

Joseph Haydn

CONCERTO

Trompetenkonzert / Trumpet Concerto
Hob.: VIIe, 1

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PREFACE

Haydn's Trumpet Concerto Then and Now

During the last 30 years, Joseph Haydn's Trumpet Concerto (No. VIIe: 1 in Hoboken's thematic catalogue of the composer's works) has become not only the most important concerto for the trumpet, being required material in nearly every orchestral audition, but with over 20 recorded versions on long-playing records is also the composer's best-known concerto, rivalled only by similar works by Vivaldi, Bach, Mozart, Tchaikovsky, and a few others.

The facts about its origin are well known and need only to be summarized here¹. The concerto was written in 1796 for Anton Weidinger (1767 - 1852), who had been a trumpeter in the Royal Imperial Theater since 1792². According to his own testimony, Weidinger had started to develop a keyed trumpet, which was referred to in contemporary sources as an "organized trumpet" (*"organisirte Trompete"*) as early as 1793³. He did not present it to the public, however, until March 28, 1800, only then feeling he had brought it "to what he believes may be described as perfection"⁴. On this occasion — a benefit concert only five days before Beethoven's first benefit concert — Weidinger also gave the world premiere performance of the Haydn concerto.

We know of no other performances of the work for over 100 years. A copy of the work exists in the library of the Brussels conservatory, and from this the conservatory pupils played the concerto around 1907⁵. Alphonse Goeyens, the trumpet professor there, published a piano reduction in 1929⁶, and two years later the full score appeared in Germany⁷.

The great impetus in restoring the work to the permanent repertoire was not the printed edition, however, but an incomplete gramophone recording — only the last two movements were included — made in 1938 - 39 by George Eskdale on the English Columbia label. The first complete recording of the work, played by Harry Mortimer, followed after the war on the same label. One of the undersigned (HCRL) was privileged to participate in the preparation of a critical edition of the score for the first recording on long-playing records, made in 1950. The soloist was Helmut Wobisch, the conductor Anton Heiller. This recording, like the previous two, was an astonishing bestseller (30.000 copies sold in four years); and from this time the Haydn concerto was a favorite with trumpeters and public alike⁸.

The First Performance of the Haydn Concerto in 1800

Before 1796, the trumpet was laden with symbolic associations related to its close links with aristocracy. Trumpet fanfares can be regarded as the musical counterpart of a coat of arms. With the decline of the old social order during the second half of the 18th century, the trumpet gradually fell out of fashion as an obbligato or solo instrument and in the orchestra became relegated

largely to a fanfare function. Throughout its long illustrious history, the trumpet had been a "natural" instrument confined to the notes of the harmonic series, which permit scale passages only in the instrument's fourth octave — beginning one octave above middle *c'* (or *e♭'*, in the case of transposing instruments in this key). When Weidinger developed an instrument capable of chromaticism throughout its entire compass, he performed a revolutionary act, transforming the nature of his instrument for all time⁹. (The invention of the valve around 1815 was but the final step towards chromaticism for brass instruments.)

The reader is invited to imagine the atmosphere in the concert hall shortly after 7 p. m. on March 28, 1800. Weidinger having announced in an advertisement his intention of presenting "to the world for the first time, so that it may be judged, an organized trumpet which he has invented and brought — after seven years of hard and expensive labour — to what he believes may be described as perfection: it contains several keys and will be displayed in a concerto specially written for this instrument by Herr Joseph Haydn, Doctor of Music"¹⁰. The orchestra members have taken their places and tuned up, the soloist enters to enthusiastic applause, the audience quiets down, the orchestral introduction begins. After only a few bars the soloist lifts his instrument to his lips and plays his first note (bar 8): middle *c'* (sounding *e♭'*), a mere minim propelling the first orchestral tutti into action. Nothing special, just a little warm-up. Then Weidinger plays again (bars 13 - 16); but these notes are nothing new: they lie in the clarino register, available to any natural brass instrument. The audience becomes uneasy, Weidinger's "organized trumpet" seems to be nothing special at all: and such unrest prevails until the soloist raises his instrument for a third time. The amazement which followed the solo entry in bar 37 must have been complete, on hearing the trumpet play an entire diatonic scale in its low register, where a natural trumpet is capable of producing only a dominant seventh arpeggio. Haydn artfully devised the principal theme of the first movement to show off this very fact: of the first three notes, *c' d' e'* (sounding *e♭' f' g'*), the first and third are in the harmonic series, the second being a keyed note. In bar 39, *a'* and *b'* — also outside the harmonic series — are heard. In bar 47, the chromatic notes *b♭'* and *a♭'* follow.

The concert audience must have been dumbfounded at hearing such novelties from an instrument so severely limited up to then, and although no review has survived from that evening, we do have a review from a concert Weidinger gave in Leipzig in December, 1802. From it we learn that he must have been a virtuoso at the height of his skill, and that he not only was able to play keyed and non-keyed notes evenly and convincingly, but also performed with great sensitivity, his tone being similar to that of a clarinet:

The Imperial Royal Court Trumpeter, Mr. Weidinger, of Vienna, gave us the opportunity of judging for ourselves his significant invention concerning the perfection of the trumpet . . . , and at the same time of admiring his masterly playing. It is completely founded in fact that Mr. W. is fully conversant with all the half-tones lying within the compass of his instrument, and to such an extent that he plays running passages through them. Furthermore, the fear that we uttered (on the occasion of the first report concerning this invention), that this instrument might thereby have lost something of its pompous character, has been completely refuted by [Weidinger's] public demonstrations. The instrument still possesses its full, penetrating tone, which is at the same time so gentle and delicate that not even a clarinet is capable of playing more mellowly¹¹.

Unfortunately, the revolutionary characteristics of Haydn's Trumpet Concerto so apparent at that time are totally lost on modern audiences so used to hearing the modern valved trumpet. The modern instrument can truly be said to produce all the chromatic notes with perfect evenness, whereas the slight gradations of colour brought about on a keyed instrument by the opening of various vent-holes can no longer be properly appreciated. One of the undersigned (EHT) has made extensive experiments with original keyed trumpets and their reconstruction, and can report that the difference in tone colour between keyed and natural notes is by no means so great as one might imagine, but instead can be utilized by a true artist to bring about a much greater variety of tone than a valve instrument is capable of. The effect is similar to that produced on a horn by hand-stopping (an "imperfection" which did not hinder Mozart from writing four concertos, or Beethoven from writing a sonata, for hand horn), or on a Baroque or Classical flute by forked fingerings. The presence of more or fewer keyed notes (on the keyed trumpet) or forked fingerings (on a Baroque flute) will, of course, give a more precise "feeling" for particular tonalities and chromatic modulations. For example, the tone colour of the second movement of the Haydn concerto is determined by the fact that the very first note, f' (sounding ab') is a keyed note, and the audacious modulation to C♭ (bars 21, with the pickup, through 26) calls for 19 out of 25 notes to be played with an open key — as opposed to the passage-work in the first and last movements, most of these tones being in the clarino register and thus lying within the harmonic series.

