

BICINIA

25 Renaissance Canons and Duets



2 Trumpets

compiled and edited by
Raymond Mase

© 2020 World Copyright by The Brass Press / Editions Bim Sàrl
All rights reserved - Tous droits réservés - Alle Rechte vorbehalten

BIM TP283 • ISMN 979-0-2070-0463-5

This work is in all its parts protected by copyright. Any utilisation without permission given by the publisher is illegal.
This includes in particular copying, translations, microfilming, storage in and processing with electronic systems.

Cet ouvrage est intégralement protégé par les droits d'auteur. Toute utilisation sans autorisation de l'éditeur est interdite, ceci en particulier en ce qui concerne la photocopie, les traductions, le microfilmage et l'enregistrement dans et le traitement par les systèmes électroniques.

Das Werk ist in allen seinen Teilen urheberrechtlich geschützt. Jede Verwertung ist ohne Zustimmung des Verlages unzulässig.
Das gilt insbesondere für Vervielfältigung, Übersetzung, Mikroverfilmung, Einspeicherung in und Verarbeitung durch elektronische Systeme.

Music notation and cover design: Atelier Bim. Printed in Switzerland on FSC paper.
Illustration: Pieter Bruegel the Elder, The Fall of the Rebel Angels (oil on oak, 1562) Google Art Project (public domain)

The Brass Press
a division of **Editions Bim**



Raymond Mase

Français:

Le trompettiste Raymond Mase, né en 1951, réalise une carrière multiple comme soliste, chambriste, musicien d'orchestre et pédagogue. En tant que membre de l'American Brass Quintet de 1973 à 2013, il a joué dans le monde entier, créant plus d'une centaine d'œuvres nouvelles pour cuivres. Ses propres éditions d'œuvres des XVI^e, XVII^e et XIX^e siècles ont largement enrichi le répertoire de l'American Brass Quintet et se retrouvent dans les nombreux disques unanimement acclamés de cet ensemble.

Il a joué en soliste avec les American Composers Orchestra, Boston Pops, Moscow Soloists, New York Virtuosi, Orpheus Chamber Orchestra, Summit Brass, ainsi qu'aux festivals Bethlehem Bach et Aspen Music. En récital avec le duo trompette et orgue Toccatas & Flourishes.

Raymond Mase est trompette principal du New York City Ballet Orchestra et titulaire de la chaire du département des cuivres de la Juilliard School. Il était membre du conseil de direction de l'organisation Chamber Music America et oeuvre depuis 1973 comme artiste et enseignant à la faculté de l'Aspen Music Festival and School. Il figure dans plus d'une centaine d'enregistrements et joue en soliste pour les labels Albany, Deutsche Grammophon, Summit, Koch, Troy, Cambria, MHS, and Furious Artisans.

English:

Trumpeter Raymond Mase, born in 1951, enjoys a diverse career as soloist, chamber artist, orchestral player, and pedagogue. As a member of the American Brass Quintet from 1973-2013 he performed worldwide, premiered over one hundred new brass works, and contributed many of his own editions of sixteenth, seventeenth, and nineteenth-century brass music to the ABQ library and their highly acclaimed recordings. He has appeared as soloist with the American Composers Orchestra, Boston Pops, Moscow Soloists, New York Virtuosi, Orpheus Chamber Orchestra, Summit Brass, at the Bethlehem Bach and Aspen Music Festivals, and in recitals with the popular trumpet and organ duo Toccatas & Flourishes.

Mr. Mase serves as principal trumpeter of the New York City Ballet Orchestra and Chair of the Brass Department at The Juilliard School. He has served on the board of directors of Chamber Music America and has been an Aspen Music Festival and School artist/faculty member since 1973. He can be heard on more than one hundred recordings and as soloist on the Albany, Deutsche Grammophon, Summit, Koch, Troy, Cambria, MHS, and Furious Artisans labels.

Deutsch:

Der Trompeter Raymond Mase, geboren 1951, führt eine vielseitige Karriere als Solist, Kammer-, Orchestermusiker und Pädagoge. Von 1973 bis 2013 spielte er als Mitglied des American Brass Quintets in aller Welt und hat über hundert neue Werke uraufgeführt und das Repertoire des Ensembles mit eigenen Publikationen von Werken aus den 16., 17. und 19. Jahrhunderten bereichert. Diese sind auf den zahlreichen und vielgepriesenen Aufnahmen des Ensembles zu hören.

