

g. bottesini

*gran duetto 3
for double basses*

yorke edition

Editor's Note

Giovanni Bottesini, born 22nd December 1821, studied the violin, singing and timpani as a young boy. When, in 1835, his father entered him for a scholarship at the Milan Conservatory, he was obliged to take up the double bass as this was the only string scholarship available. So talented was he, that within five years he had won recognition as a brilliant bass player.

In 1846 he went to Havanna, where he wrote his first opera Cristoforo Colombo. His London debut in 1849 earned him the reputation of 'Paganini of the double bass', and lead to a succession of concert tours which took him all over the world. He became principal conductor of the Italian Opera in Paris in 1855. Travelling became almost an obsession, and he would never remain long in one place. In 1871 he went with Verdi to Cairo, where he directed the first performances of Verdi's Aida. His last appointment was that of Director of the Conservatory in Parma, where he died, almost penniless, on 7th July 1889.

Bottesini's major compositions include twelve operas, a Messa da Requiem and an oratorio The Gardens of Olivet. His many compositions for the double bass are notoriously difficult, and require a thorough technical knowledge of the instrument. The Tre Grandi Duetti per Contrabbasso were written while Bottesini was studying at Milan. They were dedicated to his teacher Luigi Rossi.

Rodney Slatford
London 1972

Vorwort des Herausgebers

Giovanni Bottesini wurde am 22 Dezember 1821 geboren. Noch als Knabe, studierte er schon Geige, Gesang und Pauke. Als sein Vater ihn 1835 für einen Freiplatz auf die Liste des Mailänder Konservatoriums setzen liess, sah Bottesini sich gezwungen, den Kontrabass zu lernen, weil mit diesem, als einziges Streichinstrument, ein Freiplatz verbunden war. Er erwies sich als so begabt, dass er schon innerhalb von fünf Jahren allgemein als ein hervorragender Bassist bekannt war.

1846 reiste Bottesini nach Havanna, wo er seine erste Oper, Cristoforo Colombo schrieb. Sein erstes öffentliches Aufreten in London (1849) brachte ihm den Ruf ein, der 'Paganini des Kontrabasses' zu sein. Es führte zu einer Reihe von Konzerttouren, auf denen er die ganze Welt bereiste. 1855 wurde er erster Kapellmeister an der italienischen Oper in Paris. Das Reisen war ihm fast zur Notwendigkeit geworden, und er hielt es nie lang an einem Ort aus. 1871 begleitete er Verdi nach Kairo, wo er die Erstaufführung von Verdis Aida leitete. Das letzte Amt, das er bekleidete, war das des Direktors des Konservatoriums in Parma, wo er, fast gänzlich verarmt, am 7 Juli 1889 starb.

Zu seinen hauptsächlichsten Werken, sind zwölf Opern, eine Messa da Requiem und ein Oratorium, Die Gärten von Olivet, zu zählen. Die Vielzahl seiner Kompositionen für Kontrabass sind ihrer Schwierigkeiten wegen berühmt und erfordern eine vollkommene Beherrschung der Technik dieses Instruments. Die Tre Grandi Duetti per Contrabbasso stammen aus der Zeit, als Bottesini am Mailänder Konservatorium studierte. Sie sind seinem Lehrer, Luigi Rossi, gewidmet.

Rodney Slatford
London 1972

deutsche Übersetzung
Stefan de Haan.

GRAN DUETTO no. 3

for two double basses

Edited by Rodney SLATFORD

Giovanni BOTTESEINI

Andantino

I II

6

12

Poco più mosso

18

a tempo

23

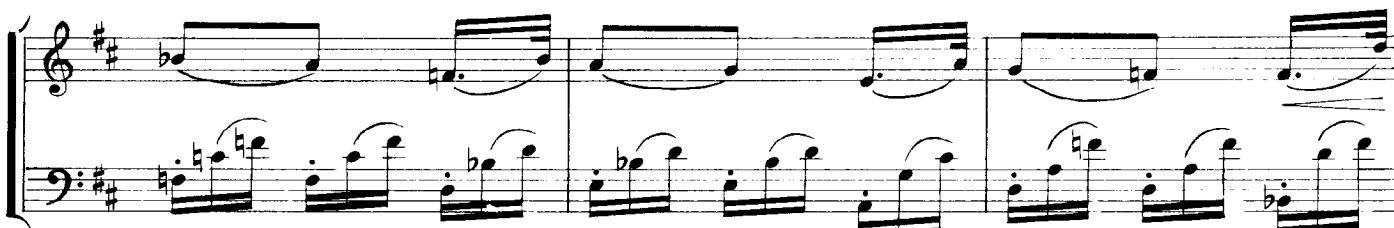
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Un poco mosso