So much for the nature of Weidinger's amazing instrument and the no less amazing concerto Haydn wrote for it.

Let us look briefly at a few sections of the work with regard to some aspects of editorial technique and modern performance.

Remarks on the Present Edition

The only surviving source for the Trumpet Concerto is Haydn's autograph manuscript, now in the library of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Vienna. In view of the wildly differing readings of many important passages of this concerto both in modern editions and in recordings¹², the

critical edition offered here is long overdue¹³. The following commentary is intended to cast light on a number of aspects of the work from the point of view of performance practice, with particular regard to the technical possibilities of the original solo instrument, the keyed trumpet.

At the outset it must be said that although Haydn wrote the manuscript with great care, as far as the notes themselves are concerned, making only one mistake in notation¹⁴, he proceeded very hastily when he added bowing and slur marks. One can not always be sure about the beginning and ending of such markings, even when parallel passages are collated. Even the undersigned, with their more than 50 year's collective experience with this one work, admit to frequent frustration, faced with the task of presenting to the world with what is supposed to be the definitive reading of this masterpiece — simply an impossible task. We have tried to preserve Haydn's notational peculiarities, in particular his articulation marks, as faithfully as possible, using broken lines to amend them into some semblance of unity to facilitate modern performance. (A glance at the score will show the reader how inconsistent Haydn's notation was. See for example the orchestral accompaniment to a thrice-recurring three-bar passage in the first movement, starting in bars 20, 73, and 157 respectively.)

In addition, the following specific points are to be noticed:

1. As stated above, we have tried to indicate the length of Haydn's original bowing and slur marks as found in the autograph manuscript, unifying them in simultaneously sounding parts by using broken lines. (However, in the piano reduction only solid lines were used. Only the score and the solo part represent a "critical edition".)

2. The five-note passage in the flute in bar 4, and in the first violin in bar 5 (later: flute in bar 40, solo trumpet in bar 41), poses editorial problems. Is the quaver pickup intended to be slurred to the following four quavers, or is it detached? In bars 4, 5, 40, and 41 the slur mark seems to start after the pickup note, but in bars 128 and 129 it definitely includes the pickup. Only in the middle section (bars 96 and 98) is it clearly detached (first violin part). Haydn is clearly inconsistent here. A related five-note motif is in bars 9 and 11 (first violin part). Here the pickup note is quite carefully and unequivocally slurred to the following four. On the basis of this information, we have indicated the slur or bowing mark (in broken lines) in all but bars 96 - 100 to include all five notes, but performers are encouraged to disagree with our solution.

3. It would have been possible to have added an editorial slur mark over the five notes on the first half of bar 42 (solo trumpet part), analogous to bars 6 (first violin part) and 130 (solo trumpet part). However, one of the undersigned's (EHT) experience with keyed trumpets suggests that in many slurred passages, the performer may have used a kind of soft tonguing, much as a trombonist does in slurred passages, to give precision to the way in which the individual notes are expected to "speak"¹⁵. (See also § 6 below.)

4. The editors are grateful to Leonard Cecil and Paul Plunkett for having examined the original manuscript carefully in 1978 with regard to the trill mark found in our edition over the second note in bar 136 (solo trumpet part). Even in the excellent photocopy made available to us by the publisher, this mark could have been a fly speck; but examination and transcription onto transparent paper of all other trill marks in this concerto shows that this sign, too, is a trill mark. It does occur at a logical place, besides.

5. We offer three cadenzas for the first movement, and one for the last, as possible examples for performers – who are hereby encouraged to go further and write their own. Those interested in seeing the original version of Helmut Wobisch's 1950 cadenza, which he revised slightly for his two gramophone recordings, can find it on p. 233 of the fourth volume of HCRL's Haydn biography.

6. Many performers slur the demisemiquavers in the second movement (solo part, bar 14 etc.). We feel that such sections are in the tradition of Baroque passage-work which was never slurred, and that Haydn did not err by not including slur marks here. The same situation applies to the rapid passage-work in the first movement, bars 107 f. and 152 f., and in several places in the last movement.

7. By contrast, the quavers in bar 8 (first violin part), bar 16 (solo trumpet part), and parallel sections of the second movement, are not intended to be executed as detached, as one hears so often; Haydn's slur mark over the first three notes is unequivocal.

8. The cadenza in the third movement is in bar 124. There is no second cadenza shortly before the end of the movement (bars 280 - 281), although one is often performed here. In the second instance Haydn did not write a fermata sign – the identification mark of a cadenza at that time – but wrote out clearly a two-bar grand pause, with individual bar lines in all the parts and individual rests in three of the parts (first and second violin, solo trumpet).

We thank the publishers for going to the trouble of including two solo parts, for E♭ and B♭ trumpets, to facilitate performance, and are indebted to Karl Heinz Füssl for preparing the piano score with a chamber-music ideal in mind. Particular thanks go to Jaap Schröder for assisting us with our interpretation of the bowing marks (April 1981).

E. H. Tarr
H.C. Robbins Landon

Notes

1 For more details, see Reine Dahlqvist, *The Keyed Trumpet and Its Greatest Virtuoso, Anton Weidinger* (Nashville, The Brass Press, 1975 / Brass Research Series, No. 1), and H.C. Robbins Landon, *Haydn: the Years of 'The Creation' 1796-1800* (London, Thames and Hudson, 1977), henceforth quoted as "Dahlqvist" and "Robbins Landon".

2 Cf Dahlqvist, 10.

3 Cf Robbins Landon, 227-228.

4 Cf Robbins Landon, loc. cit.

5 Cf Dahlqvist, 20. The Viennese trumpeter Paul Handke made a copy of the trumpet part in 1899 prior to leaving for the New World. In 1901-03 he was first trumpeter of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and from 1903 to 1912 was first trumpeter of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (second in the 1907-08 season). Renold Schilke Music Products published a facsimile of his manuscript of the Haydn solo part in the 1960's. It is not entirely free of copying errors.

6 Brussels, Ch. Walpot.

7 Edited by Wallheim, Alfa-Verlag Berlin.

8 For more information on these recordings, see Dahlqvist, 20, and Robbins Landon, 233 and 238-240.

9 Weidinger was, of course, not the first to develop a trumpet with keys. Cf Dahlqvist for other experiments going back to ca. 1770.

10 Robbins Landon, 227-228.

11 Dahlqvist, 14-15.

12 Cf Fred Willener, "The Haydn Trumpet Concerto: 1796-1996", *Brass Bulletin* 35 (1981), 33-40 and 36 (1981), 34-41 (to be continued).

13 In 1951, Hans Ferdinand Redlich made an attempt at a critical edition (Eulenburg pocket score, No. 798), but his version has more than the usual number of mistakes.

