

Blechbläsersextett es-moll

Op. 30

Cornet, 2 Trumpets, Bass Trumpet (Flugelhorn / Horn)
Trombone (Tenorhorn) & Tuba (Baritone)

Arr.: Max Sommerhalder

Oskar Böhme

EMR 575

Dieser Titel enthält alle transponierten Stimmen

Ce titre contient toutes les voix transposées

This title contains all the transposed parts

B^b Cornet

1. Trumpet B^b + C

2. Trumpet B^b + C

Bass Trumpet (Flugelhorn) C + E^b + B^b or Horn F + E^b

Trombone (Tenorhorn) 2: + ♩

Tuba (Baritone) 2: + ♩ + E^b

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Oskar Böhme
Blechbläsersextett es-moll
op. 30
(„Trompeten-Sextett“)

Oskar Böhme wurde am 24. 2. 1870 in Potschappel bei Dresden als Sohn des Trompeters Wilhelm Böhme geboren. Schon mit fünfzehn Jahren soll er seine Laufbahn als reisender Trompetenvirtuose begonnen haben.

Am Leipziger Konservatorium studierte er Trompete bei Christian Ferdinand Weinschenk und Komposition bei Salomon Jadassohn. Als weitere Kompositionslehrer werden Cornelius Gurlitt und Viktor von Herzfeld genannt. Bereits 1888 schloß er seine Studien ab und wanderte nach Rußland aus. Ab 1889 spielte er im Orchester der Kaiserlichen Hofoper zu St. Petersburg (heute Leningrad), 1903-1921 als Solotrompeter im Mariinskij-Theater (heute Kirow-Theater) derselben Stadt. 1921-30 wirkte er in Saisonorchestern mit und lehrte an der Fachschule für Musik des Leningrader Bezirks Wassili Ostrov. 1930-34 war er Mitglied des Orchesters des Maxim-Gorkij-Schauspielhauses und zog dann nach Orenburg am Ural, wo er an der Musikschule unterrichtete und am 23. 10. 1938 starb.

Böhmes kompositorisches Schaffen, vom konservativen Geist seines Lehrers Jadassohn geprägt, vereint das Erbe Mendelssohns und Schumanns mit russischen Einflüssen. Sein bekanntestes Werk ist das nach dem Vorbild von Mendelssohns Violinkonzert geschaffene Trompetenkonzert e-moll op. 18 (1899). Im Druck überliefert sind ferner sieben Werke für Blechbläserensembles, zehn Salonstücke für Cornet à pistons, eine Etüdensammlung für Trompete und einige Vokalwerke.

Oskar Böhmes „Trompeten-Sextett“ op. 30, wohl um das Jahr 1906 entstanden, gehört zweifellos zum Wertvollsten, was die romantische Epoche an Blechbläsermusik hervorgebracht hat. Der Titel verweist auf die aparte Symmetrie der Besetzung: Vier Instrumente der Trompetengattung (zwei Trompeten, Baßtrompete und Posaune) werden von zwei Vertretern der Bügelhornfamilie (Cornet à pistons und Tuba) eingerahmt. Die Verwendung von Trompeten war damals deshalb bemerkenswert, weil die typischen Blechbläserensembles jener Zeit, die sogenannten Kornettquartette oder -quintette, ausschließlich aus Bügelhorninstrumenten bestanden. Für eine solche Gruppe aus zwei Cornets à pistons, Alt-, Tenor- und Baritonhorn schrieb beispielsweise Viktor Ewald seine bekannten Quintette.

Aus rein praktischen Gründen werden sich heute die meisten Ensembles für eine Wiedergabe mit drei Trompeten, Waldhorn, Posaune und Tuba entscheiden. Der vom Komponisten beabsichtigte subtile Kontrast zwischen dem (solistischen) Piston und den Trompeten kommt jedoch nur in der Originalbesetzung mit Baßtrompete zur Geltung, wobei die Trompetenstimmen auf Instrumenten deutscher Bauart mit Zylinderventilen zu blasen sind, wie sie seinerzeit in Rußland üblich waren. Nicht ganz unproblematisch ist die Besetzung der exponierten, recht hoch liegenden Baßstimme, die vom Komponisten einer „Tuba in hoch B“ (Tenortuba, Tenorbaß) oder einem Baritonhorn zugedacht ist. Obschon ein guter Tubist den Part ohne weiteres auf der Baßtuba in F oder Es bewältigen kann, ergibt sich mit einem Euphonium, Bariton oder einer kleinen französischen B-Tuba ein kompakterer Gruppenklang. Auf keinen Fall aber sollte die Tubastimme tiefoktaviert werden.

