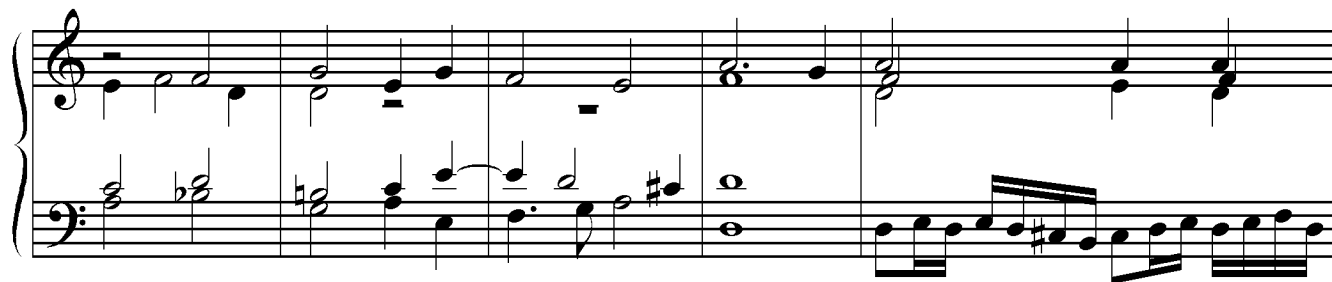
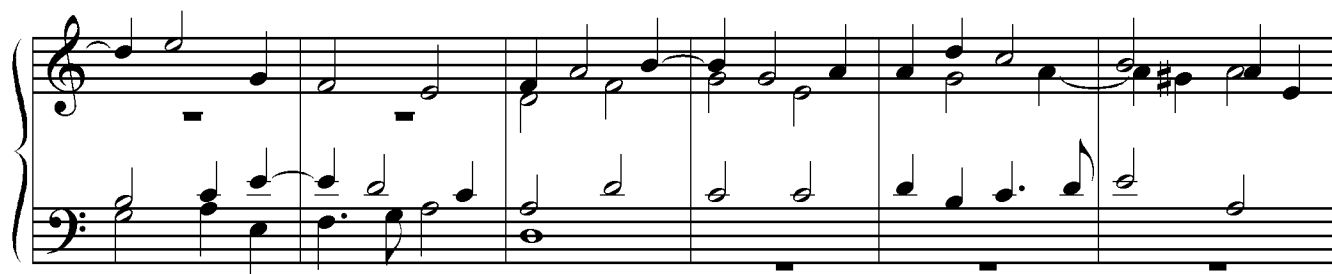


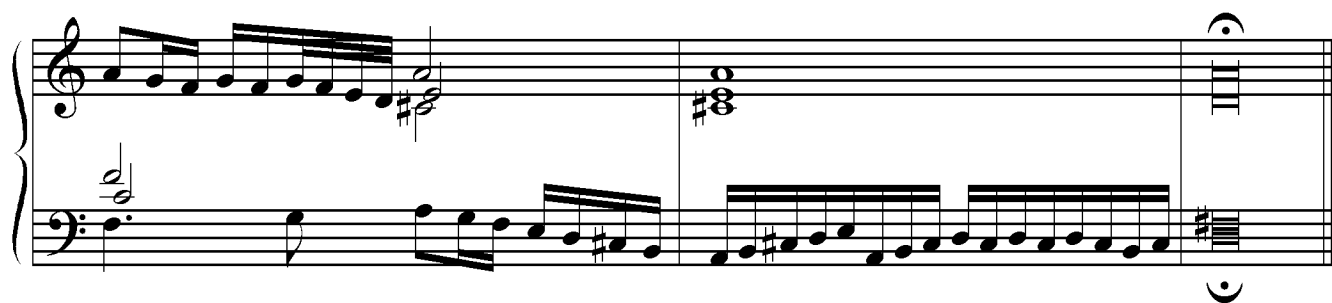


Bella d'amor

Ruggero Giovanello

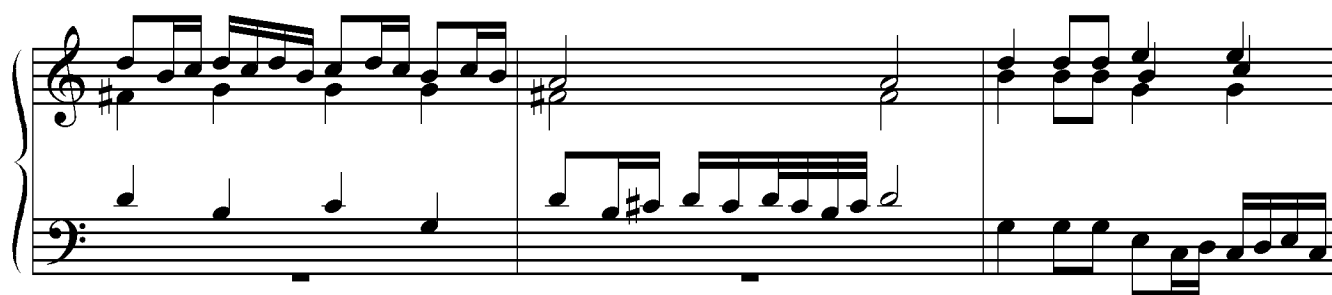
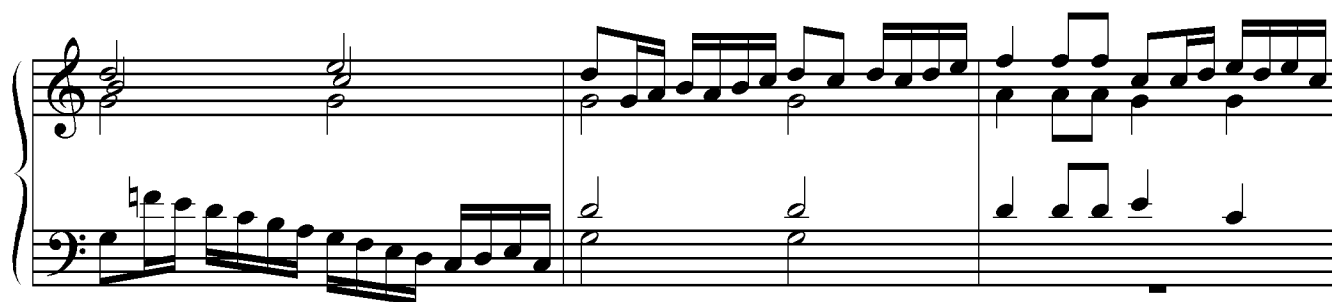
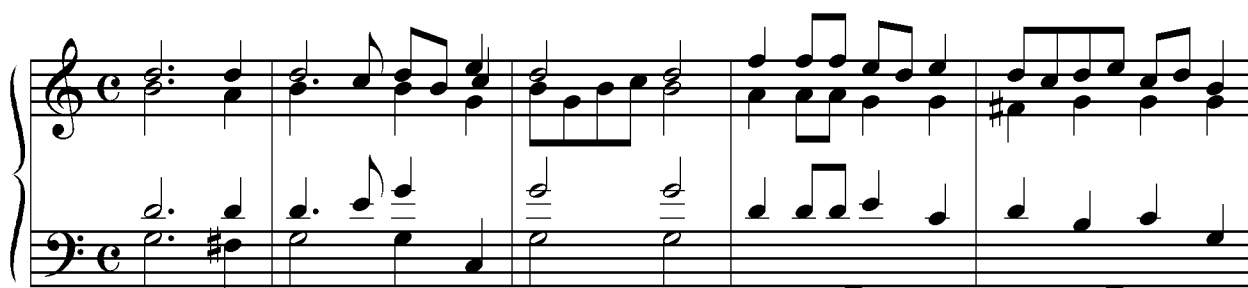
The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The time signature is common time (C). The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicated by a sharp sign on the F line of the treble staff in the first system and the F# line of the bass staff in the second system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords. The first system shows a rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left. The second system introduces more complex melodic lines in the right hand. The third system features a prominent eighth-note melody in the right hand. The fourth system continues with intricate right-hand passages. The fifth system concludes with sustained chords in the right hand and a moving bass line.

