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About the artist

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About the piece

20 DUETS
SHUEBRUK
FRENCH HORN
& TROMBONE

VOL2

ARR.
FRITS LEFFEF

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TODAY'S MUSIC SERIES

20 DUETS
BY

RICHARD SHUEBRUK

VOLUME 2: NO 13 - 20

ARRANGED FOR
FRENCH HORN
&
TROMBONE

BY
FRITS LEFFEF

BL 212

BL - MUSIC, HOLLAND

Preface

These 20 duets are first published in 1920 by Richard Shuebruk for trumpet and trombone. Born in Bristol, England, August 23, 1854 he came to the U.S. in 1876. He joined the Boston Symphony trumpet section in the 1885-1886 season and became principal trumpet the next season for one year. In the 1920s and 1930s he was a music teacher in New York City and also played in the Frederick Neil Innes (1854-1926) Band. His advices as a teacher are still very useful:

Don't blow harder for the high notes; pinch tighter instead. / It is never necessary to play noisily. Anybody can play loud. Artists only can play soft and well. / As much confidence and attention is required to play with one other performer as with a hundred others. Therefore duet practice is the best substitute for playing in the band. / Duets are like conversation: you must listen as well as talk.

The duets are written with great imagination in authentic styles. They are very melodious with beautiful harmonic and polyphonic structures. Here you will find them arranged for French Horn and Trombone hence some changes had to be made to follow Richard's ideas. Because of today's confusion about how to interpret old school music notation, instructions have been added which are explained here in logical order.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Clarity | - Make the music at most a lively discussion. Play sentences, divide them into logical phrases and take a rhythmic rest in-between that contributes to the flow. This has also the advantage that you can take a logical or even unnoticed breath. Be sure that your fastest runs are still understandable. |
| Double-time | - If the beat of a meter is divided by two the first part seems to have more volume; if divided by four the first and third part seem to be louder, and so on. This impression is independent of the real volume and originates from our sense of meter and our binary hearing. Along with the accent(s) of the meter we hear therefore other strong and weak beats also. By giving in to this impression, part of the original beat can be played as the new beat in such a way that a single bar embraces more weaker bars with the original meter count. This is called double-time and composers use it to prevent a sentence getting too much loud first beats, to let more tempi be heard simultaneously and for standing out. Generally one is trusted to recognize it without notification (see also Tempo mark). |
| Inégale | - This is playing the first half of the beat (in double-time the first half of the new beat) a little bit longer than the second one. Normally the lengthening must be less than if the two parts were a triplet, hence it is not possible to write that in notes. It makes the beat audible (and is an expression tool). |
| Syncopation | - This is playing or composing a note, originally on a strong beat, earlier or later. Being even shifted to another strong beat, or the original beat being replaced by a weak note or a rest, it is not always easy to discover a syncope. The best way to feel it, is playing a syncope or possible one at first a few times on the beat you expect it came from. A syncope is a surprise and must therefore be striking: give it at least the accent of the beat it suggests, a <i>subito piano</i> , a <i>gliss</i> or whatever. |
| Polyphony | - This means the accompaniment is a melody also. An accompaniment can be total polyphonic or has notes for harmony and polyphonic ones as well. So, apart from obvious polyphonic phrases, use the rule: If the solo isn't moving, might be still playing, it's my turn. Let's talk! |
| Tempo mark | - This is a short text above the staff that indicates the speed impression of the shortest significant notes. A mark with conflicting terms indicates double-time (<i>Andante moderato</i> , <i>Allegro maestoso</i>). |

Although the earliest description of these playing styles refers to baroque music, they are hardly practiced in classical music today. No wonder most performances of music from great masters as Bach, Hotteterre, Mozart, Quantz, Telemann and more, sound very peculiar. But now you can easily decide whether a three count piece is just that, or a latin or related jazz waltz, or has to be played sostenuto (a style very often used by these masters but only heard in classical jazz). You are now enlightened and will never misinterpret a piece with beats divided in four as a kind of psychotic march, an insult to the composer being incapable of writing a proper one at all.