Max Sommerhalder

Oskar Böhme
Sextuor pour cuivres
en mi bémol mineur op. 30
(„Trompeten-Sextett“)

Fils du trompétiste Wilhelm Böhme, Oskar Böhme naît le 24. 2. 1870 à Potschappel près de Dresden. A 15 ans déjà, il commence une carrière de virtuose itinérant de la trompette.

Böhme étudie la trompette chez Christian Ferdinand Weinschenk et la composition chez Salomon Jadassohn au Conservatoire de Leipzig et complète sa formation chez Cornelius Gurlitt et Victor Herzfeld. Il termine ses études à 18 ans déjà et gagne la Russie. Dès 1889 il joue dans l'Orchestre de la Cour Impériale à Saint-Pétersbourg (Leningrad aujourd'hui); de 1903 à 1921 il est trompétiste soliste du Théâtre Mariinsky (Théâtre Kirov aujourd'hui); de 1921 à 1930 il joue dans des orchestres saisonniers et enseigne à l'école professionnelle du district Vassili Ostrov de Leningrad; de 1930 à 1934 il est membre de l'Orchestre du Théâtre Maxime Gorki. Il se rend ensuite à Orenbourg, au bord de l'Oural, où il donne des cours à l'école de musique et meurt le 23. 10. 1938.

Empreint du conservatisme de son maître Jadassohn, l'œuvre de Böhme mêle l'héritage de Mendelssohn et de Schumann à des influences russes. Son œuvre la plus célèbre est le Concerto pour trompette en mi mineur op. 18 (1899) qui s'inspire du concerto pour violon de Mendelssohn. L'édition de sept œuvres pour ensembles de cuivres, de dix pièces de salon pour cornet à pistons, d'un recueil d'études pour trompette et de quelques œuvres vocales est parvenue jusqu'à nous. Probablement écrit vers 1906 le „Trompeten-Sextett“ fait incontestablement partie des plus belles pages que la période romantique a produites pour un ensemble de cuivres.

Le titre renvoie à la symétrie particulière de la formation: quatre instruments de la famille de la trompette (deux trompettes, trompette basse et trombone) sont encadrés par deux instruments appartenant aux saxhorns (cornet à pistons et tuba). L'emploi de trompettes était alors extraordinaire car les ensembles de cuivres de l'époque, les soi-disants quatuors ou quintettes de cornets, ne comportaient que des saxhorns. C'est pour un tel ensemble réunissant deux cornets à pistons, saxhorn alto, ténor et baryton que Victor Ewald, par exemple, a écrit ses célèbres quintettes.

C'est pour des motifs purement pratiques que la plupart des ensembles actuels joueront ce sextuor à trois trompettes, un cor, un trombone et un tuba. Le contraste subtil que l'auteur a prévu entre le piston (soliste) et les trompettes n'apparaît cependant clairement que dans la formation originale comprenant une trompette basse et dans laquelle les parties de trompette se jouent sur des instruments à cylindres du système allemand utilisées en Russie à l'époque de Böhme. L'exécution de la partie de basse, souvent exposée et de tessiture assez élevée, peut poser des problèmes. Le compositeur l'a conçue pour un „tuba en si bémol aigu“ (tuba ténor, basse-ténor) ou pour un saxhorn baryton. Bien qu'un tubiste virtuose puisse très bien jouer cette partie sur un tuba basse en fa ou en mi bémol, un euphonium, un baryton ou un petit tuba français en si bémol confère une sonorité plus homogène à l'ensemble. En tout cas, il ne faut jamais jouer la partie de tuba à l'octave inférieure.

Max Sommerhalder

Oskar Böhme
Brass Sextet in Eb major
op. 30
(Trumpet Sextet)

Oskar Böhme was born in Potschappel near Dresden on 24th February 1870, the son of the trumpeter Wilhelm Böhme. He is said to have begun his career as a travelling trumpet virtuoso when he was still only fifteen.