14 II, bars 25 - 26, trumpet part; see score.

15 This experience is corroborated by independent observations made by two performers who have actually played this concerto in public on a keyed trumpet. Åke Öst and Bjarne Volle. We do not agree with Donald Bullock's articulations presented in his article, "Articulations for the Haydn Trumpet Concerto", *Journal of the International Trumpet Guild*, Vol. 4 (October 1979), 26-28. Bullock, in our opinion, derives the slur marks in the keyed trumpet too much from bowing marks in the violin parts and does not take the nature of the keyed trumpet into account.

BESETZUNG / PERFORMERS

Clarino Soli in Mi♭

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

2 Fagotti

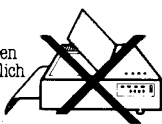
2 Corni in Mi♭

2 Trombe in Mi♭

Timpani

Archi

Fotokopieren
grundsätzlich
gesetzlich
verboten



CONCERTO

Hob.: VII e, 1

1796

I

Tromba in Sib

Joseph Haydn

(Edward H. Tarr,
H. C. Robbins Landon)

Allegro

7 *f* 4

17 *Solo* 13 [*f*]

42 *tr*

48 *B* 1

56 *tr* *tr*

63

69 1

77 *tr*

84 *C* 9

99

104

109 1 7

125 **(D)**

130 *[tr]*

135 *tr*

141 1 3 3

147 3 3 3 2

153 **(E)** 2

160 *[Cadenza]* 4 5

II

Andante **(F)** *[cantabile]*

14 8

20 1

26 3 **(G)**

34 1

39 1

45

FINALE

III

Allegro

(H)

44

52

60

67

9

83

2

92

3

102

1

111

tr

119

[Cadenza]

3

129

136

5

148

1

156

164

(L)

3

f

1

1

6

179

186

192

204

210

217

227

238

250

271

279

286

292

5 2

1

4

5

6

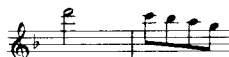
14

3

2

p [cresc.]

f [cresc.] ff

*) ossia:  (frühere Lesart)
(earlier reading)

Tromba in Sib

Haydn: Trompetenkoncert, Kadenzen
Haydn: Trumpet Concerto, Cadencas

I. Satz/1st movement

(Marius Flothuis 1975)

f *p* *cresc.* *f* *tr* *ossia:*

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I. Satz/1st movement

(Edward H. Tarr 1963/82)

f *meno f* *p* *rit.* *f* *tr* *marziale e più mosso* *meno mosso* *p subito* *cresc.* *f* *tr*

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Universal Edition No. 0000

I. Satz/1st movement

(Helmut Wobisch)

f *lunga* *mf*

(eco) *più f* *rit.*

a tempo *p* *cresc. ed accel.*

rit. *lunga* *tr* *cresc.* *f*

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III. Satz/3rd movement

(Marius Flothuis, Edward H. Tarr)

f

ossia: VI = DE *tr*

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Clarino in Mib

CONCERTO

Hob.: VII e,1

1796

Joseph Haydn

(Edward H. Tarr,
H. C. Robbins Landon)

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grundsätzlich
gesetzlich
verboten



Allegro

I

7 *f* 4

17 (A) Solo 13 [*f*]

42 *tr*

48 (B) 1

56 *tr* *tr*

63

69 1

77 *tr*

84 (C) 9

99

104

109 *b_♭* 1 *b_♭* 7

125 **Ⓓ**

130 *[tr]*

135 *tr*

141

147

153 **Ⓔ**

160 *[Cadenza]*

4 5

II

Ⓕ *Andante* *[cantabile]*

8

14

20

26

34

39

45 **Ⓖ**

1

III

FINALE

Allegro

52 **44** **(H)**

60

67 **(J)**

83 **9** **2**

92 **3**

102

110 *tr*

119 **[Cadenza]** **(K)** **3**

129

136 **5**

148 **1**

156

164 **(L)** **3** **f** **1** **1** **6**

*) ossia:  (frühere Lesart)
(earlier reading)

Haydn: Trompetenkonzert, Kadenzen

Haydn: Trumpet Concerto, Cadencas

I. Satz/1st movement

(Marius Flothuis 1975)

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I. Satz/1st movement

(Edward H. Tarr 1963/82)

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Universal Edition No. 223a

I. Satz/1st movement

(Helmut Wobisch)

f *lunga* *mf* *rit.* *(eco)* *piu f* *a tempo* *p* *cresc. ed accel.* *rit.* *lunga* *tr* *cresc.* *f*

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III. Satz/3rd movement

(Marius Flothuis, Edward H. Tarr)

f *ossia: VI =* *(K)* *= DE* *tr*

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CONCERTO

Hob.: VII e, 1

1796

I

Joseph Haydn

(Edward H. Tarr,
H. C. Robbins Landon)

Allegro

Clarino

Pianoforte

6

11

16

3

19

Measures 19-23 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves: a vocal staff (top) with whole rests, a piano right-hand staff (middle) with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a piano left-hand staff (bottom) with a bass line. The piano part begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

24

A

Measures 24-27 of the musical score. Measure 24 is marked with a circled 'A'. The piano right-hand staff (middle) features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 27. The piano left-hand staff (bottom) plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The *f* (forte) dynamic marking is present in measure 24. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

28

Measures 28-30 of the musical score. The piano right-hand staff (middle) continues the melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 28. The piano left-hand staff (bottom) provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

31

Measures 31-35 of the musical score. The piano right-hand staff (middle) features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano left-hand staff (bottom) plays a rhythmic accompaniment. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

37 Solo
f

p

41

42 *tr*

tr

f

p

45

46

f

p

f

p

49

50

Ⓑ

f

p

53

55

55

f *p*

60

60

tr *tr*

f *p*

64

64

f *p*

68

68

f *p*

73

Measures 73-77 of a musical score in B-flat major. The score consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. Measure 73 features a long melodic line in the treble staff and a sustained bass line in the bass staff. Measures 74-77 show a more active piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns in the right hand and sustained chords or single notes in the left hand. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking appears in measure 77.

78

Measures 78-82 of the musical score. Measure 78 has a melodic phrase in the treble staff and a sustained bass line. Measures 79-82 feature a more active piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns in the right hand and sustained chords or single notes in the left hand. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking appears in measure 79, and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking appears in measure 80. A trill (*tr*) is marked in measure 82.

83

Measures 83-85 of the musical score. Measure 83 has a melodic phrase in the treble staff and a sustained bass line. Measures 84-85 feature a more active piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns in the right hand and sustained chords or single notes in the left hand. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking appears in measure 83.

86

Measures 86-89 of the musical score. Measure 86 has a melodic phrase in the treble staff and a sustained bass line. Measures 87-89 feature a more active piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns in the right hand and sustained chords or single notes in the left hand. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking appears in measure 86. A trill (*tr*) is marked in measure 88.

