

CHARLES RESKIN

(*1947)

14 WILD & CRAZY DUETS FOR 2 TRUMPETS

(2023)

ALMOST CHRONIC PENTATONIC	3
VARIATIONS ON AN OVER-USED THEME	6
AUDITION MEDLEY	10
TONY'S NIGHTMARE	12
CHROMATIC FREAK-OUT	14
THE DIVORCE OF FIGARO	16
DANCE POT-POURRI	18
L'HISTOIRE DU «SO WHAT?»	20
THE CLAM HUNTERS	22
FANTASY ON A SCOTTISH FOLK SONG	26
RUSLAN AND GODZILLA	30
HELLO, MACKIE!	32
ROSSINI REVISITED	34
ODE TO CONFUSION	37

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 **BIM**



Charles Reskin

Français:

Charles Reskin est né à New York en 1946. Il débute l'apprentissage de la musique comme percussionniste mais passe très vite à la trompette. Il se produit avec des orchestres professionnels en Floride et prend des leçons privées de développement de l'oreille et de direction à l'Université de Miami. Il aiguisé son jeu instrumental et écrit ses premières compositions dans les classes d'été du Brevard Music Center en Caroline du Nord. Charles Reskin entre ensuite à la Juilliard School of Music, d'abord comme timbalier dans la classe de Saul Goodman avant de changer de branche principale pour entrer dans la classe de trompette de William Vacchiano. Il étudie la composition avec Hall Overton. Diplômé, Charles Reskin devient cornet solo du 26e Army Band de New York City puis de l'United Nations Command Band à Séoul (Corée du Sud).

Depuis, Charles Reskin s'est produit dans pratiquement toutes les situations musicales possibles, du symphonique à la salsa, de Broadway au ballet. En 1994, il participa à la tournée du spectacle musical «Les Misérables». Le groupe populaire «KC and the Sunshine Band» l'emmena en Australie et dans les pays du Pacifique. Charles Reskin fut trompette solo du Naples Orchestra (Floride). Actuellement, il est membre des orchestres Grand Opera et Florida Classical et enseigne la trompette et la musique de chambre pour cuivres au Miami-Dade College.

English:

Charles Reskin was born in New York City in 1946. Though he started out as a percussionist, he soon became attracted to the trumpet. During his high school years he played both instruments with local professional orchestras and took private classes in ear training and conducting at the University of Miami. He honed his playing and wrote his first compositions at the summer classes of the Brevard Music Center in North Carolina. After graduating high school, he entered the Juilliard School of Music, first as a tympani student with Saul Goodman, then switching his major to trumpet, studying with William Vacchiano. He also studied composition with Hall Overton. After graduation, he played solo cornet with the 26th Army Band in New York City and then with the United Nations Command Band in Seoul, South Korea.

Since then, Charles Reskin has performed in virtually every musical situation, from symphony to salsa, Broadway to ballet. In 1994, he

toured the eastern U.S. with the Broadway show «Les Misérables,» then toured Australia and the Pacific Rim with the popular group, KC and the Sunshine Band. He held the position of principal trumpet with the Naples (Florida) Orchestra, and is currently a member of the Florida Grand Opera orchestra and the Florida Classical Orchestra. He also teaches trumpet and brass ensemble at the Miami-Dade College in Miami.

Deutsch:

Charles Reskin, 1946 in New York geboren, beginnt seine Musiklehre mit Schlagzeug, wird aber sehr rasch von der Trompete angezogen. Während des Studiums spielt er beide Instrumente in Berufsorchestern in Florida und belegt zusätzlich an der University of Miami Gehörbildung und Orchesterdirigieren. Er perfektioniert sein Instrumentalspiel und schreibt seine ersten Werke am Sommerkurs im Brevard Music Center in Nord Carolina. Charles Reskin kommt dann an die Juilliard School of Music, zuerst als Pauker in die Klasse von Saul Goodman, wechselt dann sein Hauptfach und studiert Trompete bei William Vacchiano. Studiert auch Komposition mit Hall Overton. Nach dem Diplom ist Charles Reskin Solokornettist in der 26. Army Band in New York City, dann in der United Nations Command Band in Seoul, Südkorea.

Seitdem hat sich Charles Reskin in fast allen Musiksparten produziert: von Symphonie bis-Salsa, über Broadway zum Ballett. 1994 gehört er zur Truppe des Musicals «Les Misérables» und mit der populären «KC and the Sunshine Band» tourt er in Australien und den pazifischen Inseln. Charles Reskin war Solotrompeter im Naples Orchestra (Florida) und ist zurzeit Mitglied des Grand Opera und des Florida Classical Orchestra und unterrichtet Trompete und Blechbläserkammermusik am Miami-Dade College.

