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AQA AS Teacher's Guide to Baroque & Mozart Opera AS

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AQA-guide to Baroque set works

<https://filestore.aqa.org.uk/resources/music/AQA-7272-TG-AOS1-BSC.PDF>

Violin-Concert

in A-moll

mit Begleitung von

Zwei Violinen, Viola und Continuo.

N^o 1.

CONCERTO I.*

Violino concertato.
Violino I.
Violino II.
Viola.
Continuo.

Solo

piano

piano

piano

piano

* Vergleiche Band 17, Seite 199.



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *(piano)* and *piano*.



Second system of musical notation, continuing the melodic and rhythmic themes. Dynamic markings include *forte* and *forte*.

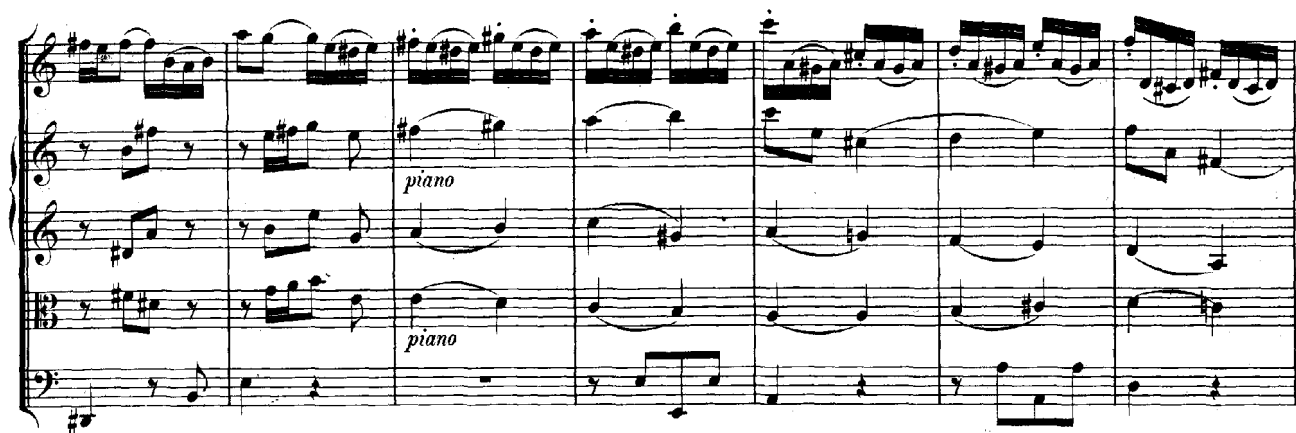


Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *piano* and *piano*.



Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the melodic and rhythmic themes. Dynamic markings include *forte* and *forte*.





First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The music is in 2/4 time and includes dynamic markings *piano* in both staves.



Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The music continues with various melodic and harmonic developments.



Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The music includes dynamic markings *forte* and *piano* in both staves.



Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The music includes dynamic markings *piano* and *forte* in both staves.

This musical score is for a piano piece, consisting of four systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The score is characterized by its dynamic range, with markings for *piano* and *forte*.

System 1: The first system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The dynamics are marked *piano* in the treble and *piano* in the bass.

System 2: The second system continues the melodic and supporting lines. The dynamics are marked *forte* in the treble and *forte* in the bass, with a *piano* marking in the treble towards the end of the system.

System 3: The third system shows a continuation of the melodic and supporting lines. The dynamics are marked *forte* in the treble and *forte* in the bass, with a *piano* marking in the treble towards the end of the system.

System 4: The fourth system concludes the piece. The dynamics are marked *forte* in the treble and *forte* in the bass, with a *forte* marking in the treble towards the end of the system.



Andante.

The musical score is written for a piano and voice. It begins with the tempo marking "Andante." and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The score is organized into four systems, each containing four measures. The piano accompaniment is written in the lower staves, and the vocal line is in the upper staves. The first system shows the piano accompaniment and vocal line. The second system shows the piano accompaniment and vocal line, with dynamics "piano" and "forte" indicated. The third system shows the piano accompaniment and vocal line, with dynamics "piano" and "forte" indicated. The fourth system shows the piano accompaniment and vocal line, with dynamics "piano" and "forte" indicated.

This musical score is for a piece in C major, BWV XXI, Op. 1. It is a four-staff work, likely for a harpsichord or spinet. The piece is in 3/4 time and consists of 16 measures. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Measures 1-4 are marked *forte*. Measures 5-8 are marked *piano*. Measures 9-12 are marked *forte*. Measures 13-16 are marked *piano*.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Measures 1-4 are marked *forte*. Measures 5-8 are marked *piano*. Measures 9-12 are marked *forte*. Measures 13-16 are marked *piano*.
- Staff 3 (Clefless):** Measures 1-4 are marked *forte*. Measures 5-8 are marked *piano*. Measures 9-12 are marked *forte*. Measures 13-16 are marked *piano*.
- Staff 4 (Bass Clef):** Measures 1-4 are marked *forte*. Measures 5-8 are marked *piano*. Measures 9-12 are marked *forte*. Measures 13-16 are marked *piano*.