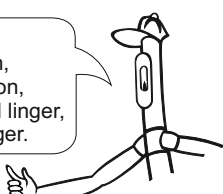
Enjoy playing this heart-warming music from a great composer. Frits Leffef, April 2013.

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NOT JUST A REMARK:

You, copying from this work without permission, buttering your bread, with or without commission, remind the day is doomed, your wasted life will linger, for it's in fact my food, that feeds your filthy finger.



NIET ZOMAAR EEN OPMERKING:

Wanneer jij, die uit dit werkje copieert, dik of dun je boterhammen smeert, moet je bedenken dat je eens zal kwijnen want in feite zijn het wel de mijne.



2 Warning: Because our hearing is binary a fast six count meter is often misinterpreted as a meter with half the bar divided in four instead of three. So, similar to playing triplets, this meter has a constant delaying effect.

Allegro (♩. = 110)

13. Two Step

Richard Shuebruk

5

10

15

20

25

f

f

f

mp

mf

mp

30

35

40

45

50

55

61 Trio

mp

mf

65

69

73

77

f

f

81

mf

This musical score is for a piano arrangement, measures 61 through 81. It is in the key of B-flat major (three flats) and 4/4 time. The score is divided into six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system (measures 61-64) is marked 'Trio' and 'mp'. The second system (measures 65-68) is marked 'mf'. The third system (measures 69-72) is also marked 'mf'. The fourth system (measures 73-76) is marked 'mf'. The fifth system (measures 77-80) is marked 'f'. The sixth system (measures 81-84) is marked 'mf'. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several slurs and ties across measures, and dynamic markings are placed below the notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 84.