Als Solist trat er mit dem American Composers Orchestra, dem Boston Pops, Moscow Soloists, den New York Virtuosi, dem Orpheus Chamber Orchestra und dem Summit Brass, im Rahmen der Bethlehem Bach und Aspen Music Festspielen auf, im Rezital mit dem Trompete und Orgel-Duo Toccatas & Flourishes. Raymond Mase ist Stimmführer der Trompeter des New York City Ballet Orchestra und Inhaber des Lehrstuhls für Blechblasinstrumente an der Juilliard School. Er war Mitglied des Direktionsrates der Förderungsorganisation Chamber Music America und ist seit 1973 als Künstler und Lehrer am Aspen Music Festival and School tätig. Sein Name ist auf über hundert Aufnahmen erwähnt; als Solist auf den Labels Albany, Deutsche Grammophon, Summit, Koch, Troy, Cambria, MHS, and Furious Artisans.

25 Renaissance Canons and Duets for 2 Trumpets

Anonymous (c. 1550)	Tibi laudes decantabo.....	3
Anonymous (c. 1550)	In carne vale	4
Anonymous (c. 1550)	Ich seg adieu	6
Josquin des Prés (1440-1521)	Agnus Dei	8
Josquin des Prés (1440-1521)	Pleni sunt caeli	10
Josquin des Prés (1440-1521)	Agnus Dei	12
Josquin des Prés (1440-1521)	Canon	14
Georg Rhaw (1488-1548)	Quam pulchra es.....	15
Jacob Obrecht (1450-1505)	Qui cum patre.....	16
Jobst von Brandt (1517-1570)	Ach Gott, wem soll ich klagen	18
Gregor Meyer (1510-1576)	Hypolidischer Kanon in der Quinte.....	20
Jacques Pelletier (1517-1582)	Si mon malheur	21
Heinrich Faber (1500-1552)	Canon	22
Jean de Castro (1540-1611)	Vollendung.....	24
Antonio Troilo (15??-16??)	Scherzo (1608).....	26
Antoine Barbe (1505-1564)	Summi regis sponsa digna.....	28
Francis Layolle (1492-1540)	Les Bourguignons	30
Giuseppe Giamberti (1600-1663)	Solfeggiamento	32
Martin Agricola (1486-1556)	De Profundis	33
Anonymous (c. 1550)	Cancionero de Uppsala, Primus tonus (1556).....	34
Anonymous (c. 1550)	Cancionero de Uppsala, Secundus tonus (1556)	36
Thomas Wythorpe (1528-1595)	Affections strong that doe move us	38
Giuseppe Giamberti (1600-1663)	Cantilena de' salti	40
Giuseppe Giamberti (1600-1663)	Cantilena.....	42
Jacques Pelletier (1517-1582)	Souvent amour.....	44

Bicinia, two-part music of the Renaissance and early Baroque, were pieces frequently used for teaching of counterpoint and style. For modern trumpeters, they are challenging and valuable resources in the training of rhythmic flexibility, imitation, and musical expression.

These editions include the addition of dynamics, articulations, and suggested tempi and style:

—	longer, emphasised, weightier
‘	phrase mark
⌈	rhythmic configuration independent of the indicated meter

Les *Bicinia*, pièces à deux voix de la Renaissance et du début du Baroque, étaient pièces fréquemment utilisées pour l'enseignement du contrepoint et du style. Pour les trompettistes modernes, elles sont des ressources stimulantes et précieuses dans l'apprentissage de la souplesse rythmique, de l'imitation et de l'expression musicale.

Ces éditions comprennent l'ajout de nuances, d'articulations et de suggestions de tempo et de style:

—	plus long, plus appuyé
‘	phrasé
⌈	configuration rythmique indépendante de l'indication de mesure

Bicinia, zweistimmige Musik aus der Renaissance und dem frühen Barock, wurden oft im Unterricht in Kontrapunkt und Stil eingesetzt. Für die modernen Trompeter sind sie fordernd und bieten wertvolles Material zum Trainieren von Rhythmus-Flexibilität, Imitation und dem musikalischen Ausdruck.

