

CONCERTO

PER TRE TRAVERSIERI
E
BASSO CONTINUO
(1998)



BASSO CONTINUO

Michael Elphinstone

Il *Concerto per Tre Traversieri e Basso Continuo*, che prende spunto dai due concerti per tre clavicembali, archi e continuo di J.S. Bach (BWV 1063 e BWV 1064 rispettivamente), fu composto durante l'estate del 1998.

Sebbene fosse stato concepito originariamente come lavoro per tre traversieri con un continuo di cembalo, violoncello ed arciliuto, le tre parti solistiche possono anche essere affidate a tre violini o tre ‘voice flute’ oppure, nel caso che si volessero utilizzare strumenti moderni, tre flauti traversi, tre violini o tre oboi ecc. La parte per il continuo invece può essere realizzata anche con un organo, una chitarra o persino il pianoforte (quest’ultimo magari quando le parti solistiche vengono suonati su strumenti moderni).

I simboli **p** e **f** non sono necessariamente indicativi di dinamiche, ma piuttosto servono a distinguere materiale tematico più o meno importante; tutte e tre le parti per i flauti sono uguali per quanto riguarda importanza, ma alternano frequentemente fra il ruolo di solista e quello di ripienista.



The *Concerto for Three Flutes and Basso Continuo*, inspired by J.S Bach’s two concertos for three harpsichords, strings, and continuo (BWV 1063 and BWV 1064 respectively), was written in the summer of 1998.

Although originally conceived for three baroque transverse flutes and a continuo group of harpsichord, cello and archlute, the three upper parts are also suitable for performance by three violins or three ‘voice flutes’ or, if modern instruments are to be used, three flutes, three violins or three oboes etc. The continuo part, on the other hand, can also be realised by an organ, guitar, or even pianoforte (the latter perhaps if modern instruments play the three treble parts).

The **p** and **f** markings are not necessarily indicative of dynamics, but rather serve to distinguish between important and less important thematic material; all three of the flute parts have equal status, but there is frequent alternation of solo and accompanying roles.

Continuo

CONCERTO IN RE MAGGIORE
PER
TRE TRAVERSIERI E BASSO CONTINUO (1998)

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Allegro ($\text{J} = 104$)

The sheet music consists of 14 staves of musical notation for Continuo. The key signature is A major (two sharps). The time signature varies throughout the piece. Measure numbers are indicated at the beginning of each staff: 1, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, and 54. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth note figures. Harmonic changes are marked by Roman numerals (e.g., 6, 7) below the staff. The bass clef is used consistently.

60

 ♯ 6 ♯ 5+ 7 5+ 7 5+ 7 5+ 6 ♯ 6

66

 6 5+ 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

72

 6 4 6 6 6 ♯ 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

78

 6 — 6 6 4 6 2 6 6 ♯ 6 4 5 7 6 5 7 6 4 6 ♯

84

 6 4 7 6 6 6 4 5 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7

90

 6 6 16 4 3 6 6 6 4 6 5 3 6 5 3

96

 — 6 5 3 7 4 6 6 7 6 5 3

102

 7 7 6 4 6 6 6 4 6 6

108

 6 # 6 6 6 6 6 — 6

114

 — 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

120

 7 7 7 7 6 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7

126

132

137

Alla siciliana ($\text{J.} = 34$)

6

11

16

21

26

31

36

41

46

51

56

61

66

71

76

81

86

Presto ($\text{d} = 112$)

Sheet music for bassoon, Presto ($\text{d} = 112$). The music is in G major, 2/4 time. The bass clef is used throughout. The music consists of 12 staves of music with various bass clef, key signature, and dynamic markings. Measure numbers 1 through 68 are indicated above each staff. Chord symbols are placed below the staff at regular intervals.

1 6 6 6 5

8 6 6 6

15 6 6 6 4 6 6

22 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 6

29 6 9 8 6 7 5 3 6 7 6 5 6 6 6 5

36 6 6 6 6 5 3 5 3 6 5 6 6 6 5

43 6 6 6 6 5 3 5 3 6 5 6 6 6 5

49 6 5 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

56 6 6 6 6 5⁺ 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

62 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 5⁺ 6

68 6 7 6 5 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6

74

80

86

93

99

106

112

119

126

132

138

145

6 6 6 6
4 5 6 6
5 6 5 6

151

6 5 6 5
6 6 7 7
7 7 7 7

157

7 7
6 5 6 6
6 6 6 6
6 6 6 6

163

6 6
6 6
6 6
6 6
6 5

168

6 4 6 6
7 6 6 6
6 6 7 7