

Pietro Castrucci
(1679 – 1752)

SONATA
op. 1 Nr. 10

für Altblockflöte und Basso continuo

Herausgegeben von
HUGO REYNE

Partitur und 2 Stimmen

MOECK

Sonata

für Altblockflöte und Basso continuo

Pietro Castrucci, op. 1 Nr. 10

Adagio

Flauto dolce



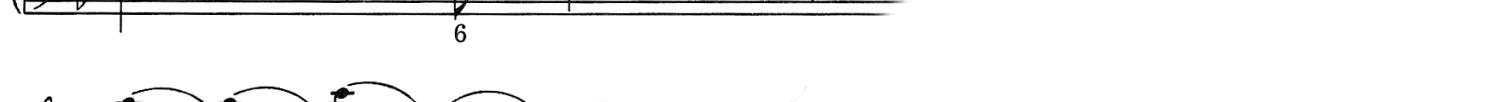
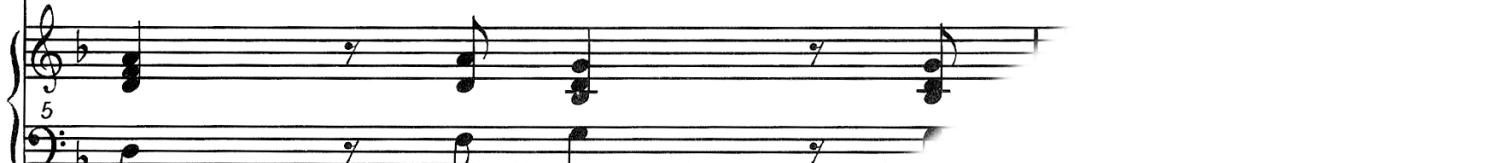
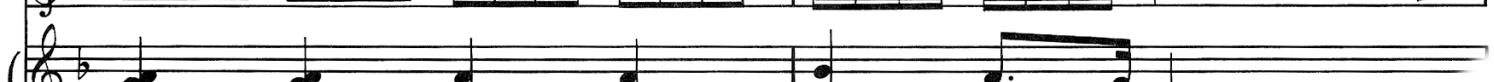
Generalbaßaussetzung: Dennis Collins

Cembalo

Basso

$\frac{4}{2}$ 5

6 \sharp



(9)

7b 6 6 #

11

5b 6 6

(12)

7 6 7# 6

(14)

17

Allegro

Musical score for string quartet, Allegro. The score consists of eight staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (G minor). Measure numbers 1 through 19 are indicated at the beginning of each staff.

The score includes:

- Violin I (top staff): Playing eighth-note patterns.
- Violin II (second staff from top): Playing sixteenth-note patterns.
- Cello (third staff from top): Playing eighth-note patterns.
- Bassoon (bottom staff): Playing eighth-note patterns.

Measure numbers and specific notes are marked with circled numbers below the staves:

- Measure 1: Violin I has circled 6, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 5.
- Measure 5: Bassoon has circled 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6.
- Measure 11: Violin I has circled 4, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7.
- Measure 15: Bassoon has circled 5, 6, 6, 6.
- Measure 19: Violin I has circled 1.

Adagio

Musical score for the Adagio section, measures 6-7. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Alto. The key signature changes from one flat to one sharp. Measure 6 starts with a half note in C major, followed by a half note in B-flat major. Measure 7 starts with a half note in A major, followed by a half note in G major.

Allegro

Musical score for the Allegro section, measures 8-10. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Alto. The key signature changes from one flat to one sharp. Measure 8 starts with a half note in B-flat major, followed by a half note in A major. Measure 9 starts with a half note in G major, followed by a half note in F major. Measure 10 starts with a half note in E major, followed by a half note in D major.

Musical score for the Allegro section, measures 11-13. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Alto. The key signature changes from one flat to one sharp. Measure 11 starts with a half note in C major, followed by a half note in B-flat major. Measure 12 starts with a half note in A major, followed by a half note in G major. Measure 13 starts with a half note in E major, followed by a half note in D major.

Musical score for the Allegro section, measures 14-16. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Alto. The key signature changes from one flat to one sharp. Measure 14 starts with a half note in C major, followed by a half note in B-flat major. Measure 15 starts with a half note in A major, followed by a half note in G major. Measure 16 starts with a half note in E major, followed by a half note in D major.

Musical score page 7, measures 29-34. The score consists of four staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. Measure 29 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 30 features eighth-note patterns. Measures 31-32 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 33 includes grace notes. Measure 34 concludes with a melodic line.

Musical score page 7, measures 39-44. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. Measure 39 shows eighth-note patterns. Measures 40-41 feature sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 42 includes grace notes. Measure 43 concludes with a melodic line.

Musical score page 7, measures 50-55. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. Measures 50-51 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 52-53 feature sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 54 includes grace notes. Measure 55 concludes with a melodic line.

Musical score page 7, measures 61-62. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. Measures 61-62 show eighth-note patterns.