27



30



33



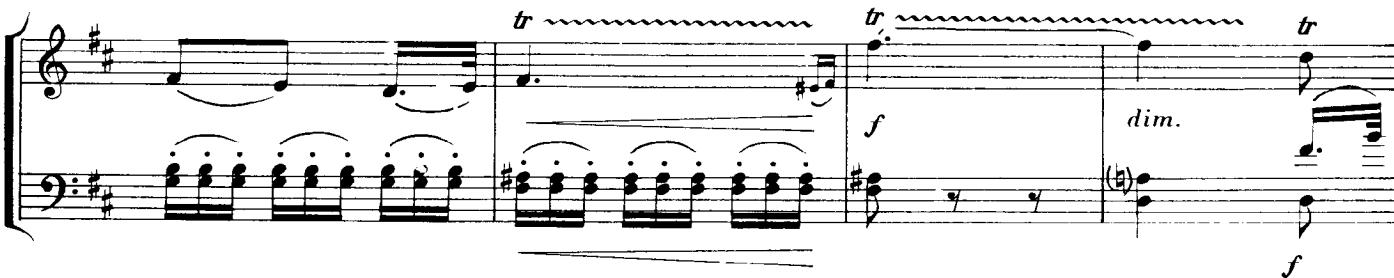
36

**Tempo I**

39



42



Musical score for string quartet, G major, featuring six staves of music:

- Staff 1 (Top):** Treble clef, 46. Dynamics: *tr*, *b*, *b*, *b*, *tr*. Performance instruction: *dim.* Dynamic: *f*.
- Staff 2 (Second from Top):** Bass clef, 51. Dynamics: *cresc.* Dynamic: *p*.
- Staff 3 (Third from Top):** Treble clef, 55. Dynamics: *p*, *f*. Performance instruction: *p*.
- Staff 4 (Fourth from Top):** Bass clef, 59.
- Staff 5 (Fifth from Top):** Treble clef, 64. Dynamics: *dim.*, *dim.*
- Staff 6 (Bottom):** Bass clef, 68. Dynamics: *pizz.* Performance instruction: *pizz.*

Presto

4

5

10

15

20 (28)

31

1

2

35 *con grazia*

40 *f* *dim.* *f* *rall.*

45 (53) *a tempo*
p cresc.

50 (58)

61

65 (69) *cresc.*

cresc.

Un poco meno

73 *f* *mf* *f* *p*

77 *a tempo*
cresc.
cresc.

81 *p* *cresc.*
p *cresc.*

85 *f* *p*

90 *f* *f*

95

Musical score for piano, page 7, featuring two staves. The top staff uses the bass clef and the bottom staff uses the treble clef. The key signature is A major (three sharps). Measure 100: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 101: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 102: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 103: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 104: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 105: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 106: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 107: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 108: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 109: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 110: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 111: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 112: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 113: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 114: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 115: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 116: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 117: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 118: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 119: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 120: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 121: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 122: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 123: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 124: Bass has eighth-note pairs; Treble has sixteenth-note pairs.

128

132
(136)

140

144

148

152

156 *tr* ~~~~~ *ff* — *p*

161 *con grazia*

166 *mf* = *p*

171 *stent.* *f* *col I^o* *f* *accel.* *un poco*

176 *f* *ff* *f* *f*

181 *p cresc.* *ff*

186

191

196 (204)

208

213 (217)

221

Y.E. 0069

225 *un poco meno* *a tempo*

230 *p* *cresc.* *f*
p *cresc.* *f*

235 *p*

241 *f*

247 *f*

252 (256) *p* *poco cresc.*

260

264

269

274

278
(282)

286

290

294

299

304

309

314