

VIOLONCELLO

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SEBASTIAN LEE

Duett op. 37, 1

Sebastian Lee (1805–1887)

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Duet Op. 37, 1

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Der Musiker und Komponist Sebastian Lee wurde an Heiligabend 1805 in Hamburg geboren. Aus seiner Kindheit ist bekannt, dass er und sein jüngerer Bruder Louis Violoncello spielten. Sebastian Lee erhielt in seiner Heimatstadt Unterricht bei Johann Nikolaus Prell, einem Schüler des bedeutenden Virtuosen Bernhard Romberg. Seine große Begabung verhalf ihm bald zu einer internationalen Bühnenkarriere.

1830 trat er erstmals als Solist in Hamburg, Leipzig, Kassel und Frankfurt auf. Zwei Jahre später reiste er nach Paris, wo er im Frühjahr 1832 unter begeistertem Applaus des Publikums im Théâtre-Italien debütierte. Nach einem Gastspiel in London kehrte er 1837 in die französische Hauptstadt zurück. Mehr als 30 Jahre lang spielte er als Solocellist an der Oper. Oft musizierte er auch in den Pariser Salons, außerdem lehrte er als Professor am Konservatorium. Als er in den Ruhestand trat, ging er nach Hamburg zurück, wo er bis zu seinem Tod 1887 weiter unterrichtete.

Lees Komponistentätigkeit war eng mit seiner Arbeit als Pädagoge verbunden. 1845 erschien seine »Violoncell-Schule« op. 30, die er seinem Kollegen Louis Pierre Martin Norblin widmete. Sie wurde zu einem Standardwerk, das bis heute verwendet wird. Lee schrieb im Laufe der Jahre zudem mehrere Sammlungen von Etüden in unterschiedlichen Schwierigkeitsgraden. Eine Einladung zum kammermusikalischen Zusammenspiel sind seine zahlreichen Duette für zwei Celli. In dieser Ausgabe stellen wir Ihnen das Duett in G-Dur vor, das unter der Opuszahl 37 erstmals 1846 veröffentlicht wurden. Lassen Sie sich davon überraschen, wie Sie Ihr Instrument zum Singen bringen können.

The musician and composer Sebastian Lee was born in Hamburg on Christmas Eve, 1805. It is known that he and his younger brother Louis played the violoncello. Young Sebastian received musical instruction from Johann Prell, a pupil of the prominent virtuoso Bernhard Romberg, and his exceptional talent soon led him to an international concert career.

In 1830, Lee launched his solo career with concerts in Hamburg, Leipzig, Kassel, and Frankfurt. Two years later he travelled to Paris, where he made his debut at the Théâtre-Italien to enthusiastic applause. In 1837, after a guest engagement in London, he returned to Paris and took a position as solo cellist in the opera, which he held for over 30 years. He often played for Paris salons and held a professorship at the conservatory. Upon retirement, he returned to Hamburg, where he continued to teach until his death in 1887.

Lee's composition activity was closely associated with his work as an educator. His »Méthode pratique pour le violoncelle« Op. 30, dedicated to his colleague, Louis Pierre Martin Norblin, was published in 1845 and became a standard work which is still used today. During his professional career Lee wrote several collections of études in varying degrees of difficulty. His numerous duets for two cellos serve as an invitation to chamber music exploration. In this issue, we present the duet in G Major, which was first published in 1846 as Opus 37. Try them, and discover how your instrument will really sing.

Duett op. 37, 1



2 VIOLONCELLI

Allegro non troppo

Sebastian Lee

Musical score for Duett op. 37, 1, 2 Violoncelli. The score is in G major, 2/4 time, and consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system begins at measure 5. The third system begins at measure 9 and includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking. The fourth system begins at measure 13 and includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system begins at measure 17 and includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score features various musical notations including slurs, accents, and triplets.

21

f

p

3 3 3

25

cresc.

cresc.

29

p

p

33

37

p

p

41

cresc.

cresc.

Musical score for bassoon, measures 45-63. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system (measures 45-48) starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. The second system (measures 49-52) includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. The third system (measures 53-55) features a piano (*p*) dynamic in the right hand and a forte (*f*) dynamic in the left hand. The fourth system (measures 56-58) includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. The fifth system (measures 59-62) includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The sixth system (measures 63-66) continues with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score contains various musical notations including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.