Pietro Castrucci, geboren 1679 in Rom, war Schüler von Corelli. Ab 1712 findet man ihn in England in den Diensten von Lord Richard Burlington. Er war 22 Jahre erster Geiger in Händels Opernorchester in London. 1750 ging er nach Dublin, wo er am 29. Februar 1752 starb.

Seine 12 Sonaten für Violine und basso continuo, op. 1, waren Gegenstand von 4 aufeinanderfolgenden Ausgaben (Meares 1717; Walsh 1718; Roger ca. 1720; Walsh ca. 1730; Le Cène ca. 1730) und Bearbeitungen für verschiedene andere hohe Instrumente. So habe ich 1980 zwei Sonatensammlungen entdeckt, deren Inhalt identisch ist, deren Titelseiten jedoch differieren, da es sich tatsächlich um eine Ausgabe von Walsh London und deren Plagiat durch Le Cène Amsterdam handelt.

Pietro Castrucci, born in Rome in 1679, was a pupil of Corelli. From 1712 onwards he was in the service of Lord Richard Burlington in England. For 22 years he was the first violinist in Händel's opera orchestra in London. In 1750 he went to Dublin where he died on 29th February 1752.

His 12 sonatas for violin and basso continuo, op. 1, were the subject of 4 successive editions (Meares 1717; Walsh 1718; Roger ca. 1720; Walsh ca. 1730; Le Cène ca. 1730) and arrangements for various other high instruments. I thus discovered in 1980 two collections of sonatas, the contents of which are identical, whereas the title pages differ. The collections in question are in fact an edition by Walsh of London and its plagiarism by Le Cène of Amsterdam.

SIX / SONATAS or SOLOS / contriv'd & fitted / FLUTE and a BASS /
Collected out of the / Last new solos Compos'd / by /
M^r Geminiani & Castrucci / ... Walsh ... (c. 1721, 2^{eme} éd., c. 1730)

Six / SONATE a une Flute & une Basse Choisis /
des derniers ouvrages Solo de la Composition / de Messieurs /
GEMINIANI & CASTRUCCI / ... Le Cène ... (janvier 1727).

Diese beiden Ausgaben sind in der Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris erhalten. Das Exemplar der Walsh-Ausgabe trägt folgenden handschriftlichen Vermerk auf der Titelseite: „costa due fiorini e mezzo-/in haya L'anno 1725” = kostet 2 ½ Florin / im Haag im Jahre 1725; und der Name des Besitzers, der folgte, ist seither ausgestrichen worden.

Diese Bearbeitung besteht aus 4 Sonaten von Castrucci und 2 Sonaten von Geminiani in einer Fassung für Blockflöte und b.c. Die ausgewählten Sonaten waren unter den ersten Opera der beiden Komponisten Castrucci (op. 1-5, 6, 10, 11) und Geminiani (op. 1-7, 10) die am besten für Blockflöte zu bearbeitenden. Die Transposition ist geschickt gemacht in der Sekunde, der Terz oder der Quinte, so daß die ursprüngliche melodische Linie gewahrt bleibt. Man kann darum denken, es handele sich um eine Bearbeitung entweder der Komponisten selbst, was tatsächlich wenig wahrscheinlich ist, oder vielmehr um das Werk eines „eminent master“ im Dienste der Walsh wie bei den 3. und 4. Sonaten von op. V von Corelli.

Die Namen Geminiani und Castrucci fanden sich in der Folge wiederum verknüpft in zwei weiteren Ausgaben, die man nicht mit den vorher erwähnten wechseln darf und deren trügerische Titel die folgenden sind: XII Sonate a Flauto traversie o Hautbois, o Violino... dei Gli Sigre. Francesco Geminiani e Castrucci ... Le Cène... (ca. 1731). XII Solos for a German Flute, Violin ... by Sigr. Geminiani and Castrucci ... Walsh ... (ca. 1733).

Tatsächlich enthalten diese Sammlungen nur eine einzige Sonate von jedem der genannten Komponisten (Castrucci op. 1-6; Geminiani op. 1-10; bzw. in 7. und 10. Position). Man kennt den Namen der Autoren der 10 verbleibenden Sonaten nicht, da diese Ausgaben die Frucht eines Plagiats und der Veränderung des Titels einer älteren Ausgabe von Walsh durch Le Cène ist (Solos for the German Flute... fitted ... by Pietro Chaboud ... 1723; 2^{eme} éd. ca. 1730). Irrtümer in der Zuschreibung haben sich unvermeidlich bei diesen fälschlichen Werken ergeben, besonders bei der 3. Sonate in e-moll, die unter Geminianis Namen in der Sammlung Hortus Musicus bei Bärenreiter herausgegeben ist.

Both these editions are preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. The copy of the Walsh edition bears the following handwritten note on the title page: “costa due fiorini e mezzo-/ in haya L'anno 1725” = costs 2½ florins / in The Hague 1725; the owner's name which followed has since then been deleted.