The score features various musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece is in C major, indicated by the key signature (one sharp, F#). The tempo is marked *Allegretto*. The piece is a Minuet in C, BWV XXI, Op. 1, No. 1.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The system consists of five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a *tr* (trill) on the first note. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. Dynamics include *forte* and *piano*. There are triplets in measures 3 and 4.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The system consists of five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. Dynamics include *piano*.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The system consists of five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. Dynamics include *forte*. There are triplets in measures 9 and 10.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The system consists of five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. Dynamics include *piano*.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The score is written for five staves: two treble staves, a middle C-clef staff, and two bass staves. The first staff contains complex triplet and sixteenth-note passages. The second and third staves have a more rhythmic melody. The fourth and fifth staves provide a steady bass line. The word *forte* appears on the second, third, and fifth staves in the third measure.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The first staff continues with intricate triplet patterns. The other staves maintain their rhythmic patterns. The word *piano* is written below the fifth staff in the fourth measure.

Allegro assai.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-10. The tempo is marked *Allegro assai*. The first two staves feature a rapid, flowing melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The lower staves provide a harmonic accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 11-14. The rapid melody continues across all staves, with the lower staves providing a consistent accompaniment.





The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second and third staves are grand staves (treble and bass clefs) with a piano accompaniment of eighth notes. The fourth staff is a single melodic line with eighth notes. The fifth staff is a single melodic line with eighth notes.



The second system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second and third staves are grand staves with a piano accompaniment of eighth notes. The fourth staff is a single melodic line with eighth notes. The fifth staff is a single melodic line with eighth notes. The word *forte* is written below the second staff in the third measure.



The third system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second and third staves are grand staves with a piano accompaniment of eighth notes. The fourth staff is a single melodic line with eighth notes. The fifth staff is a single melodic line with eighth notes. The word *piano* is written below the second staff in the second measure. The word *piano* is written below the third staff in the second measure. The word *piano* is written below the fifth staff in the fourth measure. Trills (*tr*) are marked above the top staff in the second and fourth measures.



The fourth system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second and third staves are grand staves with a piano accompaniment of eighth notes. The fourth staff is a single melodic line with eighth notes. The fifth staff is a single melodic line with eighth notes.

The first system of musical notation consists of six measures. It features a vocal line with eighth-note patterns and a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth-note figures. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

The second system of musical notation consists of six measures. The piano accompaniment features a more active eighth-note pattern. Dynamic markings *forte* appear in the third and fourth staves of this system.

The third system of musical notation consists of six measures. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns. Dynamic markings *piano* appear in the second, third, and fourth staves, while *forte* appears in the first staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of six measures. The piano accompaniment features a more active eighth-note pattern. A dynamic marking *(piano)* appears in the fourth staff of this system.

This musical score is for a piece in D major, BWV XXI, Op. 39, No. 1, by Johann Sebastian Bach. It is a four-part setting of the Lord's Prayer, originally from the Notebook for Anna Bach. The score is written for four staves: two for the right hand (treble clef) and two for the left hand (bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The piece is in 4/4 time. The first system consists of five measures. The second system also consists of five measures. The third system consists of five measures, with dynamic markings of *forte* and *piano*. The fourth system consists of five measures, with a trill (tr) marking in the first measure and a *piano* marking. The score is written in a clear, elegant style, typical of Bach's manuscript notation.

This page of musical notation consists of four systems, each with four staves. The notation is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The first system features a complex, rapid melodic line in the upper staves, with the lower staves providing a more rhythmic accompaniment. The second and third systems continue this melodic development with various note values and rests. The fourth system concludes the page with a final melodic phrase and a dynamic marking of *forte* in the upper right corner.

This page contains four systems of musical notation, each consisting of five staves. The notation is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The first system includes dynamic markings: *forte* on the second staff, *forte* on the third staff, and *(forte)* on the fourth staff. The notation features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth system.

CONCERTO

Johann Sebastian Bach
(1685 - 1750)
BWV 1041

I.

