

2 Vc

Edition Moeck Nr. 1049

**JOSEPH
REINAGLE**
(1762–1836)

Zwölf leichte Violoncelli- Duette

herausgegeben von
Otto Huttenbach

Heft 2: Duette Nr. 8–12



Joseph Reinagle ist 1762 in Portsmouth in England geboren. Sein Vater stammte aus Deutschland und war Hornist und Trompeter am englischen Hof („household trumpeter to the king“). Joseph studierte Violoncello bei Schetky und Violine bei Aragoni und Pinto und fing seine musikalische Laufbahn als Konzertmeister in Edinburgh an. Nach dem Tode seines Bruders – der ein hochbegabter Cellist war – wandte er sich ausschließlich dem Cello zu. Er zog nach London und führte eines seiner Cellokonzerte mit großem Erfolg auf.

1784 (Eitner, Quellenlexikon und Bibl. and hist. Dict. of Musicians [1825]; nach Fétis, Biogr. univ. erst 1789) – nach seiner Mitwirkung an den Gedächtnisfeierlichkeiten für Händel in der Westminster Abbey – folgte er einer Einladung Lord Westmorlands nach Irland, kehrte aber schon 2 Jahre danach nach London zurück, wo er jetzt als Solocellist unter Haydns Leitung in Salomons Konzerten spielte. Er freundete sich mit Haydn sehr an und erhielt von ihm auch allerlei Anregungen in der Komposition. Nach großen Konzerterfolgen in Oxford folgte er dem Ruf Lord Abingdons und anderer Oxforder Musikliebhaber, sich dort niederzulassen. Hier starb er 1836.

Joseph Reinagle was born at Portsmouth in England, in 1762. His father, who came from Germany, was “household trumpeter to the king”. His son Joseph studied cello with Schetky, and violin with Aragoni and Pinto. He began his musical career as concertmaster in Edinburgh. But, after the death of his brother, a very talented cellist, he turned completely to the cello. He moved to London, and there performed one of his cello concertos with great success. In 1784 (Eitner, Quellenlexikon and Bibl. and hist. Dict. of Musicians [1825]; according to Fétis, Biogr. univ. only in 1789), after the commemoration of Handel in Westminster Abbey, in which Reinagle participated, he went to Ireland, under the patronage of Lord Westmorland. Two years later he returned to London, where he played as solo cellist in Salomon’s concerts, under the direction of Haydn. He then had the honour of enjoying Haydn’s intimate friendship, and receiving more useful hints in composition. After his successful concerts in Oxford, Reinagle was asked by Lord Abingdon and other musical amateurs to reside in that city. He died there in 1836.

Joseph Reinagle naquit en 1762 à Portsmouth en Angleterre. Son père, d’origine allemande, était cor et trompette à la cour d’Angleterre («household trumpeter to the king»). Joseph travailla le violoncelle avec Schetky et le violon avec Aragoni et Pinto et commença sa carrière musicale en qualité de maître de concert à Edinburgh. Après la mort de son frère – qui fut un violoncelliste extrêmement doué – il se voua exclusivement à l’étude du violoncelle. Il se rendit à Londres et exécuta avec grand succès un de ses premiers concertos pour violoncelle.

En 1784 (Eitner, Quellenlexikon et Bibl. and hist. Dict. of Musicians [1825]; d’après Fétis, Biogr. univ. seulement en 1789) – après sa participation à la commémoration de Haendel en l’abbaye de Westminster – il suivit l’invitation de Lord Westmorland en Irlande, mais déjà deux ans après il retourna à Londres, où il jouait sous la direction de Haydn le premier violoncelle aux concerts de Salomon. Il se lia d’amitié avec Haydn et reçut de lui quelques stimulations pour la composition. Après avoir donné à Oxford des concerts avec grand succès il suivit l’invitation de Lord Abingdon et celle d’autres amateurs de musique de s’installer dans cette ville. C’est là qu’il mourut en 1836.

Die vorliegenden 12 Duette für 2 Violoncelli sind einem zeitgenössischen Erstdruck entnommen, der sich im Besitz des Herausgebers befindet. Der Originaltitel lautet:

The following 12 cello duets have been taken from a contemporary print, now in the possession of the editor. The original title reads:

Les 12 duets actuels pour deux violoncelles sont pris d’une première édition qui se trouve en possession de l’éditeur. L’original s’intitule:

Twelve progressive Duets for 2 Violincellos
Expressly composed for the use of Beginners by Joseph Reinagle op. 2
Printed and sold by Proston at his Wholesale Warehouses, 97 Strand, London

Die zweite Cellostimme hat den gleichen Schwierigkeitsgrad wie die erste. Darum sind die Stücke auch sehr für mehrfache Besetzung geeignet. Der frische volksliedartige Charakter der Duette verbindet Lehrzweck und Musikalität in idealer Weise.