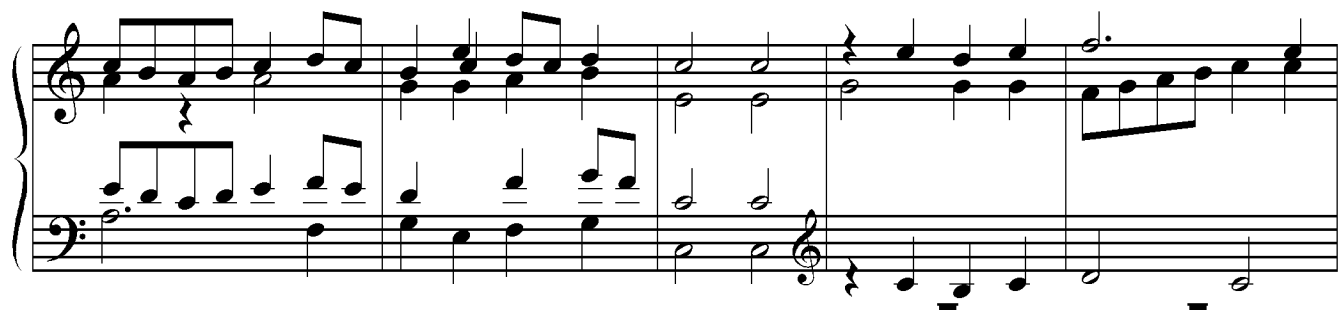
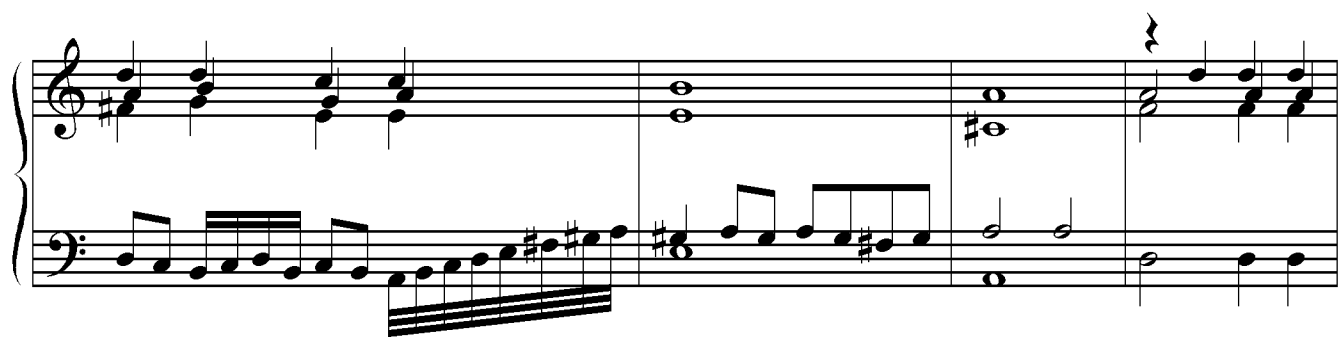




Quando miro il tuo bel volto

Paulo Quagliati



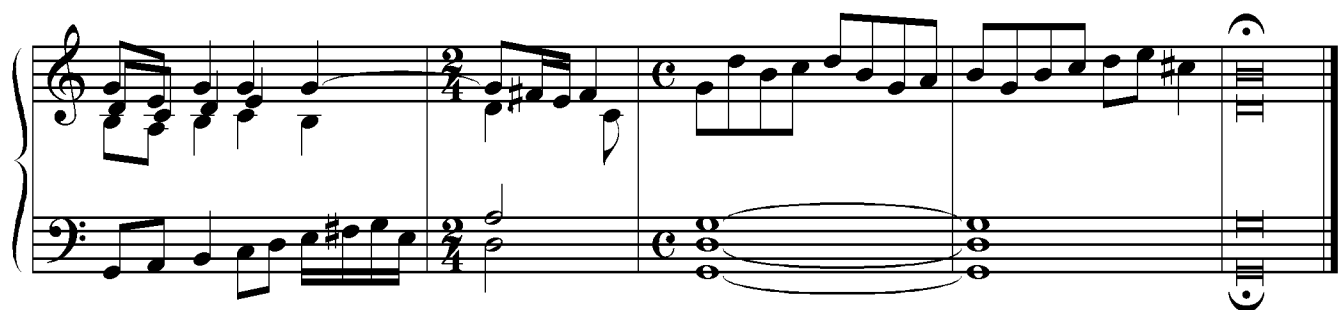
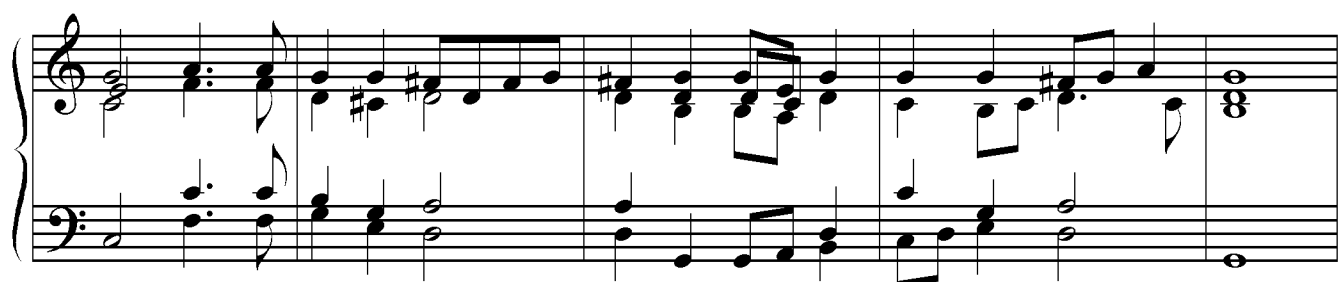
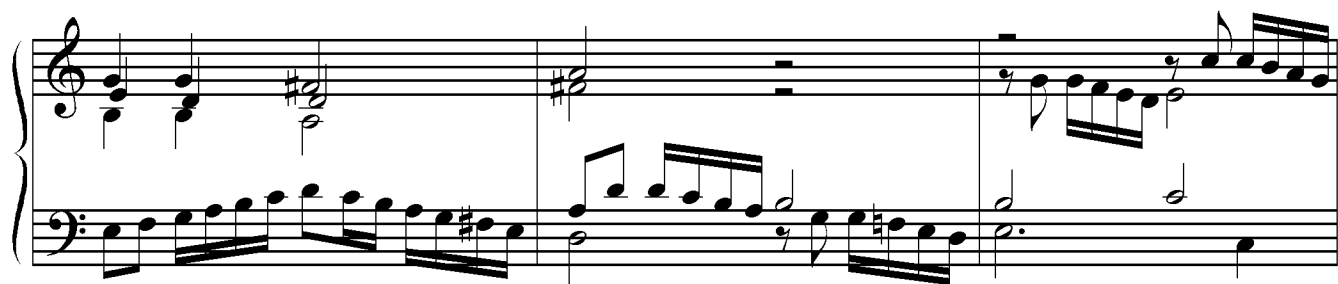