Anacrusis gives forward momentum.
start 4st ritornello (b1-24-4)
Forward momentum emphasised by rests.
Passing note - internal sequence - finishing it off.
2nd Phase b4.2-24
goes on + on. (typical Bach)
(Fortspinning)
Process of developing a musical motif
relative major of dominant
Strong awayer leaps of 6th + 7ths
cello moves into foreground - more interesting

Violino concertato
Violino I
Violino II
Viola
Basso continuo

A minor b1-9
Playing in 3rds
antiphony
harmonies change every minim/quaver
perfect 12th
Suspension 7-6
increases interval
5th minor 6th
imitation
sequenced down
repeated
Suspension sequenced 7-6
76
ping (as) bounce dim 7th (dom 7th in E minor b14-24
6ths.
*-d**

VI. conc.
VI. I
VI. II
Vla.
B.c.

VI. conc.
VI. I
VI. II
Vla.
B.c.

No. 711
EE 6825

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and Ernst Eulenburg Ltd

15

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

7th leap

3rds

5ths.

interrupted cadence b19-20

20

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

imitation at a quavers distance (above 1st violin line)

sequence

anticipation.

end 1st ritornello

Solo

First Episode b24-51

- pivot chord V in minor

- tierce de Picardie

Subsidiary Part - but more interesting than in Vivaldi's.

25

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

cell or stretch

cell b from ritornello

* d from b.13.

antiphonal

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A minor b25-29

30

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

just continuous accompaniment

beginning returns

interlocking texture

inverted all b.

C major 30+31

A minor 32-34

35

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

descending sequence

C major 35+36

F maj 37

disrupts rhythm with new idea.

lands on weaker beat.

40

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

repeat of b.4. motif d.

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A minor

b38-44

themes derive from
ritornello material - ties episodes +
ritornello together.

repeated
upper
string
chords

45

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

sequenced.

E minor $b45 + 46$

end of first
episode $b51$

D minor

Second ritornello. $b47 + 48$

$b51-2-84-1$, rewritten parts

- just
continuo
accompany
Parts
arpeggios
rising

50

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

- minor 3rd in C major
higher than $b1-10$.

C major
 $b49-51$

bass is modified accordingly.

55

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

back to
A minor

cello imitates
Violin 1.

60

VI.conc.
I
VI.
II
Vla.
B.c.

falling interlocking 3rds.
chromatic aux. notes
idea from motif b.a.
sequenced down one note
1st string break
new accompaniments written.

65

VI.conc.
I
VI.
II
Vla.
B.c.

2nd break
chromatic aux. notes
starts slightly differently to b.13-18. but then carries on as originally scored.

70

VI.conc.
I
VI.
II
Vla.
B.c.

3rd break
strings punctuate 1st break
continuo joins on 3rd break

Each repeats opening ritornello in relative maj at first, but mostly in the tonic

6

run from low-high new bar compared to b. 9.

joins solo

harmony solo.

75

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

f

second episode (b. 84.2 - 101.1)

80

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

based on first episode (24-28) - transposed to subdom E minor

85

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

p

— harmonise with II violins, not double solo.

— less accompaniment

— reduced bassline

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bars 88.2 - 90
are based on second
phrase of opening
ritornello (b. 4.2 - 8.1)

90

VI.conc.

VI.

Vla.

B.c.

sequenced

motif B

95

VI.conc.

VI.

Vla.

B.c.

repeat top note.

repeat top note

100

VI.conc.

VI.

Vla.

B.c.

Ritornello interruption (b 101.2 - 105.1)

ritornello in D minor material

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similar harmonisation to
start of 2nd ritornello.

Vl.conc.

Handwritten musical score for Violin I and II, Viola, and Bassoon. The score is for measures 105-109. Handwritten notes include "fishy sequence" in pink, "chordal accompaniment" in pink, and "idea" in green. The score shows various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamics like "p".

new motif under
held note in violin.

Handwritten musical score for measures 110-114. The score includes handwritten annotations: "ascending + descending scale - long" in green ink across measures 111-113, and "f" (forte) markings in measures 112, 113, and 114. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The Violin I part has a long note in measure 110, followed by eighth notes in measures 111-113, and a half note in measure 114. The Violin II part has a half note in measure 110, followed by eighth notes in measures 111-113, and a half note in measure 114. The Viola part has a half note in measure 110, followed by eighth notes in measures 111-113, and a half note in measure 114. The Bassoon part has a whole rest in measure 110, followed by eighth notes in measures 111-113, and a half note in measure 114.

ascending + descending scale - long note for new motif in continuo again

Handwritten musical score for Violin I and II, Viola, and Cello/Bass. The score is annotated with green ink. A bracket above the Violin I staff is labeled "sequenced, up a tone, scale." A green arrow points to a note in the Violin I staff with the label "2 bar phrase". The Viola staff has a bracket labeled "string crossing figuration." The score includes dynamics like "p" and "pp".