Almost Chronic Pentatonic

Pentatonic (5-note) scales are found in almost every culture and musical genre. Here's a quick trip through some different types, with a little (non-pentatonic) interlude in the middle.

Pentatonique quasi chronique • Les gammes pentatoniques (5 notes) sont présentes dans presque toutes les cultures et tous les genres musicaux. Voici un petit tour d'horizon des différents types de gammes, avec un petit interlude (non pentatonique) au milieu.

Fast Chronic Pentatonic • Pentatonische (5 Töne) Skalen sind in fast allen Kulturen und Musikrichtungen zu finden. Hier ein kurzer Streifzug durch verschiedene Typen, mit einem kleinen (nicht-pentatonischen) Zwischenspiel.

Allegro giusto $\text{♩} = 128$

The musical score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) in common time (C). It begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The first system (measures 1-4) features a pentatonic scale in the bass staff and a non-pentatonic interlude in the treble staff. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the pentatonic scale in the bass staff and the interlude in the treble staff. The third system (measures 9-12) features a pentatonic scale in the treble staff and a non-pentatonic interlude in the bass staff. The fourth system (measures 13-16) continues the pentatonic scale in the treble staff and the interlude in the bass staff. The fifth system (measures 17-20) features a pentatonic scale in the treble staff and a non-pentatonic interlude in the bass staff. The score ends with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic.

Variations on an Over-used Theme

No need to quote the theme. Yes, it's the famous 24th Caprice by Niccolò Paganini, originally for violin. Many composers have written variations on it. This may possibly be the worst...

Variations sur un thème surutilisé • Inutile de citer le thème. Oui, il s'agit du célèbre 24e Caprice pour violon de Niccolò Paganini. De nombreux compositeurs ont écrit des variations sur ce thème. Celle-ci est peut-être la pire...

Variationen über ein überstrapaziertes Thema • Unnötig, das Thema zu zitieren. Ja, es handelt sich um das berühmte 24. Capriccio für Violine von Niccolò Paganini. Viele Komponisten haben Variationen über dieses Thema geschrieben. Diese sind vielleicht die übelsten...

Allegro $\text{♩} = 112$

The musical score is written for two staves in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of music, each with a measure number at the beginning of the first staff: 1, 5, 9, 13, and 17. The notation includes various musical symbols such as trills (tr), slurs, and dynamic markings like accents (>). The first system (measures 1-4) shows a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody and bass line. The third system (measures 9-12) features a more complex melody with trills. The fourth system (measures 13-16) includes a trill in the upper staff and a bass line. The fifth system (measures 17-20) shows a melody with a triplet in the upper staff and a bass line.

Audition Medley

Pictures, Petrouchka, and Pines...
Oh my!

Medley d'audition • Les Tableaux,
Petrouchka et Les Pins... Oh mon Dieu !

Vorspiel-Medley • Bilder, Petrouchka und
Pinien ... Mein Gott!

Tempo di Polka ♩ = 132

f *mf* Hey! *mf* *f*

poco f

f *marcato*

f *ma dolce espressivo* *p leggiero* *marcato* *f*

poco rit.

Tony's Nightmare

The Tony in this case being Antonio Vivaldi. I may have allowed a bit of satire to creep into this one...

Le cauchemar de Tony • Tony, en l'occurrence, est Antonio Vivaldi. J'ai peut-être laissé un peu de satire s'insinuer s'y insinuer...

Tonys Albtraum • Tony ist in diesem Fall Antonio Vivaldi. Ich habe vielleicht ein wenig Satire einfließen lassen...

Allegro moderato ♩ = 116

The musical score is written for two trumpets in 4/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Allegro moderato' and a metronome setting of 116. The first system (measures 1-3) is marked *f* (forte). The second system (measures 4-6) is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The third system (measures 7-10) is also marked *mf*. The fourth system (measures 11-13) is marked *mf*. The fifth system (measures 14-16) is marked *mf*. The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Chromatic Freak-out

Time to oil up those valves and
get to work!

Dérapiage chromatique • Il est temps de
huiler les pistons et de se mettre au
travail !

Chromatischer Ausbruch • Zeit, die Ventile
zu ölen und sich an die Arbeit zu
machen!

Allegro molto ♩ = 134

The musical score is written for two trumpets. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro molto' with a quarter note equal to 134 beats per minute. The first system includes a dynamic marking of 'mf'. The second system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#). The third system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The fourth system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). The fifth system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of five sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, A#). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, with dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'f'.