Se dal tuo foco altiero

Francesco Soriano

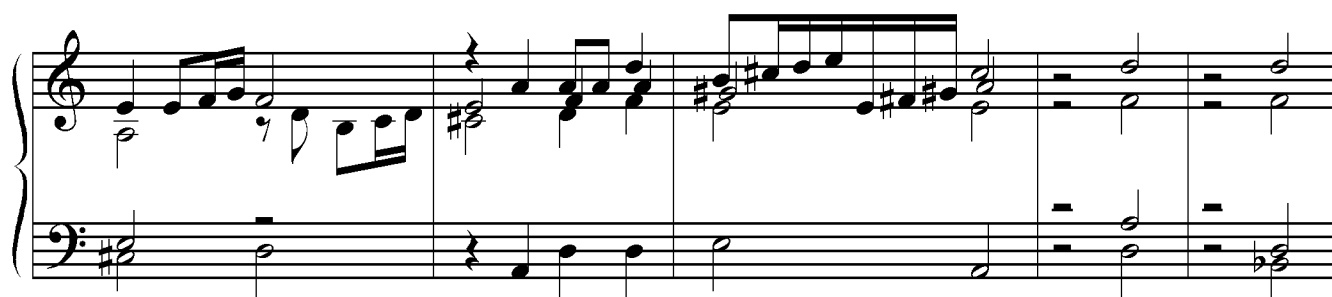


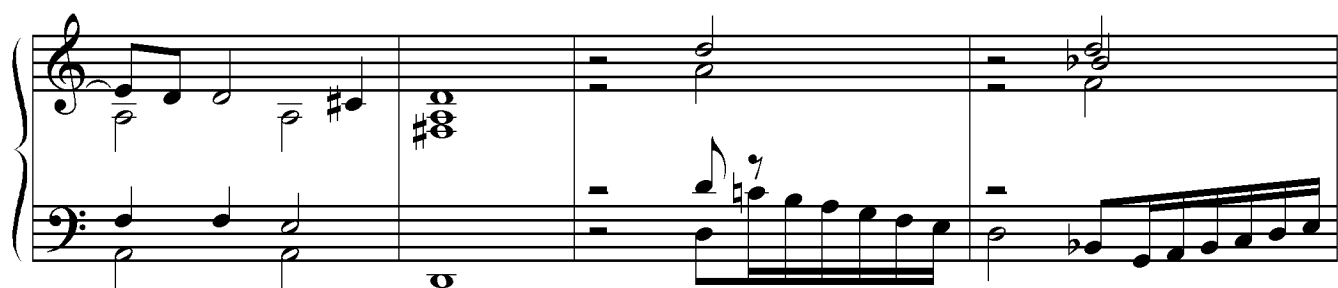
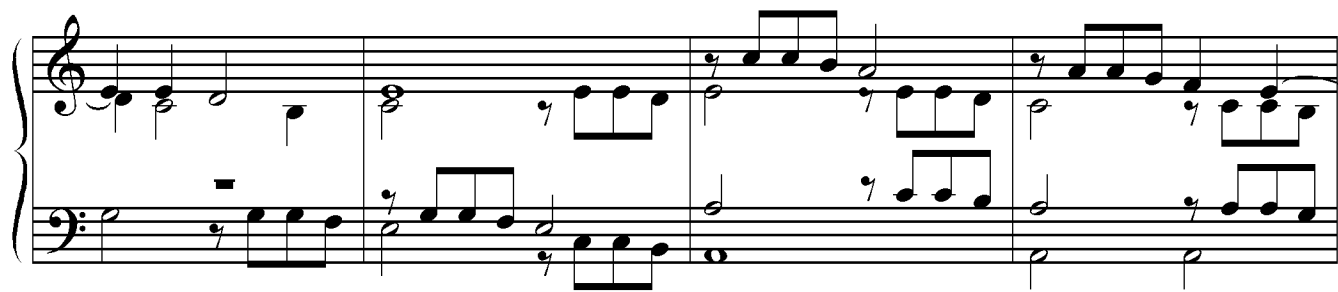
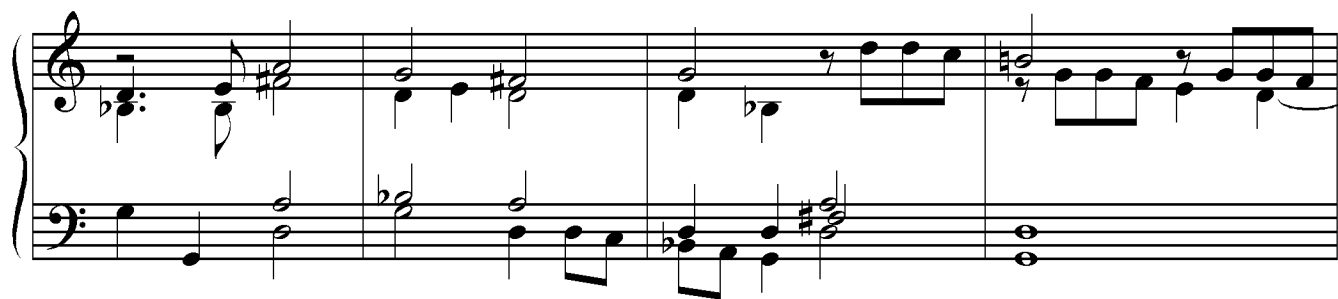