2 bar phrase
string crossing figuration.

sequenced.

ritornello interruption
(122.2 - 126.1)

accompaniment same
as start

120

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

7 Episode 2 continues
sequence rising. (sequenced up a 4th) up again

strings harmonise

126

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

up again.

played on top
string because of
upwards 4th
transitions

sequenced
down

132

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

138

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

same as b. 49. → moving into Final Ritornello

FINAL RITORNELLO.
b. 142.2 - 171

A minor

144

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

D minor C major

150

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

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nearly an exact repeat of 2nd ritornello.

2 main changes: Bach omits material from b. 55.2-58

He transposes b 142 + 145 down a 3rd + rest of bars are + a 5th.

156

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

A minor.

p

161

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

166

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

f

4 typical Baroque C major - relative maj.

II. Andante

Violino concertato

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Basso continuo

Handwritten notes:
 - prep - susp 7 - 10 6
 - changes of intervals.
 - dissonance to other parts.
 - 'ostinato bass' - thematic interest.
 - tonic C pedal.

- repeats x 10 sections
 1 forced structure
 1 however Bach adds beautiful structure.

VI. conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

Handwritten notes:
 - 4 susp
 Solo violin enters
 dissonance.
 reinforcing harm.
 no rests = progress.
 link to previous violin structure.
 perfect cadence on G.
 passing notes

7th repetition in opening sequence.

VI. conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

Handwritten notes:
 Fortspinnung
 repeat b 1-2.
 G

same texture
to opening.

10

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

C

G

13

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

Chromatic passage.

gentle swing.

new pattern + rhythmic figure.

6 bars + 1 bar on high G

reprise 4 bars.

G pedal note (v)

16

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

[p]

Tonic G pedal

D minor

VI.conc.
I
VI.
II
Vla.
B.c.

reprise
2 bars.

D minor
(supertonic)
minor

repeated b 9-14 solo but ↑ a note

VI.conc.
I
VI.
II
Vla.
B.c.

V in A minor

similar accompaniment
to b 9-14

with small changes.

VI.conc.
I
VI.
II
Vla.
B.c.

Chord I

A major

Tierce
de
Picardie

- acting as
dominant of D minor

28

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

reprise enters b29. in D minor - cadence - A minor.

- Solo starts for 6.5 bars. Similar to before

long notes emphasize.

diminished harmonics.

reprise b31 whilst solo plays.

32

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

sequence 4th higher

G minor

C minor

reprise again in continuo b33+3

35

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

b 1- 2 returns

C major.

38

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

accompaniment similar to opening b.S.

41

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

chromatic passage

3 bar + 3 beat solo

Final reprise

chromatic to I + VI in C

dim 7th

↳ bass pattern returns

44

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

harmonised differently.

b1 + 2

embellished violin.

unison

3 beats in compound time - feels like a jig (gigue) - dance used for last movements in Baroque period
 ↳ slightly fugal

III. Allegro assai

Violino concertato
 Violino I
 Violino II
 Viola
 Basso continuo

[f] subject
[f] countersubject
[f] supporting bass

VI. conc.
 VI. I
 VI. II
 Vla.
 B.c.

countersubject
 Total answer.
 supporting harmonies.

back to Tonic b. 9
 new material
 5-6 cadence Emin or

VI. conc.
 VI. I
 VI. II
 Vla.
 B.c.

countersubject
 Arpegg
 / SUBJECT

rising 4th.

all parts playing 'free' material with no subject answer / countersubject etc.

apart from bar 15 + 23 until b43

12

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

Dm - Dmajor

Subject

Countersubject

A minor - A major

bass tag - important. supports dominant - tonic harmony

16

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

A minor

G# LN of A minor.

octave displacement bass tag.

20

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

A minor

D minor

bass sequence.

homophonic texture -

repeated bar motif

First Episode bb.25-42

Lighter texture

19

solo violin with support from continuo

24

Solo

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

appoggiatura

p

28

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

occasional offbeat chords from strings

p

32

VI.conc.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

B.c.

inverted bass tag.

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Am - G

varied rhythms
but still bass
tag.

sequence from 33-34

36

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

bass tag Eminer.

40

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

-appoggiatura

inversion of b.31, periodic phrasing.

Subject

counter-subject

f

f

f

f

Dominant minor

44

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

brief statement of ritornello.

Episode 2
b 46-60

filler part

p

p

p

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bars 46-57 are
equivalent to bars 25-34,
transposed up a 5th.
minor changes made

48

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

p

52

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

semiquaver runs altered

55

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

New material that modulates to C major

Ritornello 3

(b 60-72)
relative major

inverted pedal

Links to 3rd ritornello

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

harmonising 2nd violins - mainly in 6ths

tonal answer

continuo + viola support harmony + solo for a fugal texture.

back to dominant

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

Violin I provide harmony

subject in disguise in II violins.

b.69

subject returns without upbeat

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

1st violin doubles

countersubject

bass supports.