90

©

p

f

96

f p

fz

p

100

fz

p

105

fz

p

110

Measures 110-114. Measure 110: Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measures 111-114: Grand staff. Right hand: Melodic line with a long slur over measures 111-114. Left hand: Steady eighth-note accompaniment.

115

Measures 115-120. Measures 115-120: Grand staff. Right hand: Melodic line with a long slur over measures 115-120. Left hand: Steady eighth-note accompaniment.

121

Measures 121-126. Measure 121: Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measures 122-126: Grand staff. Right hand: Melodic line with a long slur over measures 122-126. Left hand: Steady eighth-note accompaniment. A circled 'D' is above measure 121.

127

Measures 127-131. Measures 127-131: Grand staff. Right hand: Melodic line with a long slur over measures 127-131. Left hand: Steady eighth-note accompaniment. Trills (tr) are marked above measures 129 and 131.

132

f *p* *f* *p*

136

tr

f *p*

140

f

144

p

149

Musical score for measures 149-152. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 149: Treble clef has a whole note G4, a whole rest, and a whole note G4. Bass clef has a whole note G3, a whole note G3, and a whole note G3. Measure 150: Treble clef has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. Bass clef has a half note G3, a half note G3, and a half note G3. Measure 151: Treble clef has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. Bass clef has a half note G3, a half note G3, and a half note G3. Measure 152: Treble clef has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. Bass clef has a half note G3, a half note G3, and a half note G3. Dynamics: *f* (forte) in measure 150, *p* (piano) in measure 152. A trill (*tr*) is marked above the B4 in measure 151.

153

Musical score for measures 153-155. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 153: Treble clef has a whole note G4, a whole note A4, and a whole note B4. Bass clef has a whole note G3, a whole note G3, and a whole note G3. Measure 154: Treble clef has a whole note G4, a whole note A4, and a whole note B4. Bass clef has a whole note G3, a whole note G3, and a whole note G3. Measure 155: Treble clef has a whole note G4, a whole note A4, and a whole note B4. Bass clef has a whole note G3, a whole note G3, and a whole note G3. Dynamics: *f* (forte) in measure 154. A circled 'E' is above the B4 in measure 153.

156

Musical score for measures 156-159. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 156: Treble clef has a whole note G4, a whole note A4, and a whole note B4. Bass clef has a whole note G3, a whole note G3, and a whole note G3. Measure 157: Treble clef has a whole note G4, a whole note A4, and a whole note B4. Bass clef has a whole note G3, a whole note G3, and a whole note G3. Measure 158: Treble clef has a whole note G4, a whole note A4, and a whole note B4. Bass clef has a whole note G3, a whole note G3, and a whole note G3. Measure 159: Treble clef has a whole note G4, a whole note A4, and a whole note B4. Bass clef has a whole note G3, a whole note G3, and a whole note G3. Dynamics: *p* (piano) in measure 156.

160

Musical score for measures 160-163. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 160: Treble clef has a whole note G4, a whole note A4, and a whole note B4. Bass clef has a whole note G3, a whole note G3, and a whole note G3. Measure 161: Treble clef has a whole note G4, a whole note A4, and a whole note B4. Bass clef has a whole note G3, a whole note G3, and a whole note G3. Measure 162: Treble clef has a whole note G4, a whole note A4, and a whole note B4. Bass clef has a whole note G3, a whole note G3, and a whole note G3. Measure 163: Treble clef has a whole note G4, a whole note A4, and a whole note B4. Bass clef has a whole note G3, a whole note G3, and a whole note G3. Dynamics: *f* (forte) in measure 161 and measure 163.

164

Cadenza

169

II

Andante

5

9 $\textcircled{F}$ *cantabile*

14

19

25

tenuto fz fz

fz p

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system (measures 9-13) is marked *cantabile* and begins with a key signature change to F major (one flat). The second system (measures 14-18) includes the marking *tenuto* and *fz* (forzando). The third system (measures 19-24) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth system (measures 25-29) includes the marking *p* (piano). The score is written for piano with a treble and bass clef.

30

Ⓒ

35

ten.

40

ten. *fz* *fz*

45

FINALE
Allegro

8

15

22

p

f

fz

28

Measures 28-34 of a musical score in B-flat major (two flats). The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major. The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The score includes dynamic markings: *fz* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano). The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The accompaniment consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together.

35

Measures 35-41 of the musical score. The melody continues in the treble clef, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The accompaniment in the bass clef consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The key signature remains B-flat major.

42

Measures 42-48 of the musical score. Measure 42 includes a circled 'H' above the treble staff. The melody in the treble clef features eighth and sixteenth notes. The accompaniment in the bass clef consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in measure 44. The key signature remains B-flat major.

49

Measures 49-55 of the musical score. The melody in the treble clef features eighth and sixteenth notes. The accompaniment in the bass clef consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The key signature remains B-flat major.

56

Measures 56-61 of a musical score in B-flat major (two flats). The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand. Measure 61 ends with a repeat sign.

62

Measures 62-67 of the musical score. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment maintains the eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand. Measure 67 ends with a repeat sign.

68

Measures 68-73 of the musical score. Measures 68-72 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. In measure 73, the melody changes to a half note, and the piano accompaniment changes to a half note, both marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 73 ends with a repeat sign.

74

Measures 74-78 of the musical score. Measures 74-77 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. In measure 78, the melody changes to a half note, and the piano accompaniment changes to a half note, both marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 78 ends with a repeat sign.

79

Measures 79-84 of a musical score in B-flat major (two flats). The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The melodic line features eighth and sixteenth notes with various rests. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both the right and left hands.

85

Measures 85-90 of the musical score. The melodic line continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, some marked with accents. The piano accompaniment features chords and moving lines, with some measures containing rests in the right hand.

91

Measures 91-96 of the musical score. The melodic line includes some half notes and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment features a more active right hand with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays chords and moving lines.

97

Measures 97-102 of the musical score. The melodic line has some rests and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and chords in the left hand. Dynamic markings *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are present.

104

Measures 104-109. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The melody in the right hand features eighth and sixteenth notes, with a trill in measure 106. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and eighth-note patterns in the left hand.

110

Measures 110-116. The melody in the right hand includes a trill in measure 112. The piano accompaniment features chords in the right hand and eighth-note patterns in the left hand.

117

Measures 117-122. The melody in the right hand includes a trill in measure 120. The piano accompaniment features chords in the right hand and eighth-note patterns in the left hand, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in measure 120.

123

Cadenza

K

Measures 123-128. The score is marked "Cadenza" and "K". The melody in the right hand includes a trill in measure 124. The piano accompaniment features chords in the right hand and eighth-note patterns in the left hand, with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in measure 124.

129

Musical score for measures 129-134. The score is written for three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a melody in the upper staves with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves consisting of chords and eighth notes. Measure 134 ends with a double bar line.