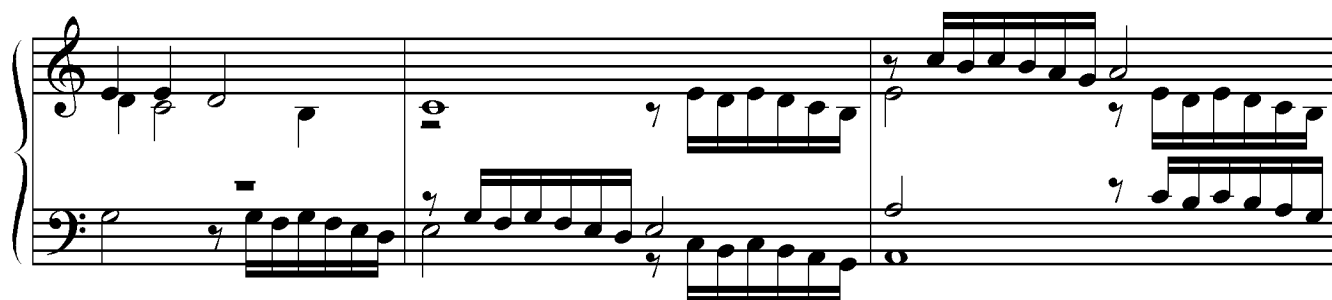
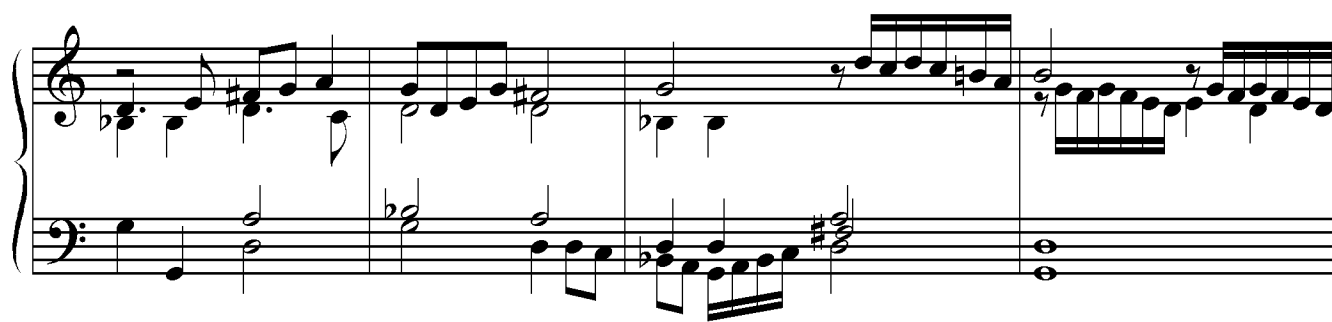
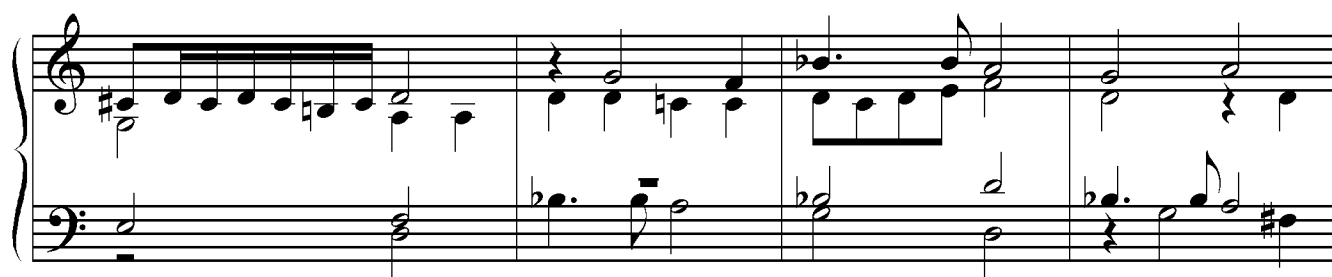
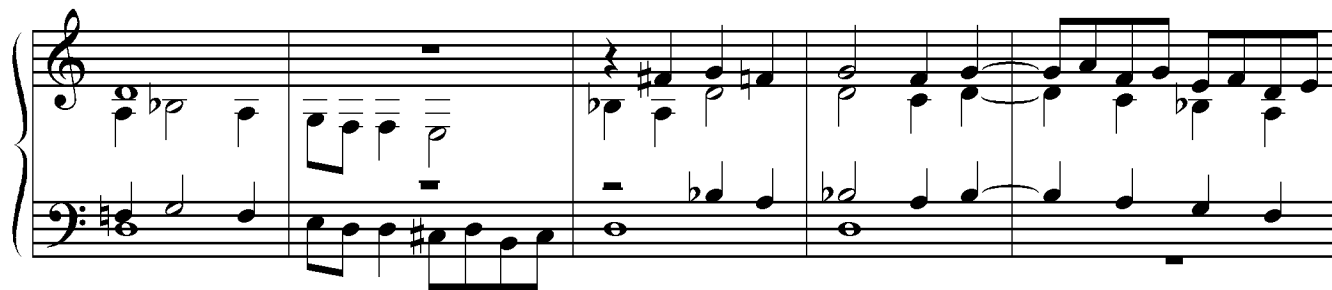
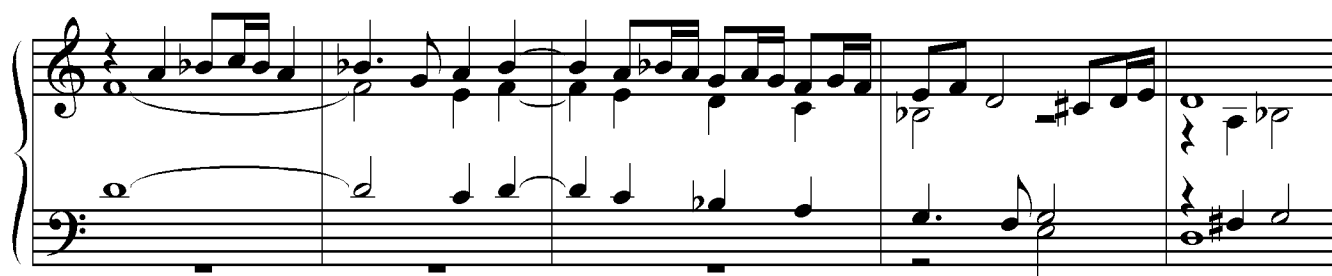
Labra amarose è care

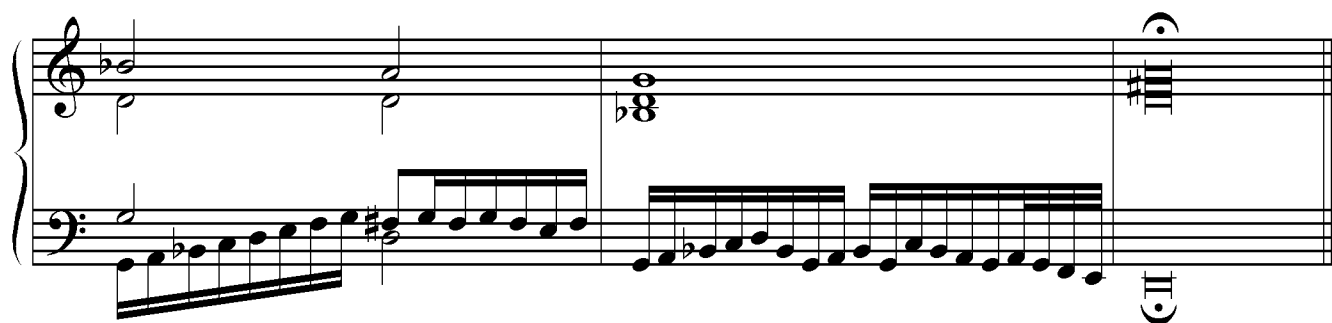
Giovan Gabrieli

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major, and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical elements such as chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. The first system begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The second system features a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The third system features a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The fourth system features a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The fifth system features a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature.