Episode 3 (b72.3 - 90)

23

71

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

p

3 quaver

crotchet rest

pattern by all string

Orchestra provides support

75

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

p

Em

Am

G

79

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

Solo = virtuoso + flashy string crossing

G

Am

83

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

87

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

(C)

(F) triple stopping

Ritornello 4 (90-94)

fermata

Short cadenza

Sustained Dominant chord

subject

91

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

imitated - stretto (shorter intervals to start). (only 2 beats) - adding climax!

subject

counter subject

Episode 4 (94-116)

First 8 bars are same as first episode but back into tonic ²⁵

96

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

[p]

100

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

Soloist rushes into semiquaver runs.

Subject tossed between violin 1 + 2

103

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

modulates to D minor

G major

C major

difficult passage

contrast open string with high staff

'Bariolage'!

A minor

106

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

109

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

strings imitate subject

subject enters

subject continues

113

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

strings imitate again

V in A. - leads to 5th ritornello.

EE 6825

Ritornello 5 b 117 - end

117

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

f

f

diff entry - earlier [f]

EXACT repeat of 1st ritornello - ONLY difference is

violin 2 entry in b 117.

121

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

125

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

129

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

133

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

137

VI.conc.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

B.c.

Score

SONATA No.1 in D

for Trumpet & Organ (z.850)

Henry Purcell (1659-1695)

Arr. Michel Rondeau

1 - Allegro pomposo $\text{♩} = 90$

Trumpet in C

Organ

Measures 1-3 of the Sonata. The Trumpet in C part begins with a melodic line, including a trill (tr) at the end of the first measure. The Organ part consists of two staves, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a bass line.

C Tpt.

Org.

Measures 4-7. The C Trumpet part has rests in measures 4-6 and enters in measure 7 with a melodic line. The Organ part continues with complex chordal textures in both hands.

C Tpt.

Org.

Measures 8-11. The C Trumpet part continues its melodic line, including a trill (tr) in measure 9. The Organ part continues with complex chordal textures in both hands.

C Tpt.

Org.

Measures 12-15. The C Trumpet part continues its melodic line. The Organ part continues with complex chordal textures in both hands.

C Tpt.

Org.

16

tr

Measures 16-19. The C Tpt. part has a trill on measure 16 and a slur over measures 17-18. The Org. part features a complex texture with many sixteenth notes in both staves.

C Tpt.

Org.

20

Measures 20-22. The C Tpt. part has eighth-note patterns. The Org. part has a more active bass line with sixteenth notes.

C Tpt.

Org.

23

Measures 23-25. The C Tpt. part has eighth-note patterns. The Org. part has a more active bass line with sixteenth notes.

C Tpt.

Org.

26

tr

Measures 26-29. The C Tpt. part has eighth-note patterns and a trill on measure 28. The Org. part has a more active bass line with sixteenth notes and a trill on measure 28.

2 - Andante maestoso

30

C Tpt. *Trp. Tacet*

Org.

Measures 30-33. The C Tpt. part is marked *Trp. Tacet* and contains whole rests. The Org. part features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Trills are present in the right hand at measures 32 and 33.

34

C Tpt.

Org.

Measures 34-37. The C Tpt. part continues with whole rests. The Org. part continues with similar textures, including sixteenth-note runs and trills in the right hand, and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand.

38

C Tpt.

Org.

Measures 38-41. The C Tpt. part continues with whole rests. The Org. part continues with similar textures, including sixteenth-note runs and trills in the right hand, and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand.

42

C Tpt.

Org.

Measures 42-45. The C Tpt. part continues with whole rests. The Org. part continues with similar textures, including sixteenth-note runs and trills in the right hand, and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand.

3 - Allegro ma non troppo

47

C Tpt.

Org.

Trill

54

C Tpt.

Org.

62

C Tpt.

Org.

71

C Tpt.

Org.

Trill

79

C Tpt.

Org.

88

C Tpt.

Org.

97

C Tpt.

Org.

108

C Tpt.

Org.

116

C Tpt.

Org.

Measures 116-123. The C Tpt. part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The Organ part has a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth notes in both staves.

124

C Tpt.

Org.

Measures 124-129. The C Tpt. part continues the melodic line. The Organ part features a more active bass line and sustained chords in the treble.

AW = anticipation

UA = upper auxiliary

SONATA

per tromba e orchestra d'archi

Herausgegeben von
Oliver NAGY

1st idea

I

H. PURCELL
(1659-1695)
unprepared
non-harmony
note - resolves
on next
note. X tr AN

Pomposo

Tromba in Do

Violini

Viola

Violoncelli

Basso continuo

Strings take over theme.
Pitches are altered
to move to dominant
A major. (5)

A chord
V - I = perfect
cadence
3.4-4.1

lower strings - homorhythm - changes rhythm - support
chord changes.