135

Musical score for measures 135-140. The score is written for three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with a melody in the upper staves and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in measure 136. Measure 140 ends with a double bar line.

141

Musical score for measures 141-147. The score is written for three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with a melody in the upper staves and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. A forte (*fz*) dynamic marking is present in measure 141, and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in measure 142. Measure 147 ends with a double bar line.

148

Musical score for measures 148-153. The score is written for three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with a melody in the upper staves and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. A forte (*fz*) dynamic marking is present in measure 148. Measure 153 ends with a double bar line.

154

Musical score for measures 154-159. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and a more complex eighth-note pattern in the right hand. There are some accidentals (flats) in the melody.

160

Musical score for measures 160-165. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and a more complex eighth-note pattern in the right hand. There are some accidentals (flats) in the melody. A circled 'L' is above the final note of measure 160. A forte 'f' dynamic is marked in measure 164.

166

Musical score for measures 166-171. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and a more complex eighth-note pattern in the right hand. There are some accidentals (flats) in the melody. A forte 'f' dynamic is marked in measure 166.

172

Musical score for measures 172-177. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and a more complex eighth-note pattern in the right hand. There are some accidentals (flats) in the melody. A piano 'p' dynamic is marked in measure 172.

178

Measures 178-183. The music is in B-flat major (two flats). The melody in the right hand features a half note G4, a whole note F4, and a half note E4. The piano accompaniment in the left hand consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass and chords in the treble.

184

Measures 184-189. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns. The piano accompaniment features a more active bass line with eighth-note runs and chords in the treble.

190

Measures 190-195. The melody has a brief rest in measure 190. The piano accompaniment includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in measure 192. The bass line features a descending eighth-note scale.

196

Measures 196-201. A circled 'M' (Molto) marking is above measure 196. The piano accompaniment includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in measure 198. The melody resumes in measure 196 with a half note G4.

202

208

214

220

*) ossia: (frühere Lesart)
(earlier reading)

226

Measures 226-231. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and slurs.

232

Measures 232-237. The system consists of three staves. The top staff has whole rests for measures 232-237. The bottom two staves continue the piano accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some slurs.

238

Measures 238-243. The system consists of three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with some rests. The bottom two staves feature a more active piano accompaniment, including a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in measure 241. The music includes slurs and various note values.

244

Measures 244-249. The system consists of three staves. The top staff has whole rests for measures 244-248, followed by a trill (tr) in measure 249. The bottom two staves continue the piano accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some slurs.

250

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

256

ff

262

p

pp

268

f

f

f

f

273

Measures 273-278. The music is in B-flat major (two flats). The melody in the right hand of the piano part features a series of eighth-note runs. The left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

279

Measures 279-285. Measure 279 includes a circled 'O' above the first note. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a more active line in the left hand. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

286

Measures 286-291. The piano part continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a more active line in the left hand. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte).

292

Measures 292-297. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a more active line in the left hand. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *ff* (fortissimo).

Carmen

2. Trp

Vorspiel

Andante moderato [$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 69$]

Georges Bizet

9 I.II. Trp. in A

ff

10 *f*

dim.

11 *p*

mp

crescendo

molto

ff

1. Akt

Marsch und Chor der Gassenjungen

Allegro [$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 112$]

Trp. in A (auf der Bühne)

(p)

32 *f*

I. im Orchester

Allegro moderato [$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 112$]

6 I. Trp. in B

33 6 1

ppp

meno p

34 2 1

meno p

crescendo

poco

Gustav Mahler
Symphony No. 5 in C# Minor

Trompete II.

I.

1. Trauermarsch.

in B.

In gemessenem Schritt. Streng. Wie ein Kondukt.

10

ff

1

3

3

3

Pesante.

8

2

19

Tromp. II u. II.

ff

2

1

3

5

sf cresc.

ff

sf

ff

f

sf veloce

3

3

3

4

4

30

2

5

12

6

22

7

Plötzlich schneller. Leidenschaft.

18

8

22

9

16

10

Tromp. I.

mf

poco rit.

fp

cresc.

f

f

a tempo

fff

f

f

4

2

Trompete II.

7 11 2 *Tromp. I.* **Unmerklich zu Tempo I. zurückkehren.** *p* *resc.*

sforz. sf ff *ff* *ff*

3 3 3 5 *Schwer.* 12 1 13 15 1

14 28 15 6 *steigernd.* 16 20 17 12 18 *Klagend. Tromp. II u. II in F*

Poco meno mosso. streng im Tempo. Schwer. 19 *Tempo I. Tromp. I in F* 6

9 7 4 4 5

2.

in F. Stürmisch bewegt. Mit grösster Vehemenz. *Fag.* *rit.* *a tempo* *rit. a tempo* *a tempo*

ff *ff* *veloce.*

in B. 3 *in B.* *in F.* 5 1 2 *in F.*

ff *sf* *sf* *sf*

2 12 3 *Tromp. I.*

Trompete II in D.

Nº 8. Aria.

Allegro.

76 77 78 79 40
Da Capo.

Nº 9. Choral.

Belebt.

(Die Stellen durchweg etwas schneller)

1 6 11 1
f f ff un poco rit.

Zweiter Teil tacet.

Dritter Teil.

Am dritten Weihnachtsfesttage.

„Herrscher des Himmels, erhöere das Lallen“.

Nº 24. Coro.

Allegro.

4 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 4 2 4 2 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 2
ff ff ff ff ff ff un poco rit.

Nº 25. Recitativo bis Nº 34. Recitativo tacet.

Nº 35. Choral.

Freudig.

Sopran

un poco rit.

7 1
der Herr und Christ in Da-vids Stadt, von vie-len aus-er-ko-ren.
un poco rit.

Da Capo il Coro Nº 24.

Vierter und Fünfter Teil tacet.

Trompete II in D.

Sechster Teil.

Am Feste der Erscheinung Christi.
„Herr, wenn die stolzen Feinde schnauben“.

Nº 54. Coro.
Allegro con brio.

Allegro con brio.

3/8

f

13

p

22

6

5

1

40

2

1

A

9

58

10

11

12

13

14

15

Viol. I.

67

B

7

Ob. I.

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

83

C

15

Trp. I.

16

17

106

18

19

114

D

23

Trp. I.

24

25

146

26

27

28

29

30

f

6

1

un poco rit.

160

E

a tempo

Trp. I.

