

Giovani Battista Polleri

1855-1923

PRELUDIO

Per Organo

typeset by Jean-Pierre Coulon

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Larghetto. ($\bullet = 66$)

The musical score consists of five staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Bass) and piano.

- Staff 1 (Soprano):** Dynamics include p and $\#$. Performance instruction: *Rit.*
- Staff 2 (Bass):** Dynamics include \flat , \sharp , and $\#$. Performance instruction: *Rit.*
- Staff 3 (Soprano):** Dynamics include \flat and \sharp .
- Staff 4 (Bass):** Dynamics include \flat , \sharp , and $\#$. Performance instruction: *Rit.*
- Staff 5 (Soprano):** Dynamics include \flat , \sharp , and $\#$.

Measure numbers: 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26.

Performance instructions:

- Measure 26:** *rall.*, *a tempo*, *cresc.*

31

rall.

a tempo

36

42

p

47

53

58

mf

The musical score consists of four staves of music. Staff 1 (treble clef) starts at measure 62 with a dynamic of *sempre leg.*. Staff 2 (bass clef) begins at measure 65 with a dynamic of *sempre leg.*. Staff 3 (treble clef) starts at measure 68 with a dynamic of *cresc.*, followed by *rall molto*. Staff 4 (bass clef) starts at measure 71 with a dynamic of *f*, followed by *più lento*.

Giovanni Battista POLLERI (Gênes 1855 - Gênes 1923) étudia le violon, l'orgue, le piano et la composition avec son père Niccolò, violoniste apprécié. Il partit aux Etats-Unis en 1877. En 1889, il est organiste et maître de chapelle de la basilique de l'Immacolata à Gênes. Dès 1884, il partage les idées du célèbre réformateur gênois de la musique religieuse P.C. Remondini et refuse le style de la musique d'opéra, de danse ou de fanfare dans ses pièces d'orgue. Il est nommé directeur du Conservatoire de Gênes en 1898 et parvient, à force d'insistance, à faire ouvrir en 1904 une classe d'orgue pourvue d'un instrument moderne et animée par un organiste professionnel et non par un professeur de piano, comme c'était le cas jusqu'alors. Il a peu composé : deux messes, quelques pièces pour orgue et pour piano, des mélodies et des œuvres pour orchestre.

Giovanni Battista POLLERI (Genoa 1855 - Genoa 1923) studied violin, organ, piano and composition with his father Niccolò, an estimated violinist. He left for the United States in 1877. In 1889, he is organist and choir master of Immacolata basilica in Genoa. As soon as 1884, he shares the ideas of the famous reformer of religious music P.C. Remondini, and refuses the opera, dance or band music style in his organ works. He is appointed director of the Genoa conservatory in 1848, and succeeds after urging demand to open an organ class with a modern instrument, leaded by a professional organist instead of a piano teacher as was the rule hitherto. He composed little: two Masses, a few organ and piano pieces, melodies and orchestra works.

M. Bernard, Centre d'études organistiques.