D chord

5 6
4 3

E chord V -

1st idea played + split into different instruments

Just first 5 notes & opening now outlines dominant harmony.

fragmentation of the theme

A chord - I
V - I perfect cadence

A chord
perfect cadence back to D.

second idea imitated

descending set of even quavers:

fragmentation of b. II. Anaphony texture

D chord
*) orig.

4/3 V - I perfect cadence.

Handwritten musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns, featuring a cadence to A major and a long inverted pedal on A. The score includes five staves with various musical notations and handwritten annotations in orange and purple.

Annotations:

- Orange:**
 - Cadence to A major.
 - emphasises this.
 - long inverted pedal on A.
 - inverted pedal
 - dissonant - tr. suspense - resolution.
 - string harmonies to a minor (dominant)
- Purple:**
 - descending melodic minor.

Score Details:

- Staff 1 (Treble):** Features a cadence to A major, marked with a circled 15 and a circled 16. The notation includes a long inverted pedal on A.
- Staff 2 (Treble):** Continues the melodic line, marked with a circled 17 and a circled 18.
- Staff 3 (Treble):** Continues the melodic line, marked with a circled 19 and a circled 20.
- Staff 4 (Bass):** Continues the melodic line, marked with a circled 21 and a circled 22.
- Staff 5 (Piano):** Continues the melodic line, marked with a circled 23 and a circled 24.

Handwritten musical score for 'The Great Escape' (1953). The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves representing the main instrumental ensemble and the last five staves representing the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure is marked with a circled '20' and a red arrow pointing to the first staff. The second measure is marked with a circled '21' and a red arrow pointing to the first staff. The third measure is marked with a circled '22' and a red arrow pointing to the first staff. The score includes dynamic markings: *f* (forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). Handwritten annotations in green ink include: 'A major again.' (above the first staff), 'back to D major' (above the first staff), 'sequenced antiphonally by trumpet' (above the first staff), 'scurrying semiquaver theme' (above the first staff), and 'fragment of theme' (above the first staff). The piano accompaniment is written in the bottom five staves, with the right hand in the upper staves and the left hand in the lower staves. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

Greater use of passing notes

motif 1

3rd idea imitated but different notes.

same mainly conjunct movement

rising semiquaver + crotchet bounced around antiphonal

cresc. f

cresc. f

cresc. f

cresc. f

cresc. f

6 6

Tonic + dominant harmonies = consonant bright quality

trumpet joins in unison.

reads to final cadence in Tonic

(25) allarg. tr

tr

tr

tr

6 6

b inversion

II

(30) Andante maestoso

No trumpet/melody part worth noticing

Tromba in Do

Violini

Viole

Violoncelli

lower parts
move in a
homophonic
texture.

Basso continuo

First 5 bar phrase - whole passage grows from this

(35)

Emin - Emaj

2nd
dominantTierce de
Picardie

Amaj - Amin

augmented chord
(E $\sharp$ C) adds piquancy
to Purcell's writing.

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the first two stanzas of the song. The second system contains the third stanza and the final cadence. Handwritten annotations in pink ink are present throughout the score. At the top, a note says "show less reliance on functional harmony." with a line pointing to the piano accompaniment. In the top right corner, the words "Final cadence D" are written. A large pink bracket is drawn across the piano accompaniment in the second system, spanning from the beginning of the third stanza to the end of the first system. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

show less reliance on functional harmony.

Final cadence D

The Rose Tree

The Rose Tree
The Rose Tree
The Rose Tree
The Rose Tree

7th
chord

augmented

III

(50) Allegro ma non troppo

(55)

Tromba in Do

Triple time main theme - outlined by violin

Violini

I.

f falling 5 note scale - followed by rising sequence

II.

Viola

old fashioned imitative polyphony

Violoncelli

f down 8ve ~~down 8ve~~ down 4th

Basso continuo

(60)

down a 4th

down 2 8ves.

played
at pitch.

16

trumpet 7 imitating
polyphony
old fashioned.

(65)

f

- hemiola

- repeated monotone idea,

p

p

p

p

p

homophonic

other instruments
accompany when
not playing subject.

(70)

cresc.

- descending triads

answered by trumpet antiphonally

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

26 Join together for
cadential phrase

Third section
= Trumpet + continuo

Prominent
cadence.

Inversion of first idea.

conservative
feature.

*) orig.