1

2

3

4

ff

7

176

8

9

10

11

Ob. I.

ff

F

19

A Monsieur MERRI FRANQUIN

LEGEND

TRUMPET in C

GEORGES ENESCO

Lent et grave

1

p *mf* *sf* *Doux*

p *f* *p*

mf *p* *f* *mp* *mf*

f *mp* *f* *p*

Cédez Mouvt Expressif

1

mf *f* *p*

Mouvt Gracieux

p

Cédez un peu

f *p*

Cédez à volonté

f *mp*

Mouvt agité

f

A volonté

1er mouvt

p *f* *ff* *A volonté*

Facilité

Vif ($\text{♩} = \text{♩}$) *f*

A volonté

Mouvt *mf*

mf

Très long **1er mouvt** *2* *Sourd* *pp*

ff **Mettez la sourdine**

Retenu

Plus lent **Retenu**

LEGEND

Lent et grave

Lent et grave

GEORGES ENESCO

p *mf* *sf* *doux* 3

p *f* *p*

mf *p* *f* *mp*

mf *f* *mp*

cédez 1 *Mouv!* *mf* *expressif*

cédez un peu *Mouv!* 3 6 *p* *gracieux* 3 3 3

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

3 3 6

5 1 *f*

cedez a volonte

mp

a volonte

f

Facilité

I^{er} Mouv^t

p

f

ff

à volonte

Vif (♩ = ♩)

f

a volonte

Mouv^t

mf

1

mf

très long

2

ff

mettez la Sourd.

I^{er} Mouv^t

2

Sourd.

pp

Plus lent

retenu

A Monsieur MERRI FRANQUIN

LEGEND

for Trumpet and Piano

GEORGES ENESCO
(1881-1955)

Trumpet in C

Lent et grave

PIANO

Lent et grave

p *Fondu*

p *mf*

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

sf *Doux* *p*

sf *pp* *mf*

Ped. * Ped. à chaque accord

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

mp *sf* *mf*

Ped. * Ped. à chaque accord Ped. *

mp *mf* *f*

Grave

mp *f* *p*

Expressif *f Hésitant* *p*

Ped. Ped.

p *Pathétique* *Cédez*

En dehors *f* *mp*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

Mouv^t *Expressif* *f* *p* *Cédez un peu*

p *f*

Ped. Ped. Ped.

Mouv^t *Gracieux*

Mouv^t *Très fondu*

p

Ped.

Ped.

Ped.

augmentez

Animez

Cédez à volonté

Suivez

f

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Mouv^t agité

mp

p

Ped. *

A volonté

I^{er} mouv^t

I^{er} mouv^t
Chantant

ff

pp

p

Ped. *

Augmentez

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

Facilité

ff

A volonté

Suivez

f

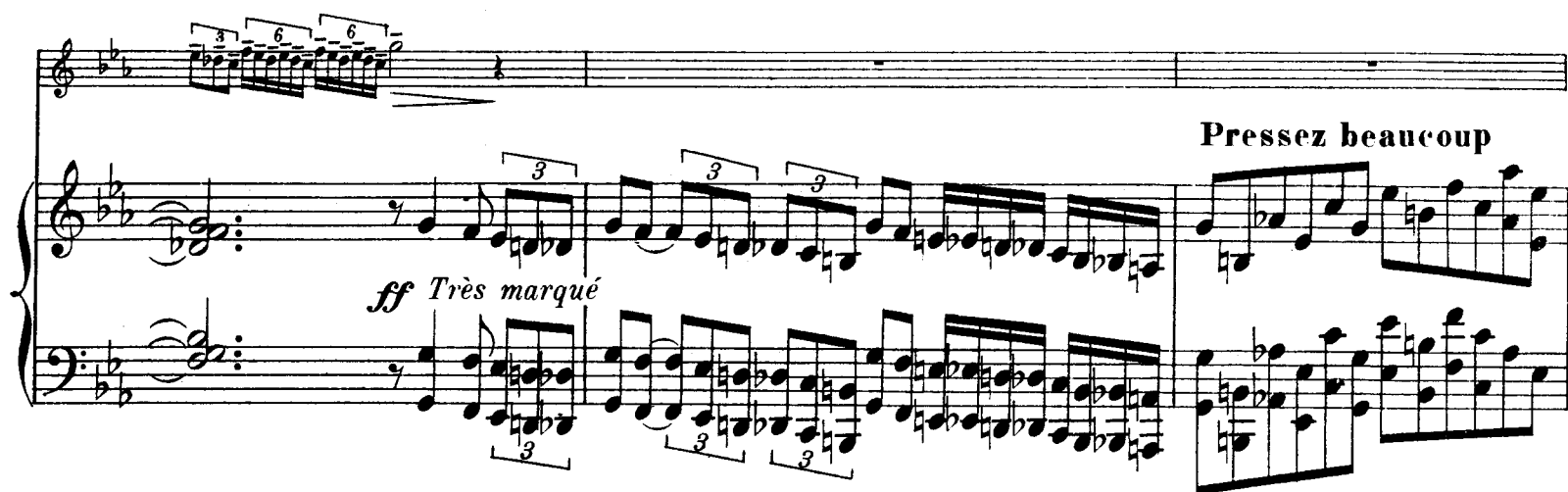
ff

m. ad lib.

Ped. *

Ped. *

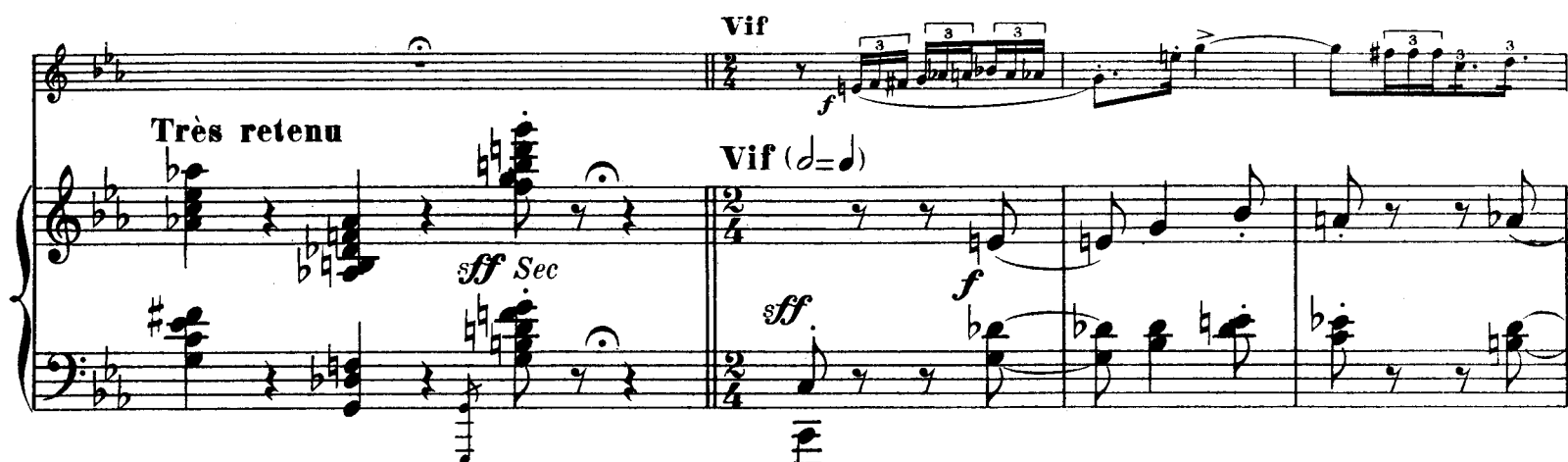
Ped. *



First system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a melodic line containing triplets and sextuplets. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with triplets. The tempo/mood is indicated as *ff Très marqué*. The section concludes with the instruction **Pressez beaucoup**.