At the Leipzig Conservatoire he studied trumpet with Christian Ferdinand Weinschenk and composition with Salomon Jadassohn. Cornelius Gurlitt and Viktor von Herzfeld are mentioned as other composition teachers. He completed his studies as early as 1888 and emigrated to Russia. From 1889 he played in the orchestra of the Imperial Court Opera in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) and from 1903-21 he was solo trumpet at the Mariinskiy Theatre (now the Kirov Theatre) in the same city. From 1921 to 1930 he worked in seasonal orchestras and taught at the musical college in the member of the Maxim Gorkiy Theatre orchestra and then moved to Orenburg on the Ural river, where he taught at the music school and died on 23rd October 1938.

Böhme's compositions, in the conservative style of his teacher Jadassohn, combine the legacy of Mendelssohn and Schumann with Russian influences. His best known work is the trumpet concerto in E minor op. 18 (1899), modelled on Mendelssohn's violin concerto. Published versions also survive of seven works for brass ensemble, ten salon pieces for cornet, a collection of studies and a few vocal works.

Oskar Böhme's Trumpet Sextet op. 30, probably written around 1906, undoubtedly ranks among the finest brass music produced by the Romantic era. The title refers to the distinctive symmetry of the instrumentation: four instruments from the trumpet family (2 trumpets, bass trumpet & trombone) are framed by two representatives of the bugle family (cornet and tuba). The use of the trumpet was remarkable at that time because the characteristic brass ensembles of the period, the so-called cornet quartets and quintets, consisted exclusively of bugle-family instruments. It was for such a group of 2 cornets, alto, tenor and baritone horn, for example, that Viktor Ewald wrote his well known quintets.

On purely practical grounds most ensembles today will opt for a performance with 3 trumpets, French horn, trombone and tuba. The composer's intended subtle contrast between the (solo) cornet and the trumpets is evident only in the original instrumentation with bass trumpet, however, in which case the trumpet parts should be played on German-style instruments with rotary valves, such as were usual in Russia at the time. The question of what instrument to use for the exposed and rather high bass part - intended by the composer for a „high Bb tuba“ (tenor tuba) or baritone horn - is not without problems. Although a good tuba player could easily cope with the part on an F or Eb bass tuba, a more compact ensemble sound is obtainable with a euphonium, baritone or small French Bb tuba. Under no circumstances should the tuba part be played an octave lower.

Max Sommerhalder

Blechbläsersextett es-moll, Op. 30

Brass Sextet in E flat Minor, Op. 30

(“*Trompeten - Sextett*”)
Originalfassung

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Oskar Böhme

Arr.: Max Sommerhalder

Adagio ma non tanto ($\downarrow = 66$)



B♭ Cornet

1. B♭ Trumpet

2. B♭ Trumpet

E♭ Bass Trumpet
(E♭ Horn / F Horn)

Trombone
(Tenorhorn)

Tuba
(Baritone / E♭ Bass /
B♭ Bass)



EMR 575

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19 Allegro molto ($\text{d} = 104$)

Musical score for measures 19-28. The score consists of six staves. Measure 19 starts with a dynamic p . Measures 20-21 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and dynamics $p <$. Measure 22 has a dynamic $p <$ and a '3' above the staff. Measures 23-24 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and dynamics $p <$. Measure 25 has a dynamic $p <$ and a '3' above the staff. Measures 26-27 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and dynamics $p <$. Measure 28 ends with a dynamic p .

29

Musical score for measures 29-38. The score consists of six staves. Measures 29-30 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and dynamics $<$. Measure 31 has a dynamic $<$ and a '3' above the staff. Measures 32-33 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and dynamics $<$. Measure 34 has a dynamic $<$ and a '3' above the staff. Measures 35-36 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and dynamics $<$. Measure 37 has a dynamic $<$ and a '3' above the staff. Measure 38 ends with a dynamic $<$.

A

Musical score for measures 38-47. The score consists of six staves. Measures 38-39 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and dynamics *cresc.*, mf , and \triangleright . Measures 40-41 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and dynamics *cresc.*, mf , and \triangleright . Measures 42-43 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and dynamics *cresc.*, mf , and \triangleright . Measures 44-45 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and dynamics *cresc.*, p , and \triangleright . Measures 46-47 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and dynamics *cresc.*, mf , and \triangleright .