85

mf

89

mf

93

mf

97

f

101

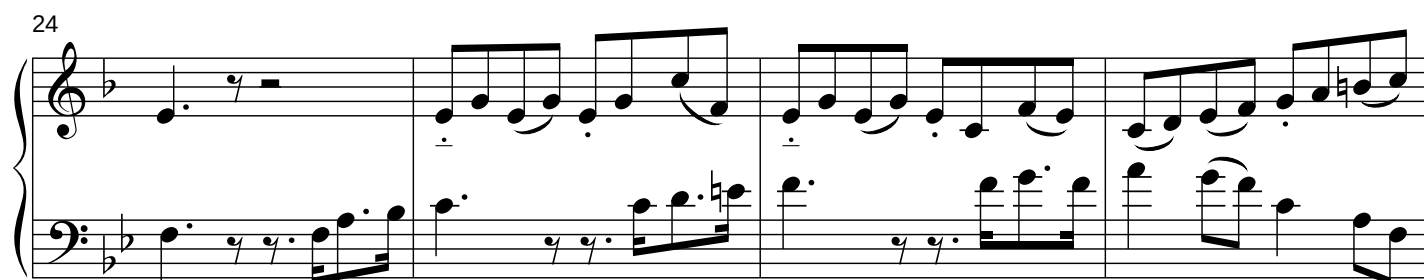
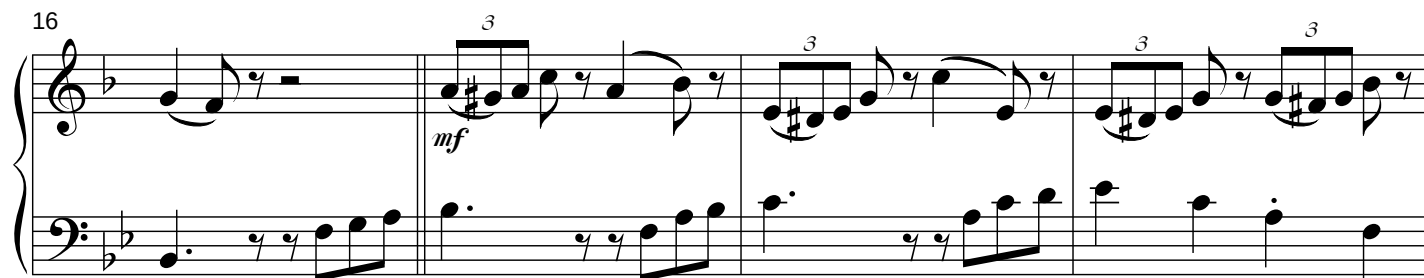
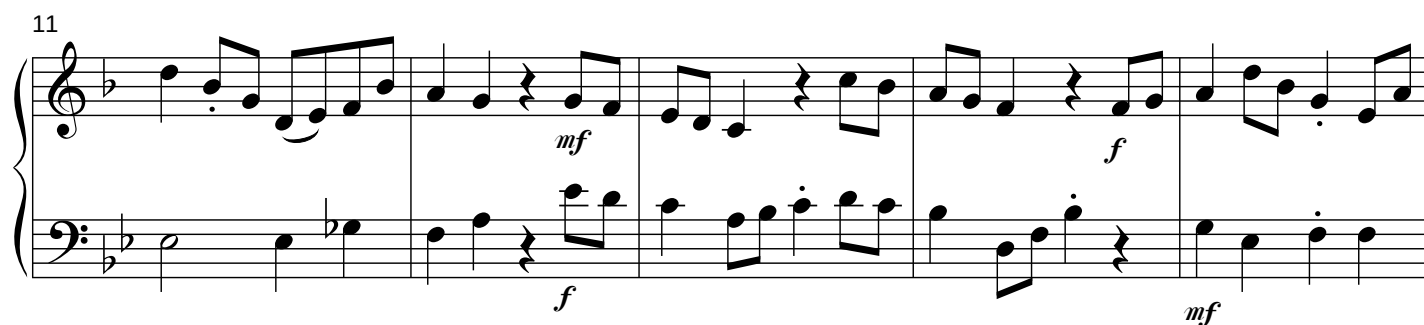
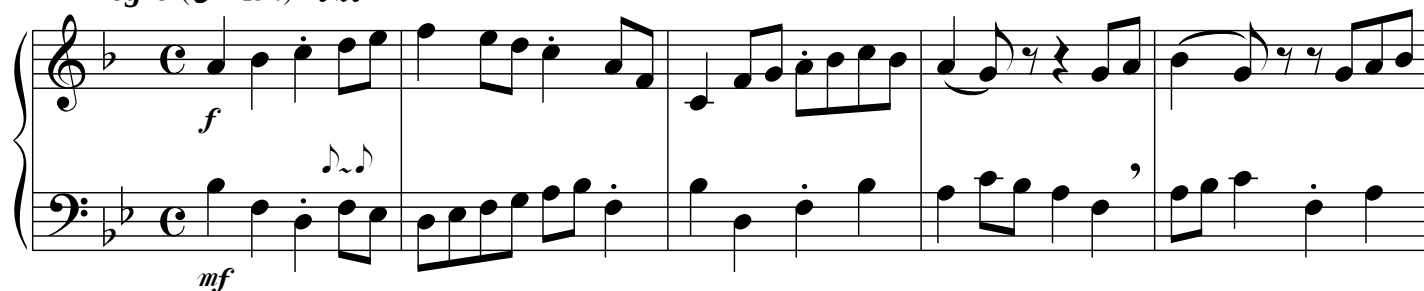
ff

105

ff

14. Sonatina

Richard Shuebruk

Allegro (♩ = 154) 

28

32

36

40

44

48

8 Because it is obvious that Var 1 is double-time and Var 2 is not, the composer added *semplice* in the Theme as a warning not to play it double-time also (would give Latin). The tempo mark indicates the speed of the fastest music and that is Var 1. Thus the Theme and Var 2 are less fast.

Allegretto (♩ = 90)

Theme and variations

Measures 1-4 of the Theme and variations. The music is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The tempo is Allegretto (♩ = 90). The first measure is marked *mf* and *semplice*. The notation shows a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests.

Measures 5-8 of the Theme and variations. The notation continues with various notes and rests in the treble and bass staves.