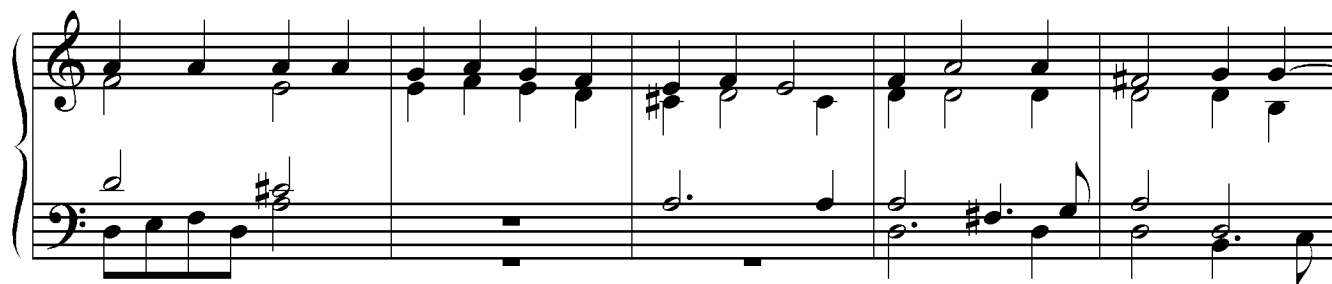
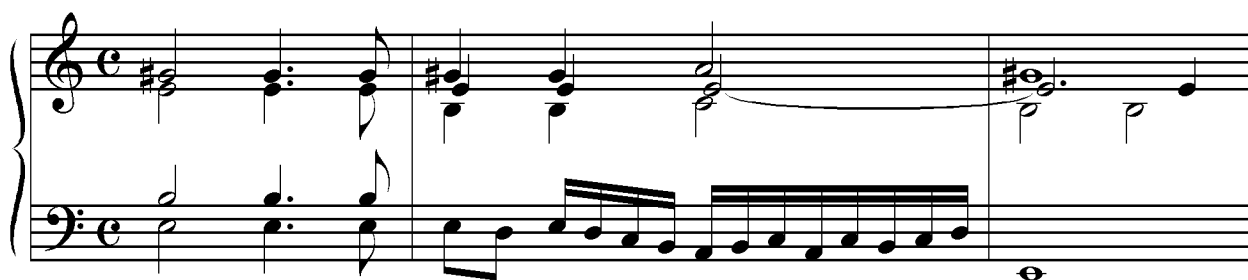


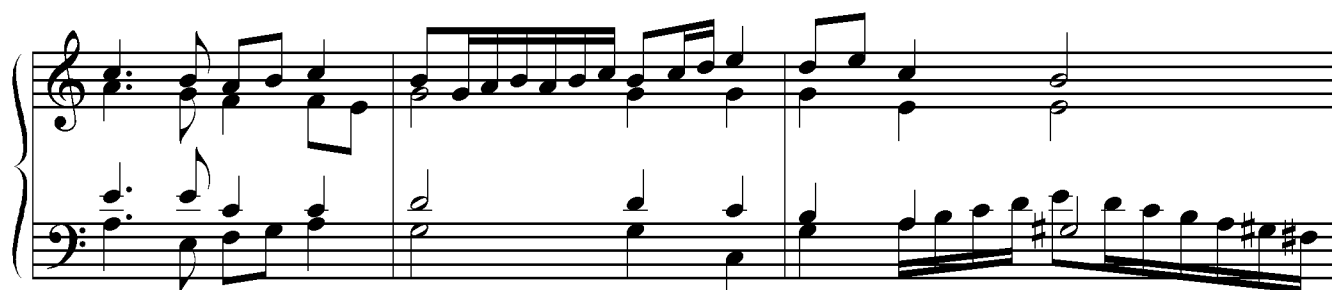
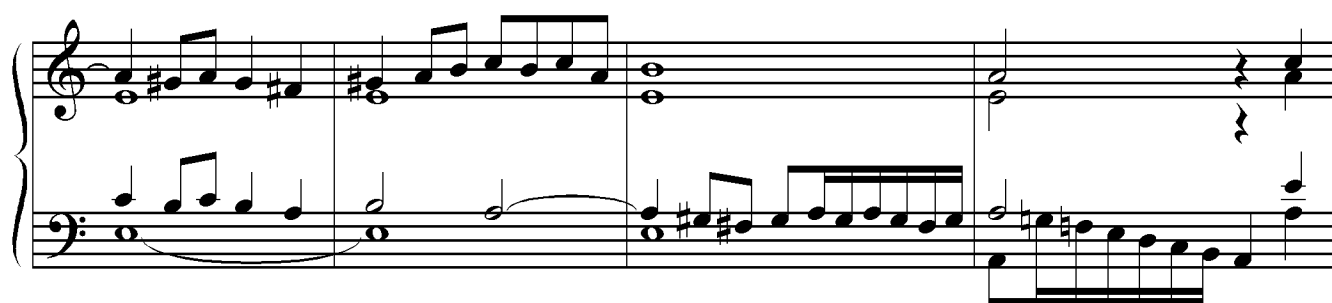
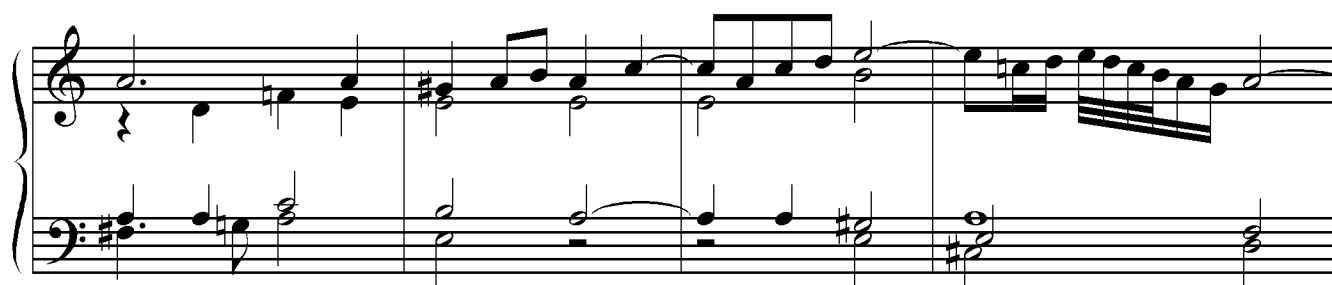


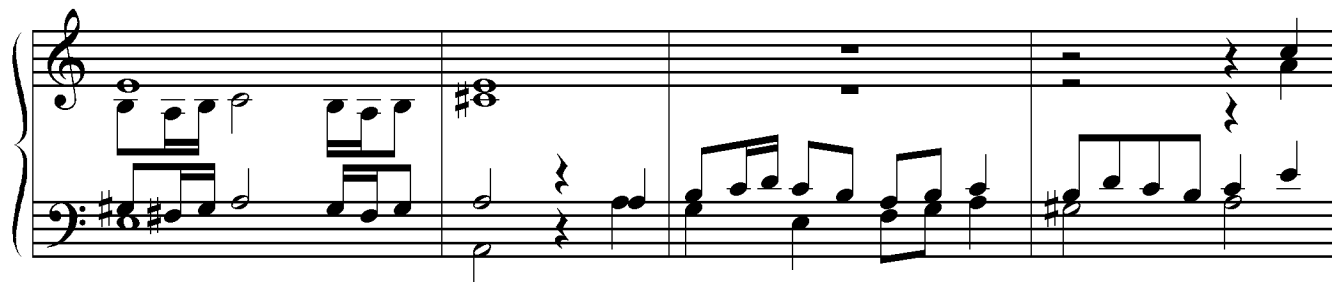
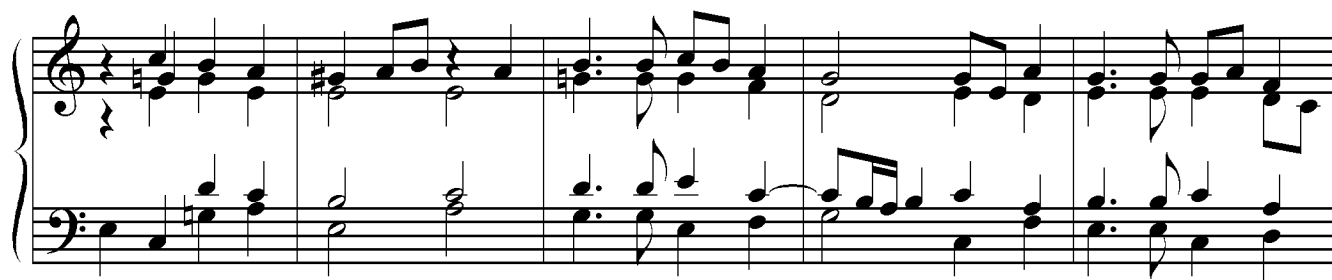