Die Stücke wurden mit Dynamik-, Artikulations-, Tempo- und Stil-Vorschlägen versehen:

—	länger, betont, hervorgehoben
‘	phrasiert
⌈	rhythmische Struktur unabhängig des vorgegebenen Metrum

Tibi laudes decantabo

Anonymous (c. 1550)
Edited by Raymond Mase

Con spirito $\text{♩} = 100$

The musical score is written for two staves in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The second system starts at measure 6. The third system starts at measure 10. The fourth system starts at measure 14. The fifth system starts at measure 18 and concludes with a *rit* (ritardando) marking. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The piece is characterized by its lively tempo and spirited character.

In carne vale

Anonymous (c. 1550)
Edited by Raymond Mase

Andante $\text{♩} = 84$

The musical score is written for a two-staff instrument, likely a lute or harp, in a common time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked 'mp' (mezzo-piano) at the beginning of the first system and again at the start of the second system. The score is divided into five systems, each containing two staves. The first system starts with a treble clef and a common time signature. The second system begins with a measure number '6'. The third system begins with a measure number '11'. The fourth system begins with a measure number '16'. The fifth system begins with a measure number '20'. The music features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Phrasing is indicated by slurs and ties. The overall style is characteristic of 16th-century lute music.

Ich seg Adieu

Anonymous (c. 1550)
Edited by Raymond Mase

Moderato $\text{♩} = 94$

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in G minor (one flat) and 4/4 time. The tempo is Moderato with a quarter note equal to 94 beats per minute. The first staff (treble clef) starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff (bass clef) also has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melody in the first staff features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass line consists of quarter notes.

Measures 5-7. The melody in the first staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, showing some slurs. The bass line remains steady with quarter notes. The dynamics are not explicitly marked in this system.

Measures 8-11. The melody in the first staff includes a slur over measures 8 and 9. The dynamics change to mezzo-piano (*mp*) in measure 9 for both staves. The bass line continues with quarter notes.

Measures 12-15. The melody in the first staff has a slur over measures 12 and 13. The dynamics change back to mezzo-forte (*mf*) in measure 12 for both staves. The bass line continues with quarter notes.

Measures 16-19. The melody in the first staff features a slur over measures 16 and 17, and a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 18. The bass line continues with quarter notes.

Agnus Dei

Josquin des Prés (1440-1521)
Edited by Raymond Mase

$\text{♩} = 80$

Measures 1-6 of the musical score. The music is in C major, 4/4 time. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The lower staff begins with a bass clef. Both staves have a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking. The music features long, flowing melodic lines with many ties across measures.

Measures 7-12 of the musical score. The music continues with the same melodic style. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking appears in measure 9. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of measure 12.

Measures 13-18 of the musical score. The music continues with the same melodic style. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking appears in measure 15. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of measure 18.

Measures 19-24 of the musical score. The music continues with the same melodic style. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking appears in measure 21. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of measure 24.

Measures 25-30 of the musical score. The music continues with the same melodic style. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of measure 30.

...v

Pleni sunt Caeli

Josquin des Prés (1440-1521)
Edited by Raymond Mase

Cantabile $\text{♩} = 96$

5

9

13

17

mp

mf

mf

Agnus Dei

Josquin des Prés (1440-1521)
Edited by Raymond Mase

$\text{♩} = 92$

mp

8

14

20

26

Canon

Josquin des Prés (1440-1521)
Edited by Raymond Mase

Deciso $\text{♩} = 110$

The musical score is written for two staves in 4/4 time, with a tempo of Deciso (♩ = 110). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into six systems, each containing two staves. The first system starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system begins with a measure number of 4. The third system begins with a measure number of 7 and includes mezzo-piano (mp) and mezzo-forte (mf) dynamics. The fourth system begins with a measure number of 10 and includes forte (f) and mezzo-forte (mf) dynamics. The fifth system begins with a measure number of 13. The sixth system begins with a measure number of 16 and includes a ritardando (rit.) marking. The score concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.

Quam pulchra es

Georg Rhaw (1488-1548)
Edited by Raymond Mase

Dolce $\text{♩} = 84$

The musical score is written for a piano and a lute. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The piano part is in the upper staff of each system, and the lute part is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Dolce' with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The score begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first system starts with a piano introduction. The second system begins at measure 7. The third system begins at measure 12. The fourth system begins at measure 18. The fifth system begins at measure 24. The sixth system begins at measure 29 and ends with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs.