46

53

60

B

69

mp

mp

mp

mp

mp

p

mp

80

3

3

91

cresc.

mp

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

C

101

poco f

fp

poco f

fp

poco f

fp

poco f

fp

poco f

p

mf *poco f*

fp

poco f

poco f

poco f

poco f

poco f

109

poco f

cresc.

f

D

116

mf

trill

123

Musical score page 123. The score consists of eight staves. Measure 123 starts with dynamic *f*. The first staff has eighth-note patterns. The second staff has sixteenth-note patterns. The third staff has eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff has sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth staff has eighth-note patterns. The sixth staff has sixteenth-note patterns. The seventh staff has eighth-note patterns. The eighth staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, *cresc.*, *f*, *cresc.*, *f*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *f*, *cresc.*, and *f*.

130

Musical score page 130. The score consists of eight staves. Measure 130 starts with dynamic *f*. The first staff has eighth-note patterns. The second staff has sixteenth-note patterns. The third staff has eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff has sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth staff has eighth-note patterns. The sixth staff has sixteenth-note patterns. The seventh staff has eighth-note patterns. The eighth staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *mf*, *p*, and *f*.

137

Musical score page 137. The score consists of eight staves. Measure 137 starts with dynamic *f*. The first staff has eighth-note patterns. The second staff has sixteenth-note patterns. The third staff has eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff has sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth staff has eighth-note patterns. The sixth staff has sixteenth-note patterns. The seventh staff has eighth-note patterns. The eighth staff has sixteenth-note patterns.

145

E

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

154

p dolce

p

p<

p<

p<

p

164

> > 3

> > 3

> > 3

> > 3

> > 3

> > 3

174

F

174

F

174

F

<img alt="Musical score for orchestra, page 174, section F. The score consists of six staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and grace notes. The second staff (treble clef) has eighth-note patterns. The third staff (treble clef) has eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff (bass clef) has eighth-note patterns. The fifth staff (bass clef) has eighth-note patterns. The sixth staff (bass clef) has eighth-note patterns. Measure 174 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 175 begins with a piano dynamic. Measures 176-177 show a transition with eighth-note patterns and grace notes. Measures 178-179 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 180-181 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 182-183 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 184-185 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 186-187 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 188-189 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 190-191 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 192-193 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 194-195 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 196-197 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 198-199 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 200-201 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 202-203 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 204-205 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 206-207 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 208-209 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 210-211 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 212-213 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 214-215 show eighth-note patterns. Measures

A musical score page for orchestra, numbered 182. The score consists of five staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature is one flat. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic of *cresc.* in the first staff. Measures 2-4 show various melodic lines with dynamics *p* and *p*. Measure 5 begins with a dynamic *p* in the third staff. Measure 6 concludes with a dynamic *p* in the fifth staff.

A musical score page featuring five staves of music for orchestra. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time. The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: The top two staves begin with eighth-note patterns. Measure 2: The bassoon and double bass provide harmonic support. Measures 3-4: The woodwind section (oboe, bassoon) and brass section (trombones) play eighth-note patterns. Measures 5-6: The strings play eighth-note patterns. Each measure contains a crescendo marking ('cresc.') positioned above the notes.

196

G

mf

più f

mf

più f

mf

più f

mf

più f

mf

205

f

215

H

f

f

f

f

f

f

f

A musical score page featuring six staves of music for orchestra and piano. The score is in 2/4 time and includes dynamics such as *f*, *fz*, and *f*. The piano part is located at the bottom of the page.

A page from a musical score for orchestra, page 239. The score consists of six staves of music. The top three staves are for woodwind instruments, and the bottom three staves are for brass instruments. The music is in common time, with a key signature of two flats. Various dynamics are indicated throughout the score, including fortissimo (ff), piano (p), and very forte (ff). Performance instructions such as slurs, grace notes, and triplets are also present. The bassoon part is particularly active in the lower half of the page.

SCHERZO

Allegro vivace ($\text{d} = 104$)

Musical score for Scherzo, page 13, measures 1-10. The score consists of six staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). The dynamics are primarily *p* (pianissimo) and *pp* (pianississimo). Measure 1 starts with a eighth-note pattern. Measures 2-10 continue this pattern with slight variations in pitch and dynamics.