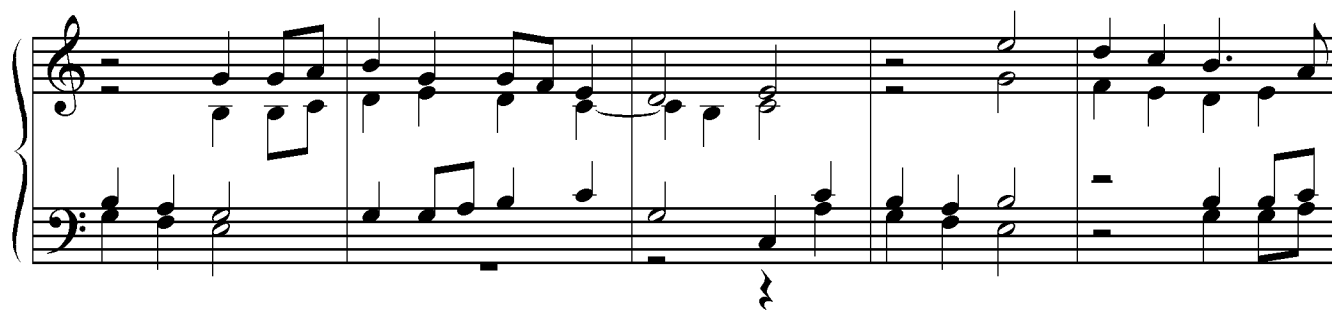
Dolcissime parole che dalle labra uscite

Vincenzo dal Pozzo



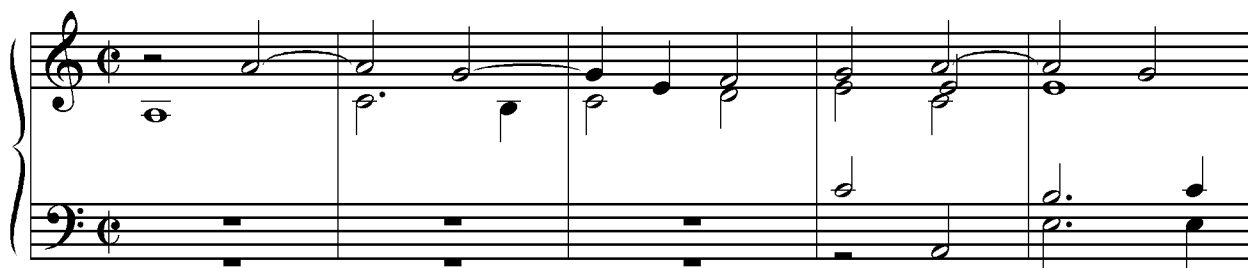


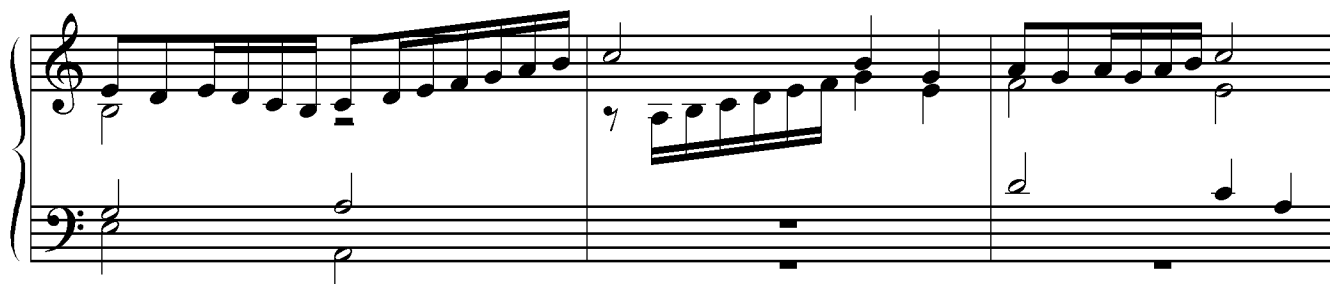
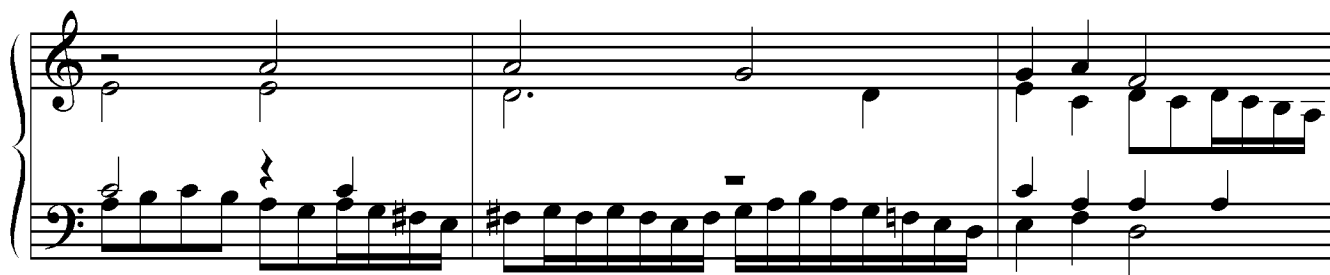
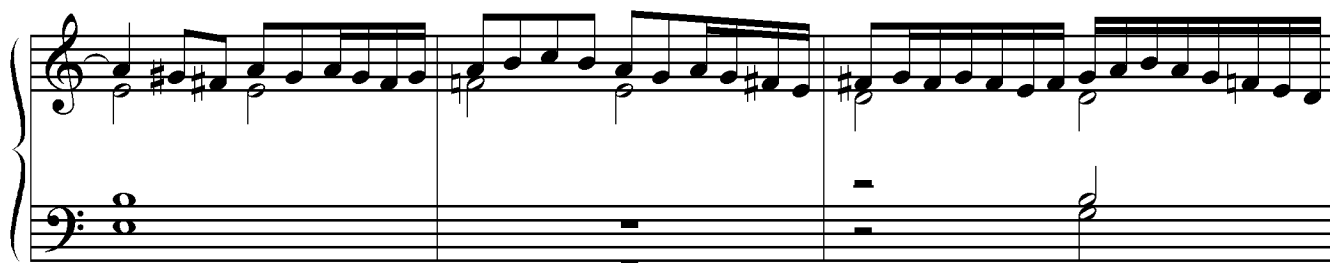
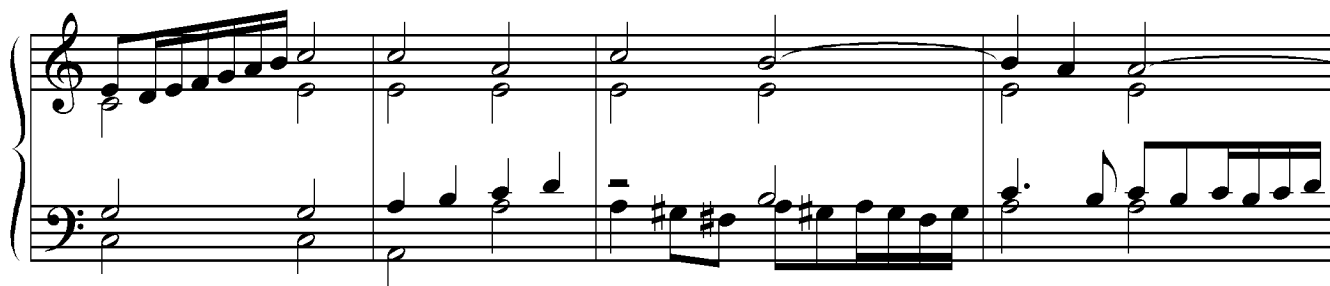
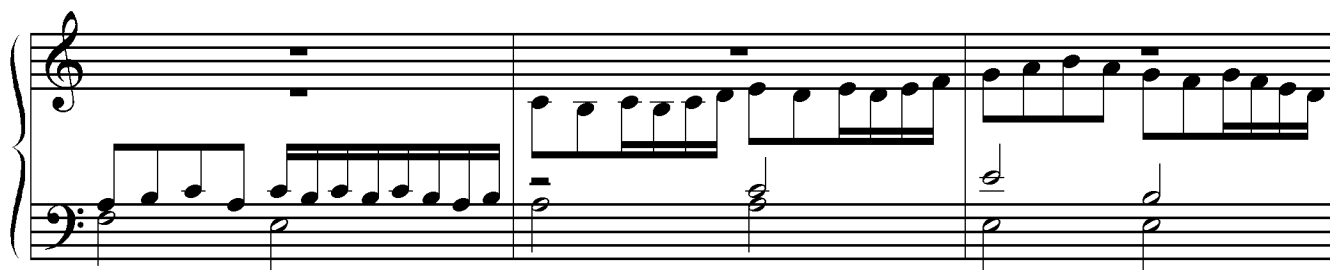