Second system of the musical score. The treble staff continues with a melodic line, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The tempo/mood is indicated as **Vite**.



Third system of the musical score. The treble staff begins with a melodic line, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The tempo/mood is indicated as **Très retenu**. The section concludes with the instruction **Vif** and a tempo change to **Vif (♩ = ♩)**.



Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff continues with a melodic line, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The tempo/mood is indicated as **ff**. The section concludes with the instruction **ff**.

A volonté **Mouv^t** *mf*

Suivez **Mouv^t** *mf* *Augmentez*

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.*

mf *ff* *Ped.* *

sf *8^a* *Furieusement* *Très long* *pp* *Ped.*

Mettez la sourdine

Ped. *

1^{er} mouvt

Sourd

pp

1^{er} mouvt

Rêveur

ppp

Ped.

Ped.

Retenu

Retenu

Ped.

Plus lent

Plus lent

pppp

Ped.

Retenu

Retenu

Ped.

Messe in h-Moll

Symbolum Nicenum (Credo)

Nr. 2 Chor

J. S. Bach
BWV 232

28. I. Trp. in D

Concerto for Orchestra

1. Satz: Introduzione

Béla Bartók

Andante non troppo [ca. 63]

I. III. Trp. in C 39

II. Trp. in C pp

pp

44

dim.

dim.

Allegro vivace [ca. 92]

291 I. II. Trp. 1 in C a2 senza sord.

f

f

p

I. Trp. in C 328

II. Trp. in C 3

III. Trp. in C 3

f ben marc.

f ben marc.

mf

338 348

mf
f ben marc.

356

f ben marc.
marc.
f ben marc.

368

378 I. II. Trp.
III. Trp.

cresc.
cresc.

388

ff
ff

6. Satz: Giuoco delle coppie

Allegretto scherzando [ca. 80]

I. Trp. in C [90] con sord.

* Diese Stelle folgt in veränderter Form nochmals am Ende des Satzes.

5. Satz: Finale

Presto [ca. 132-144]

208 I. Trp. in C 7

II. Trp.

f

3

218

f

3

224

f

3

p *più f*

232

f

f

240 I. II. Trp.

III. Trp. in C

ff

f

248

ff

Lo stesso tempo, ma pesante

I. II. Trp. in C

356

ff

1

3

TRUMPET 1 & 2 IN B $\flat$

→ **F** 2 **2. flutt.** *f* *ff* *f* *cresc.*

656

str. mute *sfz* *sfz* *sfz* *sfz* *sfz* *sfz* *sfz*

661

666

open *f* *3* *ff* *ff* *open!* *3*

670

V.S.!!

676

C

681

a2

685

shake

shake

shake

shake

shake

shake

ff

pp subito

pp subito

690

shake

shake

shake

shake

shake

shake

ff

pp sub.

pp sub.

TRUMPET 1 & 2 IN B $\flat$

17

*sterkt en
Ekki of sterkt*

694

ff *ff* *Hiss (p) opt.*

705

ff *pp* *gliss.*

713

ff *ff*

Fuit Dpf nchter

719

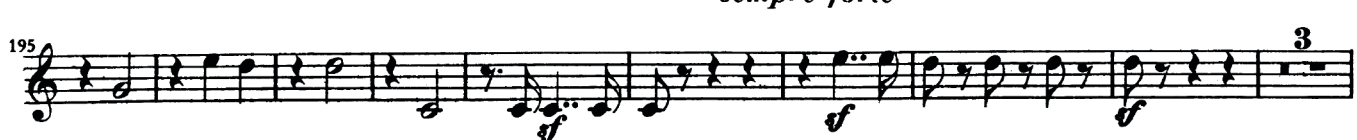
5 *724* *3* *Finger snaps:* *=4c* *=5c* *=6c*

*MUTE
Ready!*

Robert Schumann
Symphony No. 2 in C Major, Op. 61

Trompete II

in C
Sostenuto assai ♩ = 76



The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra

Variation K

Benjamin Britten
op. 34

Vivace [♩ ca. 152]

I. Trp. in C

stacc. sempre

II. Trp. in C

pp cresc.

stacc. sempre

pp cresc.

f

dim.

f

dim.

pp

pp cresc.

f

f

f

dim.

dim.

pp

(senza cresc.)

f

ff

1

pp

(senza cresc.)

ff

Petruschka

Igor Strawinsky

116 I. II. Trp. in B *fff* con sord. *sim.*

117 *f* senza sord.

I. u. II. in B *f*

134 [ca. 108] 3 I Solo in B *mf* 135 senza sord. *p* *mf*

136 *p* 137 *p* 138 *p*

Lento cantabile [ca. 72] I. in B Solo *1* *1*

141 *1* 142 *1* *Allegretto* *G.P.* 144 *8* *f* *p*

151 Vivo [ca. 160] I. in B Solo *f* con sord. *3*

II. in B *4* 152 *3*

ca 116-120] 2 I Solo in B (183)

mf (184) *simile*
leggero mf

(252) *Meno mosso* [ca 100] 1 I Solo in B
fp *mf* *p*

(265) *Lento* [ca 50] Lin C Solo II in C
ff con sord. Solo *ff con sord.*

(266) *f* *ff* *meno f*

fff *fff*

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Le Sacre du Printemps

L'adoration de la terre

Igor Stravinsky

[ca. 76] 10 Cor. Ingl. Hohe Trp. in D con sord.
mf

11

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Bruckner — Symphony No. 7 in E Major Orchestra Musician's
CD-ROM LIBRARY

2

3. Trompete in F

150 160 H *Ruhig* 170

10 5 5 10

180 *ritard. I a tempo* 190 K

3 2 5 3 7

200 210 L 220 230

10 9 1 10 3

M *1. 2. Trp.*

240

2

N 250 *trp. f*

1 7

260 270 *tr. v.*

9 6

280 290 300 P

9 10 3 7

310 Q 320 *trp.*

9 1 6

330 R 340 *12. Fl. bd.*

2 5 5 1

S

2. Trompete.

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mit Dämpfer 17 Wieder zurückhaltend.

12 18 *Tempo I.* (1. Oboe.)

Unmerklich bewegter. 19 7 20 mit Dämpfer 1

4 21 2 immer mit Dämpfer 6 22

5 23 16 24 (1. Trmp.)