Über die wenigen Bogenstriche und Fingersätze des Originals wurden weitere vom Herausgeber ergänzt. Ebenso sind dynamische Zeichen hinzugefügt worden. Die in Klammern stehenden Tempobezeichnungen sollen nur als Anregung dienen.

Since the second cello part is no more difficult than the first, it will be found that these duets also adapt themselves very well to group playing. Their gayety and folksonglike character permit them to be both instructive and at the same time musically entertaining. The rather sketchy bowing and fingering indications, in the original edition, were completed by the editor, who also added the dynamics. The tempos of each movement, printed in parenthesis, should only be regarded as suggestions.

La deuxième partie du violoncelle est de la même difficulté que la première. C’est pour cela que ces morceaux sont très recommandables pour l’exécution d’ensembles multiples. Par leur caractère frais, ainsi que par leur affinité à la musique populaire, ces duets réunissent le but pédagogique et l’esprit musical d’une façon idéale.

Les rares signes d’archet et de doigté de l’original ont été complétés par l’éditeur. Par la même manière des signes dynamiques ainsi que des indications du tempo en parenthèse furent ajoutés.

Otto Huttenbach

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Zwölf leichte Violoncelli-Duette

op. 2

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Heft 2: Duette Nr. 8-12

2 Spielpartituren

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MOECK VERLAG CELLE

Duetto VIII

Joseph Reinagle (1762–1836)

(Maestoso)

Violoncello I

Violoncello II

f

V

(Tempo di Minuetto)

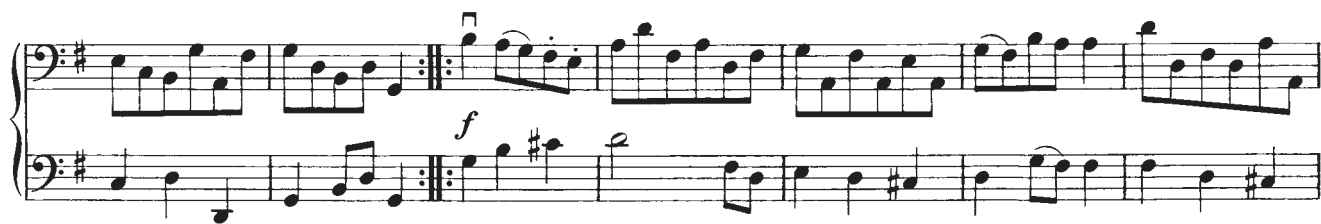
p

f

p

(Var. I)

p



Duetto IX

(Allegretto)

mp



The musical score consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The first system includes fingerings (2, 1, 4, 4) and a *cresc.* marking. The second system includes a *mf* marking. The third system includes *cresc.* and *f* markings. The fourth system includes a *V* marking. The fifth system includes a *V* marking. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature.