This arrangement consists of 4 sonatas by Castrucci and 2 sonatas by Geminiani in a version for recorder and b.c. The selected sonatas from the first opus numbers of the two composers Castrucci (op. 1-5, 6, 10, 11) and Geminiani (op. 1-7, 10) are those which best lend themselves to arrangements for the recorder. The transposition has been ingeniously written in the second, third or fifth in order to keep the original melodic line. One can therefore assume that it is either an arrangement by the composers themselves, which is in fact less probable, or rather the doing of an “eminent master” in the service of Walsh, as was the case with the 3rd and 4th sonatas from op. V by Corelli.

The names Geminiani and Castrucci were subsequently found combined in two further editions which must not be confused with those already mentioned, and which bear the following misleading titles: XII Sonate a Flauto traversie o Hautbois, o Violino... dei Gli Sigre. Francesco Geminiani e Castrucci ... Le Cène ... (ca. 1731). XII Solos for a German Flute, Violin ... by Sigr. Geminiani and Castrucci ... Walsh ... (ca. 1733).

These collections in fact contain only one single sonata by each of the mentioned composers (Castrucci op. 1-6; Geminiani op. 1-10; in 7th and 10th position respectively). The names of the composers of the 10 remaining sonatas are not given as these editions are the product of a plagiarism by Le Cène where the title of an older edition by Walsh has been altered (Solos for the German Flute ... fitted ... by Pietro Chaboud ... 1723; 2^{eme} éd. ca. 1730). It is inevitable that these fraudulent works have led to the sonatas being wrongly ascribed, especially in the case of the 3rd sonata in E minor, which has been published under Geminiani's name in the Hortus Musicus collection by Bärenreiter.

Pietro Castrucci est né en 1679 à Rome où il fut élève de Corelli. On le retrouve dès 1712 en Angleterre au service de Lord Richard Burlington. Il est premier violon de l'orchestre de l'opéra de Händel, à Londres, pendant 22 ans. En 1750, il se rend à Dublin où il meurt le 29 février 1752.

Ses douze sonates pour violon et basse continue, Opus I, firent l'objet de cinq éditions successives (Meares, 1717; Walsh, 1718; Roger, c. 1720; Walsh, c. 1730; Le Cène, c. 1730) et d'adaptations pour divers autres instruments de dessus. Ainsi ai-je retrouvé en 1980, deux recueils de sonates, dont les contenus sont identiques, mais dont les pages de titre diffèrent, puisqu'il s'agit en fait d'une édition de Walsh de Londres et de son piratage par le Cène d'Amsterdam:

Ces deux éditions sont conservées à la Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris. L'exemplaire de l'édition Walsh comporte la mention manuscrite suivante, sur sa page de titre: «costa due fiorini e mezzo-/ in haya L'anno 1725» et le nom du propriétaire qui suivait, a depuis été rayé.

Cet arrangement présente 4 sonates de Castrucci et 2 de Geminiani dans une version pour flûte à bec et basse continue. Les 6 sonates choisies étant les plus adaptables à la flûte à bec parmi les premiers Opus des deux compositeurs: Castrucci (Op. I-5, 6, 10, 11) et Geminiani (Op. I-7, 10). La transposition est habilement effectuée, à la seconde, à la tierce, ou à la quinte, de façon à conserver la ligne mélodique originale. On peut donc penser qu'il s'agit d'un travail d'adaptation soit des compositeurs eux-même, ce qui est en fait peu probable, soit plutôt, l'œuvre d'un «eminent master» au service de Walsh comme pour les 3^{ème} et 4^{ème} sonates de l'Opus V de Corelli.

Les noms de Geminiani et de Castrucci se trouvent à nouveau associés par la suite dans deux autres éditions, qu'il ne faudrait pas confondre avec celles précédemment citées, dont les titres mensongers sont les suivants: XII Sonate a Flauto traversie o Hautbois, o Violino... dei Gli Sigre. Francesco Geminiani e Castrucci ... Le Cène ... (ca. 1731). XII Solos for a German Flute, Violin ... by Sigr. Geminiani and Castrucci ... Walsh ... (ca. 1733).

En effet, ces recueils ne contiennent qu'une seule sonate de chacun des compositeurs indiqués (Castrucci, Op. I-6; Geminiani, Op. I-10; respectivement en 7^{ème} et 10^{ème} positions). On ignore le nom des auteurs des dix sonates restantes, ces éditions étant le fruit du piratage et du changement de titre par Le Cène, d'une édition plus ancienne de Walsh (Solos for the German Flute ... fitted ... by Pietro Chaboud ... 1723; 2^{eme} éd., c. 1730). Des erreurs d'attribution ont inévitablement résulté de ces ouvrages fallacieux, notamment la 3^{ème} sonate en mi mineur publiée sous le nom de Geminiani dans la collection Hortus Musicus des éditions Bärenreiter.