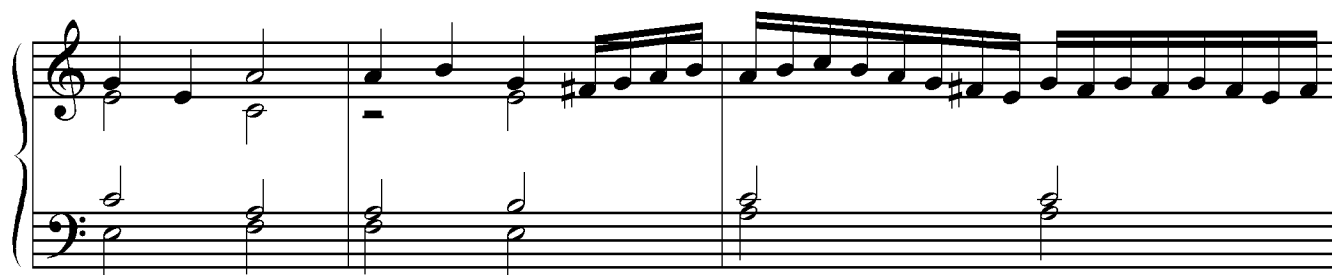
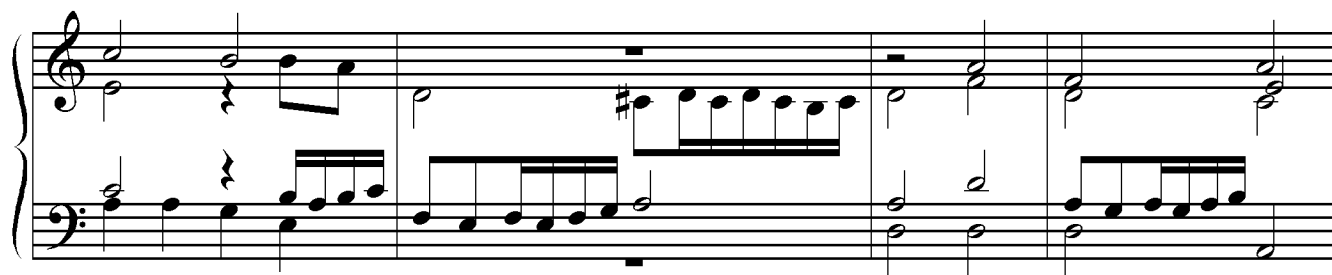


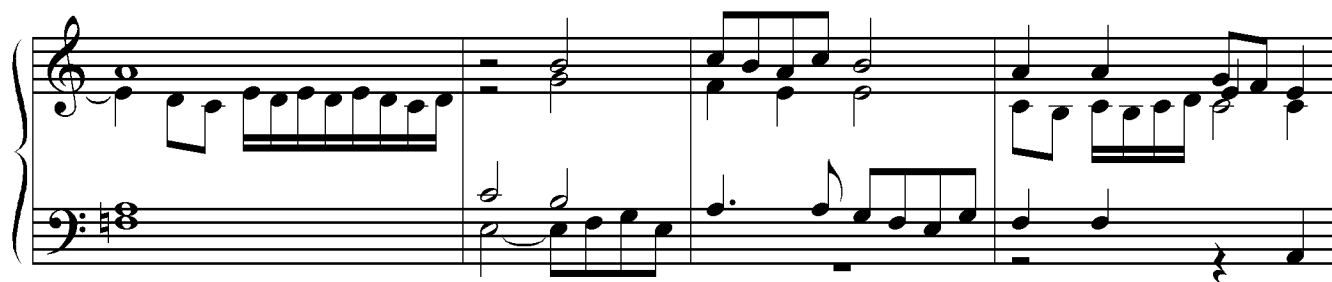
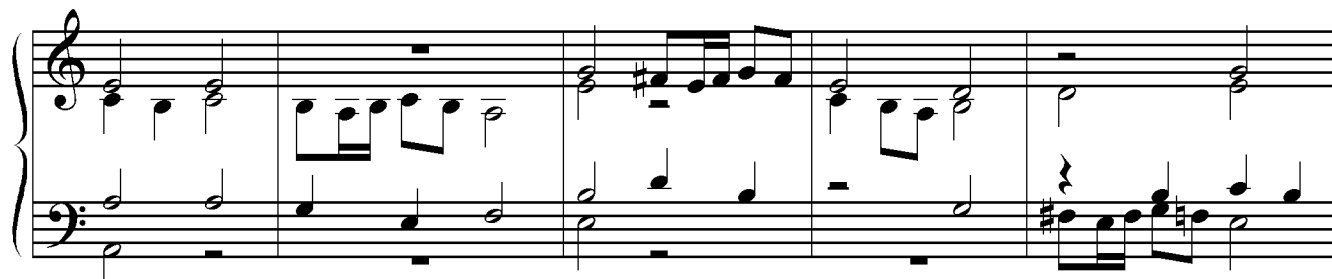
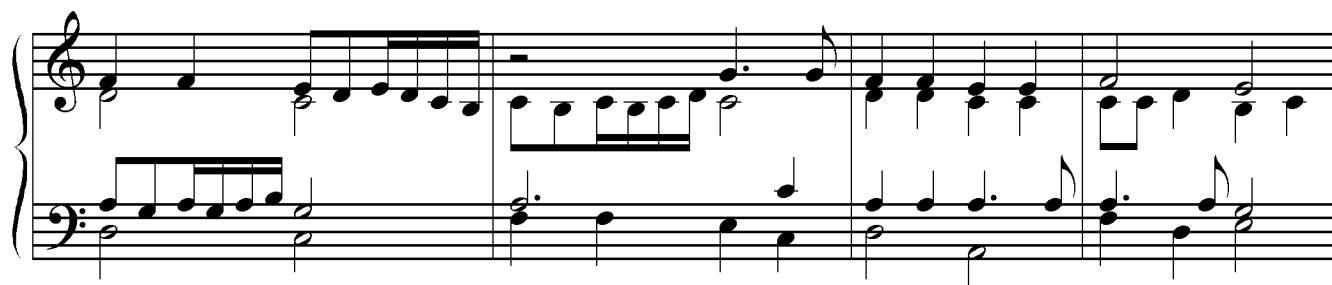
Anchor che col' partire