2 1 4 4 *cresc.* *V*

mf

cresc. *f*

V

V



Allegro

f

mf

Duetto X

9

Grazioso

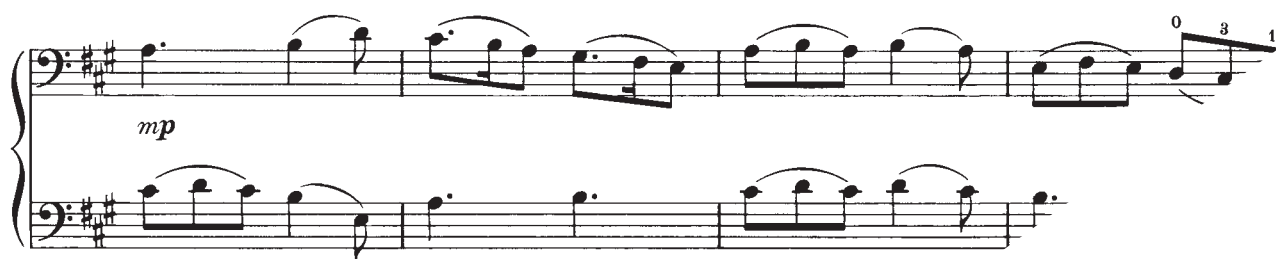
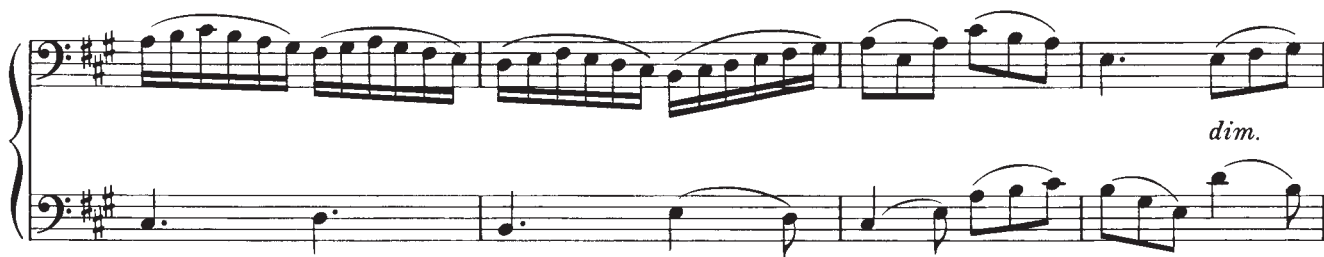
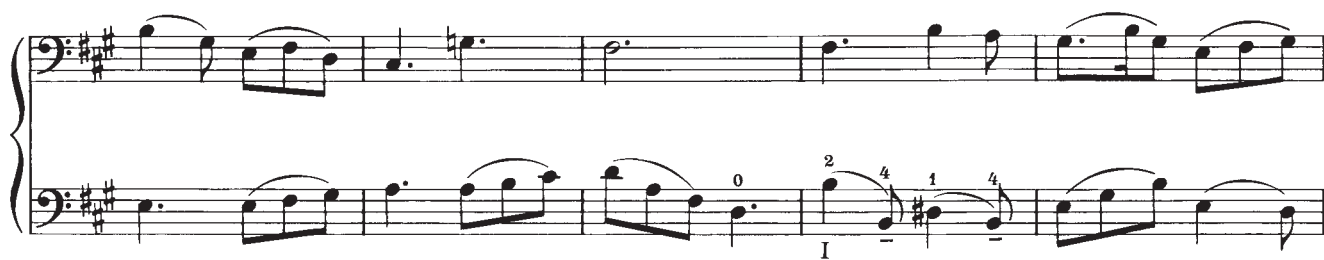
The musical score for "Duetto X" is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo/mood is marked "Grazioso". The first system shows a piano introduction with a dynamic marking of *p*. The second system continues the piano part with a dynamic marking of *f*. The third system shows the bass part with a dynamic marking of *dim.*. The fourth system shows the piano part with a dynamic marking of *f*. The fifth system shows the bass part with a dynamic marking of *dim.*. The sixth system shows the piano part with a dynamic marking of *f*. The seventh system shows the bass part with a dynamic marking of *dim.*. The eighth system shows the piano part with a dynamic marking of *f*. The ninth system shows the bass part with a dynamic marking of *dim.*. The score concludes with a final cadence in the piano part.

Andantino

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked "Andantino".

The score consists of five systems of music:

- System 1:** The first staff begins with a piano (*mp*) dynamic. It features a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns, including a triplet of eighth notes marked with "0 3 1".
- System 2:** This system continues the melodic line with various eighth and quarter note patterns. The second staff includes several triplet markings (3, 4, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 1, 4) over eighth notes.
- System 3:** The melody continues, featuring a trill (*tr.*) on a note in the first staff. The second staff continues with eighth and quarter notes.
- System 4:** The first staff continues the melodic line, and the second staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The music concludes with a few final notes.
- System 5:** A short, final musical phrase consisting of a few notes on a single staff.

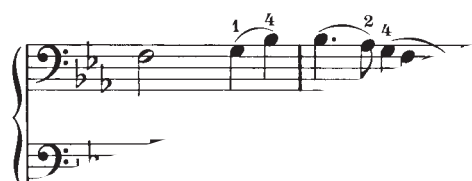
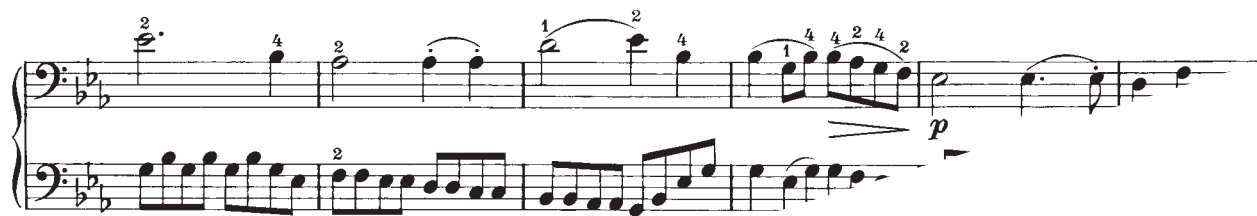
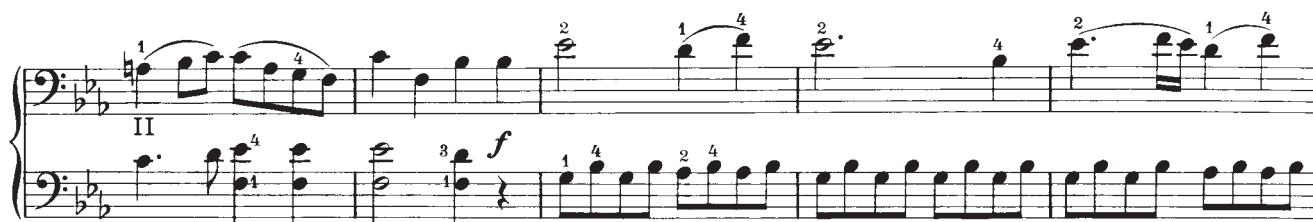


