



Giovanni Gabrieli

SONATA
PIAN' E FORTE

Edition Pian e forte

www.pian-e-forte.de

107503

Giovanni Gabrielis Sonate *Pian e Forte* entstammt seinen *Symphoniae Sacrae* von 1597. Sie ist in mehrfacher Hinsicht bemerkenswert:

Erstens ist die Instrumentation für alle Stimmen angegeben, was damals nicht üblich war, denn eine instrumentalspezifische Kompositionsweise war erst im Entstehen. Die Stimmen sind mit „*alla quarta bassa*“ bezeichnet, womit wahrscheinlich aber nicht gemeint ist, daß sie eine Quarte tiefer klingen sollen als notiert, sondern daß die Stimmen bereits transponiert wurden, also klingend notiert sind, denn andernfalls würde der Gesamtklang sehr baßlastig, und die Violine des zweiten Chores läge ungewöhnlich tief. Selbst in der notierten Höhe ist mit der Violine sicherlich eine Viola gemeint, denn der tiefste Ton der Stimme (Takt 27) ist das kleine *d*.

Zweitens ist das Werk das erste bekannte im Druck erschienene Musikstück, daß mit dynamischen Vorschriften versehen ist. Scheinbar benutzt es dabei eine „Terassendynamik“, die für Alte Musik typisch sein soll. Betrachtet man jedoch z. B. Takt 62ff, so kann man durchaus annehmen, daß hier nicht nur die beiden Lautstärkegrade *pian* und *forte* anzuwenden sind, sondern vom anfänglichen *forte* zum *piano* in Takt 64 ein *decrescendo* zu machen ist, denn anders ist die Stelle kaum überzeugend zu spielen.

Die Notation der Notenwerte wurde hier an moderne Schreibweise angepaßt und die Partitur zugunsten der Übersichtlichkeit in Klavierschreibweise dargestellt. Das Stück kann nicht nur in der Originalbesetzung, sondern in jeder anderen Bläser- oder Streicherkombination gespielt werden. Den acht Stimmenauszügen sind entsprechende Alternativfassungen beigelegt:

Coro I:

Stimme 1: **Trompete** in B, Violine

Stimme 2: Trompete in B, **Posaune**, Horn in F, Violine

Stimme 3: **Posaune**, Horn in F, Viola

Stimme 4: **Posaune**, Horn in F, Tuba, Violoncello

Coro II

Stimme 1: Posaune, Horn in F, Violine, **Viola**

Stimme 2: **Posaune**, Horn in F, Viola

Stimme 3: **Posaune**, Horn, Tuba, Viola, Violoncello

Stimme 4: **Posaune**, Tuba, Violoncello, Kontrabaß

SONATA PIAN' E FORTE

aus *Symphoniae Sacrae* (1597)

Giovanni Gabrieli

Cornetto
Trombone I

Coro I

Trombone II
Trombone III

Violino
Trombone IV

Coro II

Trombone V
Trombone VI

5

11

18

Musical score for measures 18-23. The score is written for three staves: a treble clef staff at the top, and two bass clef staves below it. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first staff contains whole rests for all six measures. The second and third staves contain complex rhythmic patterns with various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

24

Musical score for measures 24-28. The score is written for three staves: a treble clef staff at the top, and two bass clef staves below it. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first staff contains whole rests for measures 24-25, followed by a melodic line starting in measure 26. The second and third staves contain accompaniment. The word "forte" is written in the second staff in measure 26 and in the third staff in measure 27.

29

Musical score for measures 29-33. The score is written for three staves: a treble clef staff at the top, and two bass clef staves below it. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The second and third staves contain accompaniment. The word "pian" is written in the second staff in measure 31. The time signature changes from 6/4 to 4/4 in measure 31.

33

Musical score for measures 33-39. The score is written for piano in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system (measures 33-35) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a bass line. The second system (measures 36-39) continues the piece, with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The word *pian* is written in the first system above the treble clef and in the second system above the bass clef.

40

Musical score for measures 40-44. The score is written for piano in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system (measures 40-42) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a bass line. The second system (measures 43-44) continues the piece, with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The word *forte* is written in the first system above the treble clef and in the second system above the bass clef. The word *pian* is written in the second system above the treble clef.

45

Musical score for measures 45-49. The score is written for piano in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system (measures 45-47) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a bass line. The second system (measures 48-49) continues the piece, with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The word *pian* is written in the first system above the treble clef.

51

51

forte

pian

forte

This system contains five measures of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The first measure is marked *forte*. The second measure features a melodic line in the bass staff. The third measure has a melodic line in the treble staff. The fourth measure has a melodic line in the bass staff. The fifth measure is marked *pian*. The sixth measure is marked *forte*.

56

56

forte

pian

pian

forte

forte

pian

This system contains six measures of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The first measure is marked *forte*. The second measure is marked *pian*. The third measure is marked *forte*. The fourth measure is marked *forte*. The fifth measure is marked *pian*. The sixth measure is marked *forte*.

62

62

forte

pian

forte

pian

This system contains five measures of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The first measure is marked *forte*. The second measure is marked *pian*. The third measure is marked *forte*. The fourth measure is marked *pian*. The fifth measure is marked *forte*.

67

Musical score for measures 67-71. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first staff (Treble) contains the main melody with dynamic markings *forte*, *pian*, and *forte*. The second staff (Bass) provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The third staff (lower Bass) contains a bass line with chords and moving lines. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and ties.

72

Musical score for measures 72-75. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first staff (Treble) contains the main melody with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (Bass) provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The third staff (lower Bass) contains a bass line with chords and moving lines. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and ties.

76

Musical score for measures 76-79. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first staff (Treble) contains the main melody with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (Bass) provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The third staff (lower Bass) contains a bass line with chords and moving lines. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and ties.