

Domenico BELLANDO

1868-1922

ELEVAZIONE

Per Organo

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Domenico BELLANDO (Gênes 1868 - Gênes 1922) passa toute sa vie dans la capitale ligure. Il étudia la musique avec Ottonelli et fut nommé à 17 ans organiste de la cathédrale, poste qu'il occupa jusqu'en 1909. Il a composé plusieurs œuvres religieuses, des pièces pour piano et pour orgue, éditées en Italie, France, Belgique et Angleterre.

Bellando appartenait à la jeune école d'organistes italiens partisans de la réforme de la musique religieuse, lancée à Milan en 1877 par l'Ass. di Santa Cecilia, et dont l'un des principaux protagonistes fut le Génois P.C. Remondini (1829-1893). Remondini insista pendant plus de vingt ans pour que le Conservatoire de Gênes se dote d'une véritable classe d'orgue pourvue d'un instrument moderne à grand pédalier permettant l'exécution des œuvres de Bach et des contemporains allemands et français. Cette classe ne s'ouvrit qu'en 1904 et D. Bellando en fut nommé professeur sur concours.

Ses œuvres sont écrites pour l'instrument construit exprès par D. Tagliafico (1906) : deux claviers, boîte expressive, 11 jeux entiers, pédalier de 30 notes et transmission pneumatique.

Domenico BELLANDO (Genoa 1868 - Genoa 1922) spent all his life in the capital of Liguria. He learnt music with Ottonelli and was named, at the age of 17, organist of the cathedral, position he kept until 1909. He composed several religious works, piano and organ pieces published in Italy, France, Belgium and England.

Bellando belonged to the young school of Italian organists supporting the reform of religious music initiated in Milan in 1877 by Ass. di Santa Cecilia, of which a prominent member was the Genoan P.C. Remondini (1829-1893). Remondini insisted during more than 20 years for the Conservatory of Genoa to establish a real organ class with access to a modern instrument with a large pedalboard allowing to play Bach's pieces and those from German and French contemporary composers. This class did not appear until 1904 and D. Bellando was named its teacher after a contest.

His works are written for the specifically build instrument by D. Tagliafico (1906): two manuals, swell box, 11 stops without division, 30-note pedalboard and pneumatic action.

M. Bernard, Centre d'études organistiques.

Andante

G.O. O.E. accopp.

5

9

13

17

allarg. **f**

f

21

O.E. *dolciss.*

25

29

33

37

41

45

G.O. O.E. accopp.

50

55

60

f *allarg.* *lentamente* *Largo*

The musical score consists of five systems of three staves each. The first system (measures 41-44) shows a complex texture with multiple voices in the right hand and a more active bass line. The second system (measures 45-49) includes the instruction 'G.O. O.E. accopp.' and shows a more active bass line. The third system (measures 50-54) continues the complex texture. The fourth system (measures 55-59) shows a more active bass line. The fifth system (measures 60-63) includes the instruction 'f' and 'allarg.' and shows a more active bass line. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.