11

Musical score for Scherzo, page 13, measures 11-20. The score continues with six staves. Measures 11-15 show a transition with more complex rhythms and dynamics, including *p*, *pp*, and *p*. Measures 16-20 return to the eighth-note pattern established at the beginning.

22

Musical score for Scherzo, page 13, measures 22-31. The score continues with six staves. Measures 22-26 feature eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings of *pp*. Measures 27-31 continue this pattern, maintaining the eighth-note rhythmic style and *pp* dynamics.

4 TRUMPETS, HORN, 3 TROMBONES & TUBA

EMR 5426	BACH, Johann S.	Drei Lieder
EMR 5349	BACH, Johann S.	Marche und Finale
EMR 5382	CLARKE, Jeremiah	Suite D-Dur
EMR 5699	CORNELIUS, Peter	Die Könige
EMR 5384	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	Sing To God, O All The Earth
EMR 5384	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	Tochter Zion, freue dich
EMR 5263	KOETSIER, Jan	Concerto da Camera
EMR 5700	LISZT, Franz	Psallite (Altes Weihnachtslied)
EMR 5023	MONTEVERDI, Cl.	Toccata (Profanter)
EMR 5387	PEZEL, Johann	Sonata 1
EMR 5386	PRAETORIUS / KUHLO	Drei Weihnachtschoräle
EMR 5721	REIMANN, Heinrich	Schlaf wohl, du Himmelsknabe du
EMR 5385	SCHIASSI, G.M.	Weihnachts-Pastorale D-Dur, Opus 1
EMR 5388	VEJVANOVSKY, P.	Sonata Natalis C-Dur
EMR 5019	VIVALDI, Antonio	Dixit Dominus (Profanter)
EMR 5693	WADE / WEBBE	Adeste fideles /Herbei, o ihr Gläub'gen

4 TRUMPETS, 4 TROMBONES & TUBA

EMR 5698	ANONYMUS	Erzgebirigische Chrismettenmusik
EMR 5694	HAMMERSCHMIDT	Freue dich, du Tochter Zion
EMR 5695	VEJVANOVSKY, P.J.	Sonata vespertina à 8

BRASS ENSEMBLE (10 Players)

2 TRUMPETS, 2 FLUGELHORNS, 2 HORNS, 3 TROMBONES & TUBA

EMR 5928	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	Giulio Cesare in Egitto
EMR 5927	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	Larghetto "Ombra mai fù"

3 TRUMPETS, FLUGELHORN, 3 TROMBONES, 2 HORNS & TUBA

EMR 5696	BACH, Johann S.	Ich steh' an deiner Krippen hier
EMR 5373	BACH, Johann S.	Wachtet auf, ruft uns die Stimme

3 TRUMPETS, FLUGELHORN, 4 TROMBONES, HORN, TUBA & DRUMS

EMR 5504	SAURER, Marcel	Postcards
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4 TRUMPETS, HORN, 4 TROMBONES, TUBA & DRUMS

EMR 5504	SAURER, Marcel	Postcards
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4 TRUMPETS, HORN, 4 TROMBONES & TUBA