**) orig. f

(90)

Handwritten musical score for measures 90-94. The score is written for a full orchestra, including strings, woodwinds, and brass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations in red ink are present: "suspension 76" above measure 92, "4-3 suspension" above measure 93, and "down 2 octaves" below measure 94. The score is divided into systems of staves.

down 2
octavesTrumpet +
violins in 3rds

(95)

at pitch

redundant entry - Bm^h - 1st modulation.

Handwritten musical score for measures 95-99. The score is written for a full orchestra, including strings, woodwinds, and brass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations in red ink are present: "at pitch" above measure 95, "redundant entry - Bm^h - 1st modulation." above measure 96, and "Trumpet + violins in 3rds" above measure 97. The score is divided into systems of staves.

51

simple idea

played in unison

rising 4th

falling 3rd

sequenced down a note

100

105

13

imperfect

false relation

same pattern as violin + viola b. 52

1st idea returns. - not contrapuntally

Trumpet + 1st violins = unison

110 61

64

Trumpet copies

accompanied homophonically by lower strings

115 120

cresc. *f* *p*

cresc. *f* *p*

cresc. *f* *p*

cresc. *f* *p*

cresc. *f* *p*

cresc. *f* *p*

homophonic

125

p *f* *f* *f* *f*

unison - cadential phrase

Tonic chord.

accompanying.

Antonio Vivaldi, Op. 10, No. 3
ca. 1678-1743

↳ played in Unison
except

Flute

61-7.

Flauto

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

**Violoncello
Contrabasso**

Cembalo

'Allegro

Simple arpeggios.

Antonio Vivaldi, Op. 10, No. 3
ca. 1678-1743

ca. 1678-1743

Subdominant IV

→ sequenced down

harmonic sequence

→ uneven phrase lengths

B
unison

Wnk A-3A

conjunct semi-quaver $\frac{10}{10}$ $\rightarrow$ dir

15

low = emphasized

♪ - vivaldi - rhythmic dynamism

syncopated - rhythmic impetus.

- uneven phrase length

Programme Music - Birdsong

could be a free tempo.

Episode 1: b13 - 20

soloflute alone. - unusual
↳ acts like a cadenza

13 Solo A piacimento - recalls idea A1 15

longest note value so far.

perfect cadence.

show off + imitate goldfinch.

ascending scale.

20 repeated quavers

Second ritornello: b21 - 26.3

idea C

all D-unison.

Second episode b 26.3 - 47.2

3 b13 rhythm

25

Solo

5th → 6th → 7th → 8ve

staccato

Tonic pedal

melodic line

stretch

piano

piano

6 6 4 3

- flute birdsong.

(cadenza)

30 - perfect cadence

2nd section

relate to b.30

violins accompany in harmony.

birds chattering on a branch

semi-semi quaver scale from b.19.4

p

p

broken chord figuration.

repeat of b 32

↳ Dominant inverted semi-q pedal.

↳ Tonic pedal

viola provides baseline. = ↑ momentum.

piano

↳ allows to hear flute

↳ thinned texture = variety

Two tonic chords in continuo

32.2

E.E. 4859

↳ Eminor

35

Eminer *B minor* *B minor*

Polarised texture

40

2nd sub-section *- heard before* *idea E*

continuo drops out.

sequenced. *resolves by step.* *bird like trills. 'pedal'*

45

idea A1 inverted

50

idea A

idea C

omitting idea B

Ritornello 47-53.1

right way

Tutti

f

forte

f

f

Episodio 3 b 53-96 Segment 1 53-64

Solo idea A

[segue]

55

chromatic scale

UNISON

Similar to 32

piano

2 part texture

D major

E minor

F# minor

p

p

Supertonic in
first inversion
Neapolitan 6th

E.E. 4859

Harmonised
with root
chord - not 1st inversion.

6

idea D

Chromatic sequence

Handwritten musical score for a 60-measure piece. The score is written on six staves. The first three staves are for Violin 1, Violin 2, and Viola. The last three staves are for Piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'tr' (tutti). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Handwritten green annotations include 'idea', 'tr', 'violin', 'violin 2 has upper part.', 'piano', and 'closed 1 by continuo.'

Bm Chord 1 by continuo.

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on five staves. The first staff is the vocal line, and the subsequent four staves are for piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, trills, and a fermata. A green arrow points to a note in the first staff, and a green circle highlights a trill in the second staff. The word "trill" is written above the trill in the second staff.

Segment 2 - 65-68

simple broken chord

idea E

sequen e

Handwritten musical score for guitar, showing a sequence of chords: Gm, D, D, A. The score includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass line is written in the bass staff. The chords are indicated by handwritten letters below the staff.

3rd segment = 69 - 76 - based on A major (Dominant)

70

high E = bird sound

imitable

only glimpse of contrapuntal.

unison canon

similar to a cadenza

Tasto solo

75

just bass line - tonic pedal on A

canon stops.

semi-quaver trills written.

bird motif.

descending arpeggios in violins rest.