Qui cum Patre

Jacob Obrecht (1450-1505)
Edited by Raymond Mase

Espressivo $\text{♩} = 92$

Measures 1-5 of the piece. The music is in G minor (three flats) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Espressivo' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats. The dynamics are marked 'mp' (mezzo-piano) in both staves. The upper staff begins with a half rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes, and a final half note. The lower staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes, and a final half note. Both staves feature long, sweeping melodic lines with ties across measures.

Measures 6-10 of the piece. The music continues with similar melodic patterns. The upper staff features a series of eighth and quarter notes, while the lower staff features a series of eighth and quarter notes. The dynamics remain 'mp'.

Measures 11-15 of the piece. The music continues with similar melodic patterns. The upper staff features a series of eighth and quarter notes, while the lower staff features a series of eighth and quarter notes. The dynamics remain 'mp'.

Measures 16-20 of the piece. The music continues with similar melodic patterns. The upper staff features a series of eighth and quarter notes, while the lower staff features a series of eighth and quarter notes. The dynamics remain 'mp'.

Measures 21-25 of the piece. The music continues with similar melodic patterns. The upper staff features a series of eighth and quarter notes, while the lower staff features a series of eighth and quarter notes. The dynamics remain 'mp'.

Ach Gott, wem soll ich klagen

Jobst von Brandt (1517-1570)

Edited by Raymond Mase

Moderato $\text{♩} = 92$

The musical score is written for two staves, likely representing a brass instrument and a lute or keyboard. It is in G minor (three flats) and 3/4 time. The tempo is Moderato, with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The score is divided into six systems, each with a measure number at the beginning of the first staff: 1, 7, 12, 18, 23, and 29. The dynamics are marked as follows: *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measures 1-6, 7-11, 12-17, and 23-28; *mp* (mezzo-piano) in measures 18-22 and 29-33; and *f* (fortissimo) in measures 34-38. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and slurs.

Hypolydischer Kanon in der Quinte

Gregor Meyer (1510-1576)
Edited by Raymond Mase

Moderato $\text{♩} = 90$

The musical score is written for two staves in C major, 4/4 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The tempo is Moderato, with a quarter note equal to 90 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked as follows: *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of the first system, *mp* (mezzo-piano) at the beginning of the second and fourth systems, *f* (forte) at the beginning of the fifth system, and *p* (piano) at the beginning of the sixth system. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

Si mon malheur

Jacques Pelletier (1517-1582)
Edited by Raymond Mase

Moderato

6

12

18

24

30

MUSIC FOR TRUMPET ENSEMBLE

TRUMPET DUET

ANONYMOUS TP121	Moravian Brass Duet Book Vol. 1 (<i>Tarr / Glover</i>) 2 trumpets
TP122	
BARATTO Paolo TP73	Moravian Brass Duet Book Vol. 2 (18th cent.) 2 trumpets
BIBER Heinrich I.F. TP131	Canti Natalizi (1984 - 6') 2 trumpets
COSMA Edgar TP25	12 Trumpet Duets (24') (<i>Glover Stephen L.</i>) 2 trumpets
DIVERS TP283	Duetti per Trombe 2 trumpets
ESCHER Wolf TP35	Bicinia 25 Renaissance Canons & Duets (XVI-XVIIc.) 2 trumpets (<i>Raymond Mase</i>)
FRIEDMAN Stanley TP94	Talking Horn's 2 trumpets
GIBBONS Orlando TP356	Trumpets of Solomon (1996 - 9') 2 trumpets
OSWALD / MESSING TP239	6 Fantasias (XVII c. - 12'30) (<i>N. Norton / S. Hart</i>) 2 trumpets
ROY Eugène TP303	Suites and Sonatinas (XVIIIe - 20') (<i>B. Proksch</i>) 2 (natural) trumpets
SATIE Erik TP4	15 Aires en Duos (1824) 2 trumpets
SNOW Valentine TP213	Carillon (1921) 2 trumpets
STEVENS John TP209	14 Duets (ca. 1745 - 15') (<i>B. Proksch</i>) 2 (natural) trumpets
THEURER Britton TP179	Tournament (1999 - 7') 2 trumpets
ZINGG Walter TP17	Feste 2 trumpets
	25 Easy Duets 2 trumpets