Duetto XI

(Allegro giusto)

The musical score for Duetto XI is written for piano in a key of two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked "(Allegro giusto)". The score consists of five systems of two staves each, with a final system showing only the left hand.

- System 1:** The right hand begins with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. The left hand starts with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. Dynamics: *f* (forte) in the right hand, *p* (piano) in the left hand. Fingerings: 1, 2, 4 in the right hand.
- System 2:** The right hand continues with quarter notes D3, E3, F3, and G3. The left hand continues with quarter notes A2, B2, C3, and D3. Dynamics: *f* in the right hand, *p* in the left hand. Fingerings: 4, 2, 1, 2 in the right hand; 1, 2, 4 in the left hand.
- System 3:** The right hand continues with quarter notes E3, F3, G3, and A3. The left hand continues with quarter notes B2, C3, D3, and E3. Dynamics: *f* in the right hand, *p* in the left hand. Fingerings: 1, 2, 4 in the right hand; 3, 4, 1, 2 in the left hand.
- System 4:** The right hand continues with quarter notes F3, G3, A3, and B3. The left hand continues with quarter notes C3, D3, E3, and F3. Dynamics: *f* in the right hand, *p* in the left hand. Fingerings: 1, 2, 4 in the right hand; 3, 4, 1, 2 in the left hand.
- System 5:** The right hand continues with quarter notes C4, D4, E4, and F4. The left hand continues with quarter notes G3, A3, B3, and C4. Dynamics: *f* in the right hand, *p* in the left hand. Fingerings: 1, 2, 4 in the right hand; 3, 4, 1, 2 in the left hand.



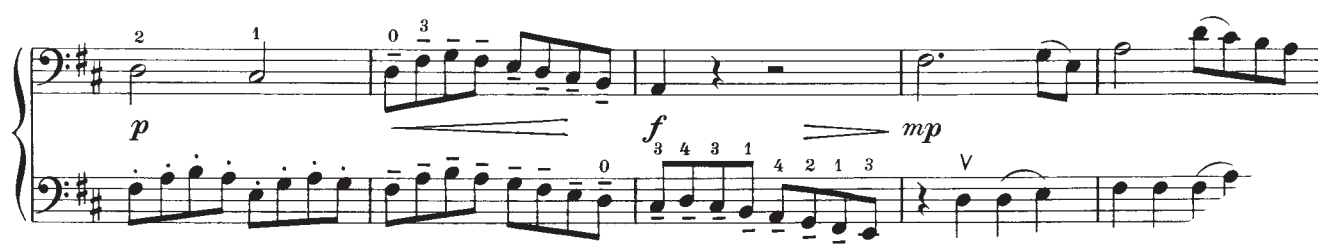
Minuetto



Duetto XII

(Allegro ma non troppo)

The musical score for Duetto XII is written for piano and bass. It consists of six systems of staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*f*, *p*), articulation (*tr*), and fingerings (4, 2, 1, 4, 3, 3). The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system features a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. The third system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a fermata. The fourth system features a trill (*tr*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth system includes a fermata. The sixth system is a short concluding phrase.



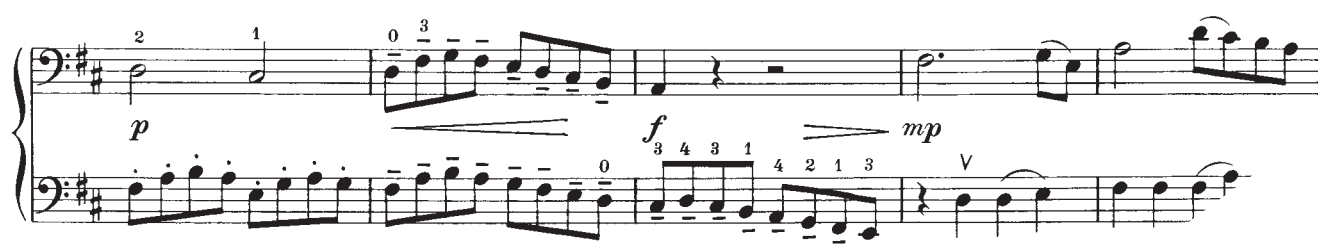
Allegretto

f

Fine f p

f

p



Allegretto

f

Fine f p

f

p