4th segment = 77-84

b32 idea.

forte

piano

forte

forte

forte

forte

E.E. 4859

repeated quaver in D major

sequenced up to Emin

semiquavers = sequenced. →

80

f *p*

forte *piano*

5th segment 85-90

arpeggios related to opening.

85

piano *p* *f*

tr-idea p

tr

Tonic Dominant chords

E.E. 4859

so
ings
beat
ver

modal change
to D minor

chromatically.

6th segment
= 91-95

- minor
version
F#

- played in 3rds

- viola discretely harmonising.

G minor

piano

semiq. upbear - #2 - D major

down scale
to ritornello.

A major

unison (b1, 1-12)
4th Ritornello 96-100

100

f

forte

forte

forte

forte

forte

più f

più f

più f

più f

più f

più f

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

E.E. 4859

9.3-13

final note
semibreve

Binary Form - 2 equally repeated sections.

reduced instrumentation

lyrical melodic line

Solo Cantabile *slow tempo* **II**

Flauto
Cembalo

same key D major
sequence
unequal phrase lengths
each phrase separated by short rests
appoggiatura
repeats rising 5th
cadential phrase
common rhythm
upper auxiliary note
dominant end of phrase
same idea
extends idea falling sequence
unexpected flat 7th
Dim 7th
V-I
syncope
octave leap
suspension

Allegro **III**

Fl.
Vl.
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.
Cemb.

idea A
repeated 'chirping' motif
harmonized in 3rds
ritornello returning idea
unison strings consisting of an offbeat descending semi quaver scale
broken chord still in unison

E.E. 4859

repeated motif returns.

helps give music sense of purpose

idea returns at quicker intervals

4 suspension

Episoda 1: b 16-39

sarabande feel

flute + violin duet over continuo

forms IV-1 cadence

E.E. 4859

perfect cadence

Sarabande: slow triple time dance, emphasising 2nd beat, Vivaldi transforms this in a quick tempo.

Handwritten annotations and musical score analysis:

- Annotations:**
 - repeated staccato quavers
 - tonic arpeggio
 - dotted quaver, semi quaver rhythm.
 - semiquaver run
 - Followed by trill.
 - Violins twitter in 3rds semiquavers.
 - imperfect
 - back to I
 - pivot chord of V in G.
 - sequenced up a tone from bars 24-27.
 - cello link appears
 - cello link
 - 2-3 suspension
 - solely accompanied by violin I
- Musical Score:**
 - System 1 (Bars 12-25): Features a piano (p) section with a "Tutti" marking. The score includes staccato quavers, a tonic arpeggio, and a dotted quaver/semi quaver rhythm. A semiquaver run is present in the upper staves.
 - System 2 (Bars 25-30): Continues the piano section. Annotations include "imperfect", "back to I", and "pivot chord of V in G". A "cello link" appears in the lower staves.
 - System 3 (Bars 30-34): The piano section concludes. A "cello link" is noted in the lower staves. The final measure shows a "2-3 suspension".

uneven phrases - helps thrust episode towards next ritornello.

5 bar phrase

3

13

40-56 = 2nd ritornello. idea A

sequenced down a 4th V7 same key

repeated block chord quavers.

- new pattern for 2 bars.

sequenced

sequenced x4

- IDEA
A

based in
A major

quaver aspeggio 4 bar pattern changes 4 bar - varied

E.E. 4859

continuous trill - E - dominant note.
Inverted dominant pedal.

repeated sequenced

end to period
- chord 1 again.

new 2 bar pattern
sequenced
5 times.

accompanied
in 3rds

15

85

70

sequence 2

75

Final passage of Ep. 2.
679-82

flute trills
+ moves down
A major
arpeggio with
semiquaver
figuration.

Tasto solo - no chords

violins
repeat
A major
broken
chord.

Flute phrase introduced 83-88
sequenced
3 times

tonic pedal

Ritornello (3)
89-93

4
3 suspension

B minor harmony
broken chords
inverted

repeat of
1st bar

cut into
cadential bar.

Episode 3
17

b94-III

90

extra 'link' bar - sequence repeated

95

anacrusis
continuo links.

2 bar pattern

100

E.E. 4859

string chords punctuating
first beats.

cadential
octave drop
+ trill.

Flute rising D major aspeggio.

ornamental + written
trills.
- still punctuating beat 1.

repeat of b 101 - 104.

110

[Cad. ad lib.] 7

Ritornello ④ 112-117

115 117

forte

forte

ff

ff

E.E. 4859

first 3 bars repeat of
opening of movement

new cadential
figure repeated
+ finishing on
a unison D