

CONCERTO

PER TRE TRAVERSIERI
E
BASSO CONTINUO
(1998)



TRAVERSIERE 2

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.

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

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48

49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56

57 58 59 60

66

72

78

84

90

97

103

109

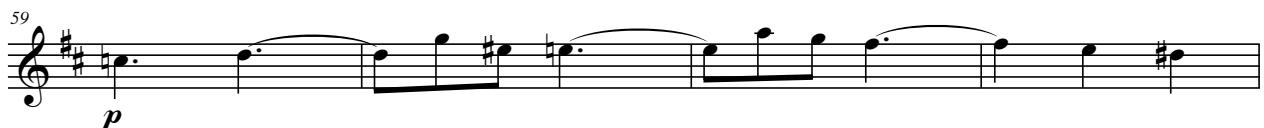
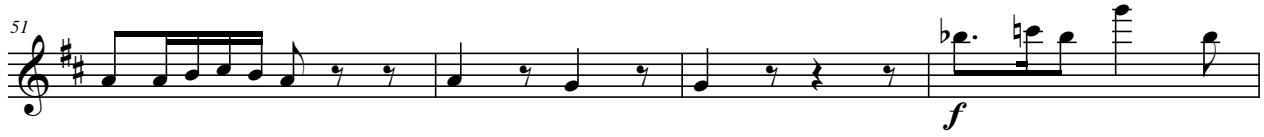
116

123

130

Alla siciliana (♩ = 34)

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature is 6/8. The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 34. The dynamics include *p*, *f*, and *tr*. Measure numbers 1 through 47 are present above the staves. Measure 7 starts with a measure rest followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 15 features a continuous sixteenth-note run. Measure 23 begins with a dynamic *p*. Measure 27 ends with a dynamic *f*. Measure 31 includes dynamics *f* and *p*. Measure 35 includes dynamics *f* and *tr*. Measure 39 includes dynamics *p* and *tr*. Measure 43 starts with a dynamic *f*. Measure 47 ends with a dynamic *p*.



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

8

f

13

p

19

25

f

p

32

f

38

43

48

53

p

61

8

p

3

79

f

15