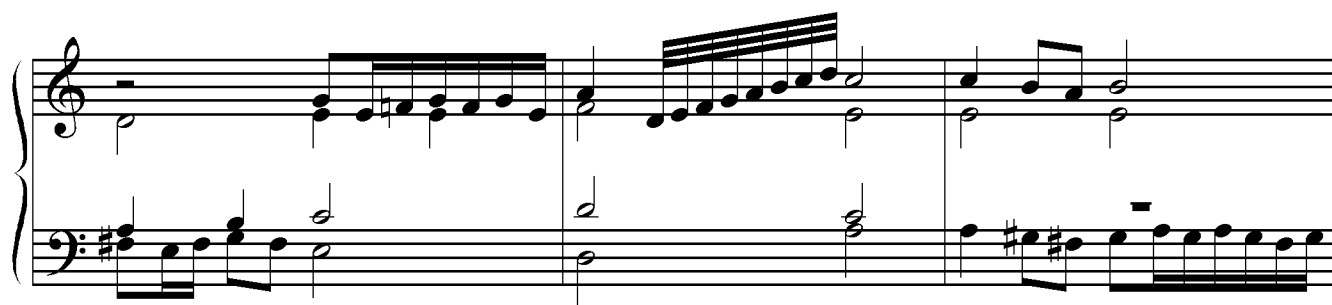
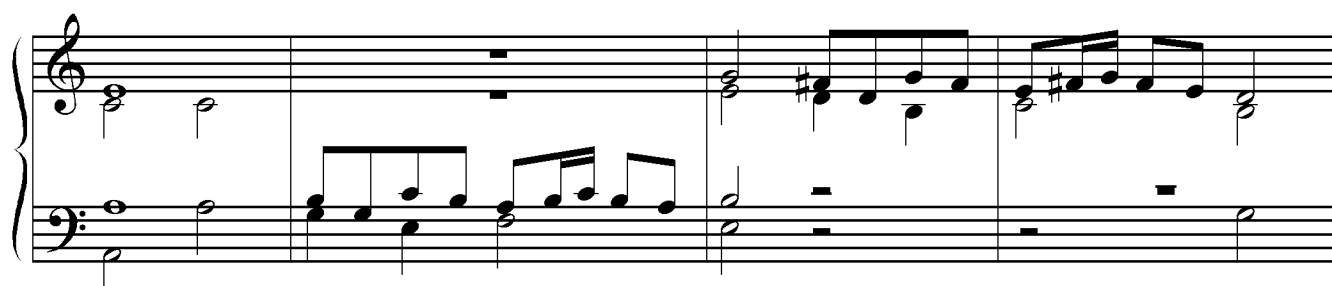
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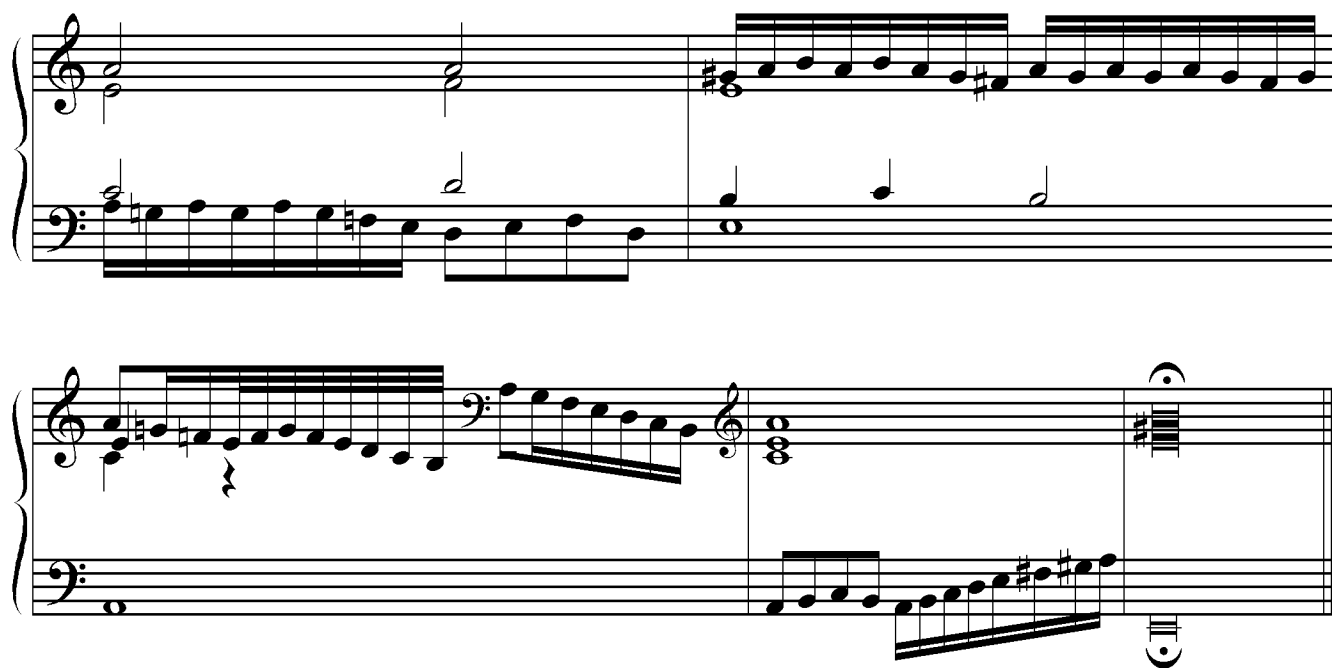












Madonna sua merce per una sera

Luca Marentio

Three systems of musical notation for piano. The first system is in common time (C) and features a key signature of one sharp (F#), with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand; the second system continues the piece, showing a transition to a new key signature (two sharps, F# and C#) and a common time signature, with a final cadence marked by a double bar line and a repeat sign; the third system continues the piece, showing a transition to a new key signature (three sharps, F#, C#, and G#) and a common time signature, with a final cadence marked by a double bar line and a repeat sign.