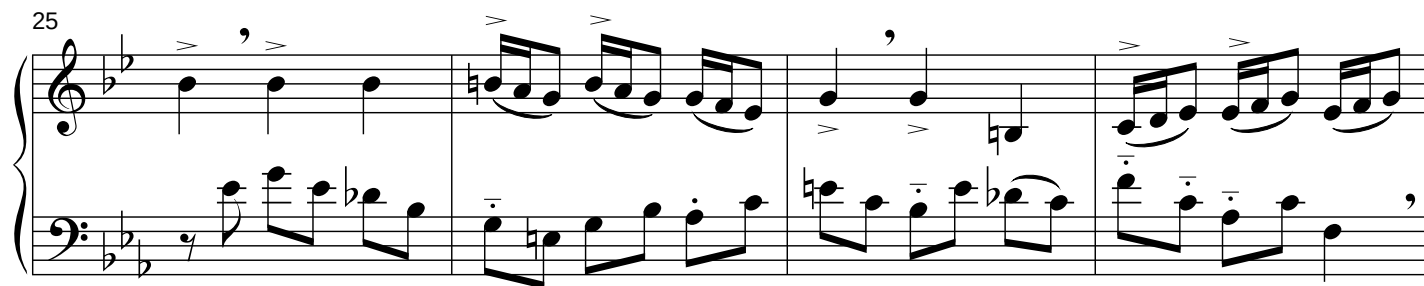
Measures 9-12 of the Theme and variations. The notation continues with various notes and rests in the treble and bass staves.

Measures 13-16 of the Theme and variations. The notation continues with various notes and rests in the treble and bass staves.

Measures 17-20 of the Theme and variations. The notation continues with various notes and rests in the treble and bass staves. The first measure of this system is marked *mf*.

Measures 21-24 of the Theme and variations. The notation continues with various notes and rests in the treble and bass staves.

