

“The Flying Dutchman Overture”
(abridged)

Richard Wagner

Scored for 12 trombones

arranged by

Bob Reifsnyder

Music from the

REVOLUTIONARY BONE COLLECTION

VOLUME TWO

About the Composer

"Der Fleigende Hollander" of Richard Wagner (1813-83) was premiered in Dresden, Germany in 1843. It was the second of three operas to be produced there during his years as Kapellmeister of the city's Opera House (Rienzi and Tannhauser are the others). It was composed at the same time as "Nabucco" (1842) and "Don Pasquale" (1843), although Verdi was at the beginning of his career and Donizetti at the end of his. It is the earliest of his operas that is regularly performed in Bayreuth at the famous "Festspielhaus", which was built to premiere the "Ring of the Nibelung" by King Ludwig of Bavaria, Wagner's most important Patron.

Wagner's three early operas were all derivative of other composers. "Die Fleigende Hollander" is the first to be written in a totally original style, although he is still quite a ways away from the total maturity of the Ring of the Nibelung. One still finds arias and traditional operatic choruses, but he is beginning to use musical motives to represent characters and emotions throughout the opera. A popular legend about its composition, fostered by Wagner, is that he found the inspiration to compose the work after a particularly harrowing journey in the North Sea. In reality, Wagner has already conceived and written down a substantial portion of the opera before this trip, but it certainly helped with the "advertising"! It remains an incredible accomplishment for a 30-year old untrained musician and stylistically was years ahead of his counterpart Verdi, who was the same age. "Rigoletto" did not appear until 1851.

About the arranger

Bob Reifsnyder, a graduate of Interlochen Arts Academy, has two degrees from Juilliard and a Doctorate from Indiana University. As a trombone teacher, he has served on the faculties of the Juilliard Pre-College Division, Indiana University, Indiana State University, and Ithaca College. As a professional trombonist, he has been a member of the West Point band, the National Orchestra of New York, the Spoleto Festival orchestra, Goldman Band, Ringling Brothers, the German orchestras of Bielefeld, Kaiserslautern and Solingen, Terre Haute Symphony, Tri-Cities Opera, Cayuga Chamber Orchestra, Manitowoc Symphony and the Wisconsin Philharmonic. As a gig musician, he has appeared with the Metropolitan Opera, the orchestras of Wuppertal and Dusseldorf in Germany, L'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande, Chamber Orchestra of Lausanne, Fort Wayne Philharmonic, Syracuse Symphony, Binghamton Pops, Ithaca Opera, the Wisconsin orchestras of Sheboygan, Oshkosh, Green Bay and the Fox Valley Symphony.

Notes for this arrangement

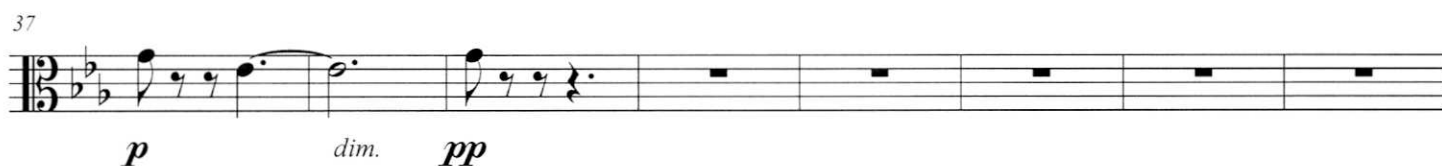
1. **Performance-** These works are designed to add to the performance repertoire of the low brass choir.
2. **Clef reading-** These arrangements will hopefully also serve as advanced clef practice for trombonists playing the top parts. It is unfortunate that clef reading skills don't seem to be a priority for many contemporary trombone teachers, but the ability to transpose at sight remains a prerequisite for becoming an excellent professional musician. Please keep in mind that the first time one has to ask a conductor for a transposed part is likely the last time one will perform with that ensemble!
3. **Scoring-** There is some octave displacement to keep the individual parts within the comfortable range of the performing instruments and to establish the alto trombone as the highest voice.
4. **Range-** The basic range of these transcriptions is from high D to low B. For each of the three quartets, the ideal mix would be alto, .525 bore tenor, .547 bore tenor and bass trombone.
5. **Breathing and Articulation-** There are no breath marks in these transcriptions; that is perhaps the most personal decision a brass player ever makes. There are, however, notes left out in extended passages that would be otherwise impossible to perform well, hopefully in the most appropriate locations. Performers are also encouraged to add slurs whenever it is deemed appropriate.

Trombone 4

Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"

Wagner

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 80$ 

61



$\text{♩} = 80$

70



78



85



93



101



107



116



125



3

133

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 4/4. The melody is written on a single staff.

cresc.

$\text{♩} = 80$

139

$$ff$$

145

p

152

[illegible] f

$\text{♩} = 80$

160

p

cresc.

 f
$$ff$$

167

167

167

174

174

This musical score shows measure 174 from Example 10-17. It features a single staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody begins with a half note B-flat, followed by eighth notes A-flat and G. This is followed by a dotted quarter note F with an accent (>), then another dotted quarter note E with an accent (>). The next two measures each contain a dotted quarter note D with an accent (>) and an eighth rest. Measure 6 contains a whole rest. Measure 7 starts with an eighth rest, followed by eighth notes C and B-flat, both with accents (>). The final two measures consist of a dotted quarter note A with an accent (>) and an eighth note G with an accent (>), tied across the bar line.

$$f$$
$$f$$

182

162


Example 162

$$f$$
 mf

cresc.

190

190



191

 f

cresc.

196 $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 80$

p *p*

$\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 80$

201

p

207 $\text{♩} = 40$

ff *dim.* *mp* *dim.*

$\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 40$

215

pp *f*

$\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 40$

223

f *dim.*

$\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 80$

230

p *f* *dim.* *p* *f*

$\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 80$

238

cresc. *ff*

$\text{♩} = 80$

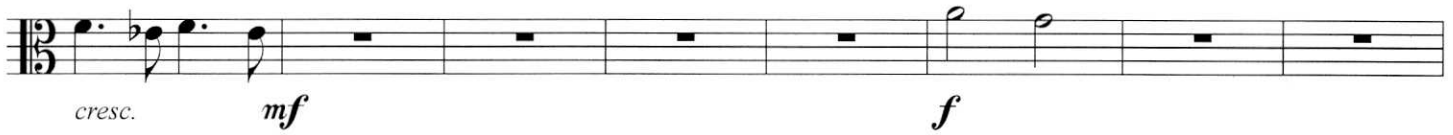
245

p *cresc.* *mf* *f* *cresc.* *ff* *mp*

252

p

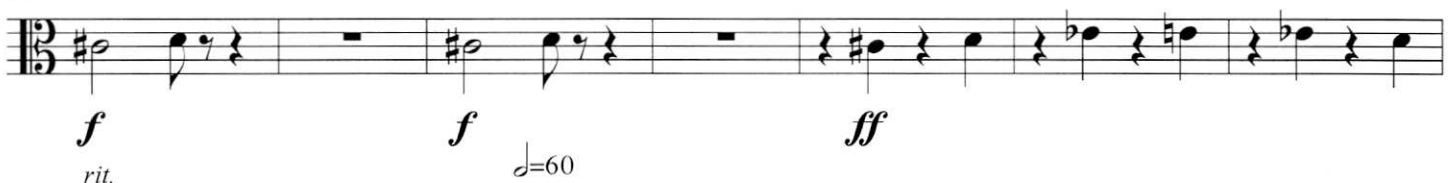
258



266



273



280



287



296