The Divorce of Figaro

Things were going along nicely until THIS happened. Mrs Figaro was not amused...

Le divorce de Figaro • Tout se passait bien jusqu'à ce que ÇA se produise. Mme Figaro n'a pas apprécié...

Die Scheidung Figaro's • Die Sachen liefen ganz gut, bis DAS passierte. Frau Figaro war nicht amüsiert...

Allegro ♩ = 138



Dance Pot-pourri

de Falla, Ritual Fire Dance • Khachaturian, Sabre Dance • Tchaikowsky, Russian Dance / Chinese Dance • Kabalevsky, Dance of the Comedians • Brahms, Hungarian Dance #5 • Stravinsky, Danse Russe • Rimsky-Korsakov, Tumblers' Dance • Tchaikowsky, Dance of the Young Swans • Ponchielli, Dance of the Hours • Prokofiev, Montagues and Capulets • Gliere, Russian Sailors' Dance • Enescu, Roumanian Rhapsody No. 2 • Offenbach, "Can-can"

Sorry if I left anyone out...

Pot-pourri de danses • Désolé si j'ai oublié
quelqu'un...

Potpourri-Tanz • Tut mir leid, wenn ich
jemanden ausgelassen habe...

10

17

25

34

41

The Clam Hunters

And we trumpet players know a thing or two about clams, don't we? But just for now let's pretend we're French horns, setting out on the hunt. They're the true connoisseurs, after all.

Les chasseurs de canard • Et nous, les trompettistes, nous connaissons bien les canards, n'est-ce pas ? Mais pour l'instant, faisons comme si nous étions des cors et que nous partions à la chasse. Ce sont eux les vrais connaisseurs, après tout.

Kiekser Jäger • Und wir Trompeter kennen ein oder zwei Dinge über Kiekser, nicht wahr? Aber tun wir einfach mal so, als wären wir Waldhörner, die sich auf die Jagd machen. Sie sind ja schließlich die wahren Kenner.

Allegro ♩ = 126

The musical score for 'The Clam Hunters' is written for two trumpets in 6/8 time. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Allegro' and a metronome setting of 126. The score is divided into five systems. The first system starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system starts at measure 5. The third system starts at measure 10. The fourth system starts at measure 14 and includes piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics. The fifth system starts at measure 19 and also includes piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics. The score features various musical notations including notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Fantasy on a Scottish Folk Song

Any trumpet player has studied the Arban Method (and who hasn't?) will recognize this old Scottish folk song, *Keel Row*. I thought it would be fun to mangle it in various ways...

Fantaisie sur une chanson populaire

écossaise • Tout trompettiste ayant étudié la méthode Arban (et qui ne l'a pas fait?) reconnaîtra cette vieille chanson folklorique écossaise, *Keel Row*. J'ai pensé qu'il serait amusant de la dénaturer de différentes manières...

Fantasie über ein schottisches Volkslied •

Jeder Trompeter, der die Arban-Methode studiert hat (und wer hat das nicht?), wird dieses alte schottische Volkslied, *Keel Row*, kennen. Ich dachte, es würde Spaß machen, es auf verschiedene Arten zu bearbeiten...

Allegro marziale ♩ = 132

f marcato *fp* *mf marcato* *f* *fp* *mf marcato*

f *f* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

mp *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

mf *mp*

20 *Keel Row | Rangée de quilles | Kielreihe*

Ruslan and Godzilla

Talk about an odd couple
(I wonder who gets the last
word). Ruslan and Ludmilla is an
opera by Mikhail Glinka, Godzilla
is a large, ill-tempered lizard.

Ruslan et Godzilla • C'est un drôle de
couple (je me demande qui a le dernier
mot). Ruslan et Ludmilla est un opéra
de Mikhaïl Glinka, Godzilla est un gros
lézard au mauvais caractère.

Ruslan und Godzilla • Ein seltsames Paar
(ich frage mich, wer das letzte Wort hat).
Ruslan und Ludmilla ist eine Oper von
Mikhail Glinka, Godzilla ist eine große,
schlecht gelaunte Echse.

Presto $\text{♩} = 135$

Measures 1-6: **ff** (fortissimo), accents on notes.

Measures 7-11: Continuation of the first system.

Measures 12-16: $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$ (half note), accents on notes.

Measures 17-21: **mf** (mezzo-forte), key signature change to B minor (two flats), various time signatures (3/4, 2/4, 4/4).

Measure 22: **Tempo I°** (Adagio), **ff** (fortissimo), triplets, slurs, and a **p** (piano) dynamic at the end.

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