EMR 5696	BACH, Johann S.	Ich steh' an deiner Krippen hier
EMR 547	BACHILER, D.	Sir Francis Welsingham's Godmorrow
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EMR 5188	DEBUSSY, Claude	Französische Suite
EMR 5048	EDWARDS, Owain	Processional Music
EMR 5078	GERSHWIN / GUYOT	Porgy & Bess - Bess, You Is My ...
EMR 5079	GERSHWIN / GUYOT	Porgy & Bess - I Love You Porgy
EMR 5080	GERSHWIN / GUYOT	Porgy & Bess - It Ain't Necessarily So
EMR 5077	GERSHWIN / GUYOT	Porgy & Bess - Plenty O'Nuttin
EMR 5076	GERSHWIN / GUYOT	Porgy & Bess - Summertime
EMR 5001	GERSHWIN, George	Preludes (Eberhardt)
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EMR 5073	GERSHWIN, George	Un Américain à Paris (+ Percussion)
EMR 5250	GRIEG, Eduard	Ballade (Ifor James)
EMR 5921	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	Marche aus Joshua
EMR 5228	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	Hallelujah Chorus
EMR 5071	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	The Music for the Fireworks (Guyot)
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EMR 5254	JAMES, Ifor	Solitude
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EMR 5277	KOETSIER, Jan	Don Giovannis Höllenfahrt (Tuba Solo)
EMR 565	KOETSIER, Jan	Grassauer Zwiefacher
EMR 5264	KOETSIER, Jan	Mundus Juventutis
EMR 5002	KOETSIER, Jan	Philip-Jones-Story
EMR 5265	KOETSIER, Jan	Prolog im Himmel (+ Chor)
EMR 5230	KOETSIER, Jan	Sonata da Chiesa Op. 146
EMR 5106	KOETSIER, Jan	Sonata Praeclassica Op. 142
EMR 5737	KÖLER, David	O du edler Brunn der Freuden
EMR 5181	MENDELSSOHN, F.	Hochzeitsmarsch
EMR 598	MICHEL, Jean-Fr.	Don Quichote Rhapsody
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EMR 5187	RAVEL, Maurice	Pavane pour une infante défunte
EMR 5504	SAURER, Marcel	Postcards
EMR 5260	STURZENEGGER, K.	Noël Traditionnel
EMR 5344	VERDI, Giuseppe	Nabucco (Overture To The Opera)
EMR 5722	VOGEL, Moritz W.	O du fröhliche

4 TRUMPETS, 2 HORNS, 2 TROMBONES & 2 TUBAS

EMR 5105	KALINNIKOV, W.	Nocturne (1. Symphonie)
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4 TRUMPETS, 2 HORNS, 3 TROMBONES & TUBA

EMR 5697	CORELLI, A.	Concerto grosso op. 6
EMR 5694	HAMMERSCHMIDT	Freue dich, du Tochter Zion
EMR 5924	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	Atalanta
EMR 5925	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	Da quel Giorno Fatal
EMR 5921	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	Marche aus Joshua
EMR 5926	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	Rinaldo
EMR 5923	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	Serenatta for the Birthday of Queen Anne
EMR 5737	KÖLER, David	O du edler Brunn der Freuden
EMR 5722	VOGEL, Moritz W.	O du fröhliche

4 TRUMPETS, 5 TROMBONES & TUBA

EMR 5694	HAMMERSCHMIDT	Freue dich, du Tochter Zion
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BRASS ENSEMBLE (11 Players)

4 TRUMPETS, 2 HORNS, 4 TROMBONES & TUBA

EMR 5921	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	Marche aus Joshua
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4 TRUMPETS, 3 HORNS, 3 TROMBONES & TUBA

EMR 5921	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	Marche aus Joshua
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5 TRUMPETS, 2 HORNS, 3 TROMBONES & TUBA

EMR 5722	VOGEL, Moritz W.	O du fröhliche
EMR 5693	WADE / WEBBE	Adeste fideles /Herbei, o ihr Gläub'gen

5 TRUMPETS, 1 HORN, 4 TROMBONES & TUBA

EMR 5722	VOGEL, Moritz W.	O du fröhliche
EMR 5693	WADE / WEBBE	Adeste fideles /Herbei, o ihr Gläub'gen

BRASS ENSEMBLE (12 Players)

4 TRUMPETS, FLUGELHORN, 2 HORNS, BARITONE, 3 TROMBONES & TUBA

EMR 5920	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	Halleluja
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5 TRUMPETS, 2 HORNS, BARITONE, 3 TROMBONES & TUBA

EMR 5920	HÄNDEL, Georg Fr.	Halleluja aus The Messiah HWV 56
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BRASS ENSEMBLE (14 Players)

5 TRUMPETS, 4 HORNS, 3 TROMBONES, EUPHONIUM, TUBA & PERCUSSION

EMR 5111	HROVAT, Vladimir	Sinfonietta
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BRASS ENSEMBLE (15 Players)

3 TRUMPETS, 3 HORNS, 3 TROMBONES, 2 BARITONES, TUBA & PERCUSSIONS

EMR 10394	GORLAY, James	Fanfare For Symphony Hall
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BRASS ENSEMBLE (16 Players)

6 TRUMPETS, 4 HORNS, 4 TROMBONES, 2 TUBAS & 3 PERCUSSIONISTS OPTIONAL

EMR 5327	KOETSIER, Jan	Canon Ostinato
EMR 5335	KOETSIER, Jan	Corale Variato