TRUMPET TRIO

BORISHANSKY Elliot TP133	3 Mosquitoes... (1967 - 4') 3 trumpets (+ slapstick)
FRIEDMAN Stanley TP61	Trio for Jimmie Stamp (1981 - 3'40'')
KINCAID Rachel TP263	Feverish Sleep (2005 - 4'20) 3 trumpets
RESKIN Charles TP330	Easy Ensemble Outings (2013) 3 or 4 trumpets
TP321	Intermediate Ensemble Outings (2012) 3 or 4 trumpets
SAMPSON David TP169	Flight (1'10'')
STEVENS Thomas TP208	Triangles I 3 trumpets

TRUMPET QUARTET

ASHTON Graham ENS179	Fanfare for ANZAC Day (2005 - 1') 4 trumpets or brass quartet
BARATTO Paolo TP64	Burleske (1972 - 3'40'')
TP71	Die Echowand (1973 - 2'45'')
TP70	Trompetengalopp (1972 - 3') 4 trumpets
TP72	Uetlibergblues (1972 - 3') 4 trumpets
BRANDT Karl Wilhelm TP33	Suite Ländliche Bilder 4 trumpets
CERCLIER Jules TP244	30 Marches (<i>Proksch Bryan</i>) 4 trumpets with timpani ad lib.
GUENTZEL Gus TP148	4 Horsemen 4 trumpets
LUDEMA Eddie TP361	4 Fanfares (2019 - 3'45) 4 trumpets
PALESTRINA Giovanni TP188	Congratulamini Mihi (<i>Broiles Mel</i>) 4 trumpets

PLOG Anthony TP310	Fanfare FT1844 (2011 - 0'45) 4 trumpets
TP246	Hurry Up (1993 - 1') 4 trumpets
RESKIN Charles TP330	Easy Ensemble Outings (2013) 3 or 4 trumpets
TP321	Intermediate Ensemble Outings (2012) 3 or 4 trumpets
SAGLIETTI Corrado Maria TP191	5 Canoni a 6 (2019 - 12') 4 trumpets
SAMPSON David TP191	Canzona (1989 - 3'30'')
SCHILLING Hans Ludwig TP29	4 trumpets
SQUIRE Cyril James TP20	Trombola Suite 4 trumpets
VOSKANIAN Arzas (*1947) TP218	Intrada 4 trumpets
	Quartet for Trumpets (1983 - 8') 4 trumpets (4) 24.00

TRUMPET QUINTET AND MORE

ALTENBURG Johann Ernst TP120	Concerto (6') (<i>Tarr Edward H.</i>) 7 trumpets and timpani
BIBER Heinrich I.F. TP186	Sonata Sancti Polycarpi (<i>Tarr Edward H.</i>) 8 trumpets, ketteldrums and B.C.
BLATTER Alfred TP132	Fanfare (1977 - 5') 12 trumpets
ESCHER Wolf TP23	5 Steps to the Answer 5 trumpets
GALLAGHER Jack TP193	Stanfare (1996 - 5'30) 8 trumpets and timpani
GEORGE Thom Ritter TP145	Fanfare for Columbus (No. 5) (1979 - 1'45) 8 trumpets
HOUBEN Kevin TP219	Three Statements (2001 - 6') 6 trumpets
KOETSIER Jan TP34	Concertino piccolo 5 trumpets
MICHEL Jean-François TP347	Call (2014 - 5') 8 trumpets
TP334	Choral et Toccata 5 trumpets and bass trumpet (or euphonium)
TP325	Kaleidoscopic Fanfares (2013 - 9') 16 trumpets (Bb), timpani, 3 percussions
PHILIDOR André Danican TP22	Pieces de Trompettes et Timbales (<i>H. Parramon</i>) 1 to 5 trumpet(s)
PLOG Anthony TP342	Contrasts for Five Trumpets (2014 - 8'20) 5 trumpets
TP82	Fanfare M.T. (1995 - 0'30'')
TP368	9 trumpets
TP367	Memoriae Sal (2020 - 7') 3 trumpets and 3 flugelhornes
TP45	5 Miniatures (2020 - 6'45) 6 trumpets
RICHARDSON Rex TP359	Suite (1980 - 11') 6 trumpets
SAMPSON David TP168	Phrygian Phantasy (2020 - 7') 6 trumpets
STEVENS Thomas TP197	Fanfare for Canterbury Cathedral 10 trumpets
TP307	8 Studies for 8 Trumpets (1976-1998 - 8') 8 trumpets
TP96	Triangles II - Segnali (1988/2010) 9 trumpets of the same pitch
	Triangles V, A big noise at Lake Placid (1996) 25 trumpets