3 offen 25 1 1

Schwungvoll. 26 (1. Trmp.) immer dasselbe feurige Marschtempo, ohne zu eilen. 27

14 ff

1 1

cresc. 3 3 3 3 f

28 2

2. Trompete.

Scalltr. in die

ff *fff* *f*

Höhe. *p* *fff* *rit.* 29 *a tempo* 9 mit Dämpfer 30 *ff* 3

>p *ff* 3 *p* *sempre ff* 3 *ff* *f*

6 31 ohne Dämpfer *f* 3 *f* 2 in B mit Dämpfer *ff* 3 *ff* 3

32 1 offen *ff* 3 *ff* Vorwärts. *ff* 3

acceler. 3 *rit.* 6 33 3 1 3 1

1 1 1 1 Etwas drängend. 34 Wieder a Tempo. Nicht eilen. 1 10 35 8 36 4

(1. Trmp. in F.) *p* *ppp* 37 9 38 (1. Fl. 1. Ob.) *ppp*

2 in B *pp* doch hervortretend. *ppp* 39 14

40 8 41 8 42 8 43 Immer dasselbe Tempo. (Cello u. Bass.) *p* 7 44 1 (Pos.) *p*

2 45 6 in F offen *f* 46 4

2. Trompete.

63 (Fl. u. Ob.) 64 *p* 3 (1. Trmp in F.) 3 65 mit Dämpfer *pp* *p*

4 66 3 *mf* *offen* 4 67 1 in B mit Dämpfer *f*

2 68 10 (1. Viol.) 69 *f*

Mit grossem Ausdruck. in B Portamento. hervortretend 70 8 71 4 *p* *espress.* *f*

(1. Trmp) 72 Schwungvoll. *f* *mf*

1 *f*

73 alles übertönend. *ff*

Etwas gehaltener. Zeit lassen. Wieder *cresc.* 1 *p* *fff* *ff*

vorwärts. 75 Drängend *ff*

tr Sehr drängend. Schalltr. in die Höhe. *fff* stark hervortretend

76 *dim. p* *fff* Scharf abreißen.

Richard Strauss Alpine Symphony, Op.64

Trompete III.

Nacht.
Lento.
in Es. 8

1 Pos. I. 4 2 8 3 4 4 Basstuba.

5 Allmählich ein wenig bewegter.
Horn I. Tromp. IV. (mit Dämpfer) 6 (Dämpfer weg)
p *cresc. accelerando*

7 Sonnenaufgang.
Festes Zeitmaß, mäßig langsam.
in C. 8

9 *ff* 10 1 Tromp. I. 11 *accelerando* *marcato*
f *mf dim. p*

12 Der Anstieg.
Sehr lebhaft und energisch. 13 14 15 7 Tromp. I.
f *ff*

16 17 Tempo primo, sehr energisch.
poco rallentando 18 2 Tromp. I. II.

(Jagdhörner von ferne.)
(in C) 19 20 1 21

22 Etwas drängend. Wieder getragen. 23 24 9
5 12 3 6

Trompete III.

Tromp. I. 25 26 1 Etwas lebhafter. 1 27 Tempo primo. 1 28
 Wieder etwas drängend. 29 Allmählich beruhigen. 31 Tempo primo, un poco moderato.
 32 8 33 5 34 6
 35 6 36 2 Etwas breit. 37 5 Horn I. 38 Allmählich bewegter.
 39 (in C) > > > Allmählich noch lebhafter ♩ . 40 Am Wasserfall. 2 Sehr lebhaft.
 pp $\leftarrow p$ fp fp fp fp 41 42 Erscheinung. 43 7 44 6
 45 6 46 6 47 Auf blumige Wiesen. 48 1 8 49 1 Tromp. I. Immer leb-
 hafter. 50 8 Auf der Alm. Mäßig schnell (alla breve) 51 6 52 8
 Horn I. 53 10 54 8 55 7 56 3 Schnell. 57 Frisch vorwärts. Horn I.
 58 10 59 Durch Dickicht und Gestrüpp auf Irrwegen. 60 5 61 4 Tromp. I.
 62 Immer im Charakter heftigen Drängens. in C 63 (mit Dämpfer) 1
 Tromp. I. II. 64 5 Tromp. I. 65 3 (mit Dämpfer) f
 mf 66 1 ff f

Trompete III.

sempre accelerando

Auf dem Gletscher.
Festes, sehr lebhaftes Zeitmaß (un poco maestoso).

67 *ffp cresc.*

68 *f p*

69 *f*

70 *fp fp fp fp*

71 *f dim. p*

(mit Dämpfer) (Dämpfer weg)

73 *f*

74 *poco ritard. atempo*

75 *f*

76 Hörner. Tromp. I.

Gefahrvolle Augenblicke. **72** *A tempo, lebhafter als vorher.*

77 *f*

Auf dem Gipfel.

78 *dim. poco rallent.*

79 *f*

Etwas ruhiger. Bewegter. Wieder etwas ruhiger. Bewegter.

80 *ff (sehr gehalten) f*

81 *mf*

82 Tromp. IV.

83 *f*

84 *ff*

85 *ff*

Ziemlich breit.

86 *ff*

87 *ff*

Vision.
Fest und gehalten. *marcato*

88 *ff*

89 *ff*

90 *dim. p*

91 *mf ffp*

92 *ff*

Viol. I.

Trompete III.

Tromp. I.

fresc. *ffp* *f* *ffp* *f cresc.* *ff dim. f*

dim. *p* *f*

Viol. I. *marcato* *fff*

97 Nebel steigen auf.
Etwas weniger breit. **98** Die Sonne verdüstert sich allmählich.
(mit Dämpfer) **99**

ffp *pp*

dim. pp *poco calando* **100** Elegie.
Moderato espressivo. **101** **102**

103 Tranquillo. *Stille vor dem Sturm.* *Clar. I Solo* **104** **105** **106** **107** C-Clar. *Immer ruhiger.* *Horn II. (mit Dämpfer)*

Immer langsamer. *Lebhafter.* *pp<*

108 **109** Basstuba. *accelerando* *p* *cresc. molto*

Gewitter und Sturm, Abstieg.
Schnell und heftig.
(Dämpfer weg) **110** **111** Basstuba. *ffsfz* *sfz*

112 **113** **113a** **114** **114a** **115** **115a** **116** **117**

ffsfz sfz *ffsfz sfz* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ffp* *p*

3. Trp

3. Aufzug

1. Szene (Walkürenritt)

Lebhaft

11 II. u. III. Trp. in E

dim.

1 *f* II II u. III *f* alle 3 Trp.

III *ff* I u. II in E *ff*

III. allein *ff* II u. III *ff* alle 3 Trp.

alle 3 Trp. *ff*

I *f* 5 I *pp*

II u. III III. allein *p* *cresc.* alle 3 Trp.

f *dim.* *f* *p* *f* *dim.*

p *p* *p* *cresc.*

1 III. *ff* II. III. *ff* alle 3 Trp. *ff*

ff

ff