

Giovanni CORINI

ANDANTE PER L'ELEVAZIONE

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Adagio.

Cadenza Adagio

6

And^{te} sostenuto

sempre legato

12

18

24

29

34

38

43

48

52

55

59

System 59-63: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. Bass staff features a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. The system concludes with a quarter rest and a half note.

64

System 64-67: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. Bass staff features a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. The system concludes with a quarter rest and a half note.

68

System 68-72: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. Bass staff features a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. The system concludes with a quarter rest and a half note.

73

System 73-77: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. Bass staff features a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. The system concludes with a quarter rest and a half note.

78

System 78-82: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. Bass staff features a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. The system concludes with a quarter rest and a half note.

83

System 83-87: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. Bass staff features a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. The system concludes with a quarter rest and a half note.

87

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104

109

Notes

Since biographical dictionaries omit Giovanni Corini, our research has supplied his first biography elements.

He was born 1805 in Bergamo, Italy, and died 1865 in Torino. He studied music from 1813 to 1824 at the Bergamo Institute, founded by the Bavarian lyric composer Simon Mayr. Gaetano Donizetti and his brother, and Padre Davide da Bergamo, an organist famous in Italy, studied in the same institute.

Corini leaves his province very young, and settles at Torino as performer, piano teacher and composer. For a musician not keen on lyric art, there is no fruitful perspective in Lombardia, while at this time piano teaching is still uncommon in Piemonte, which is rather inclined towards strings and guitar.

Corini's works are scarce. Some of them are accessible in Italian libraries. Various Piemontese and Milanese editors have mainly published his liturgical organ pieces, a few instrumental, vocal, spiritual and salon pieces along with an organ tutor, which has disappeared as well.

Inconnu des dictionnaires, ce sont nos recherches personnelles qui fournissent les premiers éléments de la biographie de Giovanni Corini.

Il naquit à Bergame (Italie) en 1805 et mourut à Turin en 1865. Il fit ses études musicales de 1813 à 1824 à l'institut de Bergame, fondé par le compositeur lyrique bavarois Simon Mayr. En sortirent également Gaetano Donizetti et son frère, ainsi que le Padre Davide da Bergamo, organiste célèbre en Italie.

Corini s'expatrie très jeune et s'installe à Turin comme concertiste, professeur de piano et compositeur. Pour un musicien que n'attire pas l'art lyrique, il n'y a guère d'avenir en Lombardie, alors que l'enseignement du piano est à l'époque très peu développé au Piémont, tourné davantage vers les cordes et la guitare.

Les œuvres de Corini sont peu nombreuses. Certaines se trouvent dans les bibliothèques italiennes. Divers éditeurs piémontais et milanais ont publié surtout des pièces liturgiques pour orgue, quelques pièces instrumentales, vocales, religieuses et de salon, ainsi qu'une méthode d'orgue.

M. Bernard, Centre d'études organistiques.