

Composed 1796

Frans Josef Haydn
(1732-1809)

Composed 1796 Franz Josef Haydn
(1732-1809)

Allegro

TRUMPET IN E

TRUMPET IN B

ORCHESTRA

Allegro
Ses.

Fl. Ob.

Vln.

p

f

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system consists of two staves, both in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to one flat. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to one flat. Both staves have a forte dynamic marking (*f*) at the beginning. The second system consists of two staves, both in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to one flat. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to one flat. Both staves have a forte dynamic marking (*f*) at the beginning. The third system consists of two staves, both in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to one flat. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to one flat. Both staves have a forte dynamic marking (*f*) at the beginning. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features three staves: two for the vocal melody (treble clef) and one for the piano accompaniment (grand staff). The melody is in 2/4 time and consists of four measures. The piano accompaniment is in 2/4 time and consists of four measures. The first three measures of the piano part feature a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The fourth measure features a more complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Clear tonguing, excellent control, and beauty of sound are crucial to performing this movement with ease. Range is also a concern, as there are extended passages above the staff. My advice for students of all ages is to spend enough time on the basics so that one can approach this piece with joy and anticipation. Study this concerto by listening to the orchestral accompaniment, too, in order to better understand how the solo lines fit into Haydn's musical plan. A cadenza is appropriate at the end of this movement.

Georg Philipp Telemann
(1681-1767)

Many performers prefer to use the piccolo trumpet in A as opposed to larger instruments such as the D trumpet for Baroque works such as the Telemann and Fasch. Regardless of which instrument you use, aim for a light, almost flute-like quality. Play simple melodies and relatively easy pieces on the piccolo trumpet to help become acquainted with this pleasing but difficult instrument. If you are new to the piccolo trumpet spend just a few minutes a day at first with it.

CONCERTO

for TRUMPET & ORCHESTRA

D MAJOR & D-DUR

Johann Friedrich Fasch
(1688-1758)

16-38 One measure of taps (four taps) precedes music

Allegro

TRUMPET IN D

TRUMPET IN B $\flat$

ORCHESTRA

f

f

f

p *f* *p* *f*

p *f* *p* *f*

p *f* *p* *f*

tr

tr

This movement is fun to perform, full of challenges, and then is over before you know it! Plenty of upper-register development is needed to play this successfully. Spend time on the bigger trumpets such as the B-flat to work on fluency and consistency in the range above high C. There are plenty of good etudes available to assist you in preparing for works such as the Fasch. Aim to play this movement with two big beats to the measure, as opposed to four. This feeling of being "in two" will help the music to fly and soon you will forget how difficult this movement can be!