25



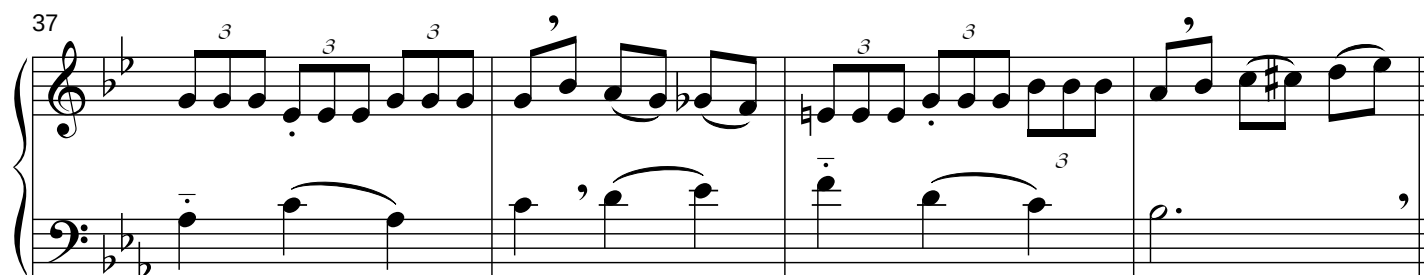
29



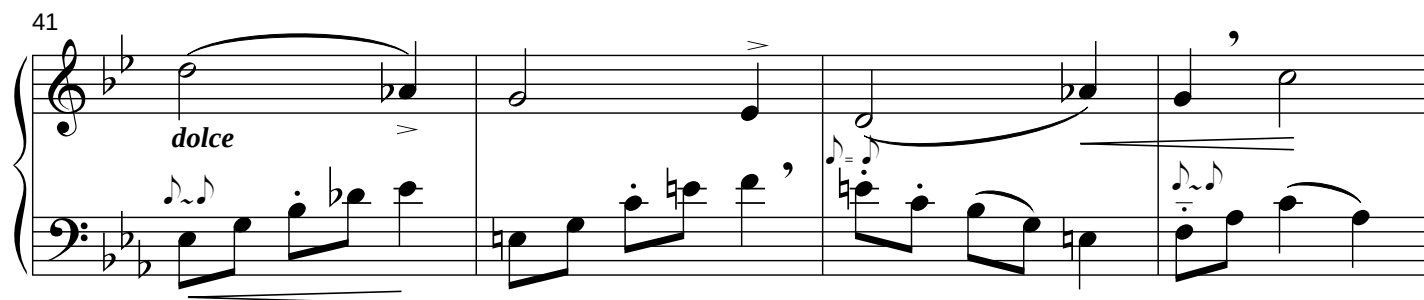
33 Var. 2



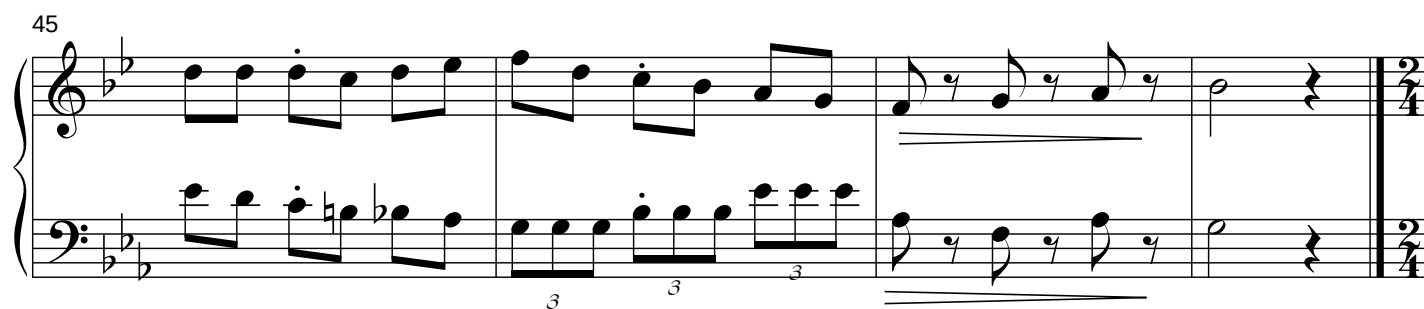
37



41



45



Measures 10-53 of the Rondo. The music is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first system starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The melody in the right hand features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Accents are placed on various notes throughout the system.

mf

Measures 54-58. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. A key signature change to C major is indicated by a natural sign over the B-flat in the right hand at measure 57.

Measures 59-62. The melody features a key signature change to C major, indicated by a sharp sign over the B in the right hand at measure 59. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Measures 63-68. The music returns to B-flat major. The melody in the right hand becomes more active with sixteenth notes. The dynamic changes to forte (f) at measure 64. The left hand accompaniment also becomes more complex with sixteenth notes.

f

Measures 69-73. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand accompaniment features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature changes back to B-flat major at measure 73.

Measures 74-77. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The key signature changes back to C major at measure 75.

79

rit.

84

a tempo

mf

88

92

97

ff

102

dim.

rit.

Moderato vivace (♩ = 86)**15. Bolero**

Richard Shuebruk

6

11

16

21

26

f

mp

mf

mf

31

f

35

rit. *a tempo*

39

mf *a tempo* *rit.* *a tempo* *mp*

44

mf *rit.* *mf* *f*

48

a tempo *rit.* *a tempo* *mf*

52

mf *V.S.* *p* *mf*

56

p

60

63

mf

66

p

70

Piu Lento (♩ = 76)

mp

74

Detailed description: This is a musical score for French Horn and Trombone, spanning measures 56 to 74. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Measure 56 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 60-62 feature triplet markings (3) in both staves. Measure 63 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 66 returns to piano (*p*). Measure 70 is marked *Piu Lento* with a tempo of 76 beats per minute (♩ = 76). Measure 71 begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests, along with phrasing slurs and accents.

78 *Tempo I*

mf

82 *rit.* *a tempo*

86 *rit.* *a tempo*

90 *Più mosso* (♩ = 90) *f*

94 *ff*

98 *ff*

16. At Home

Richard Shuebruk

Andante (♩. = 56)

mf
con espressione

mp

5

9

13

f *mf* *mp* *f* *agitato*

17

20

f *cresc*

23

rall. *mf* *f* *a tempo*

26

30

mf

34

mf

37

più *rall.* *rit.* *a tempo*

41

CODA

dolce *rall.* *p*

17. Ceremonial

Richard Shuebruk

March maestoso (♩. = 80)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of 18 measures. The time signature is 12/8, and the key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The tempo/mood is indicated as 'March maestoso' with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The score is divided into six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo), *sim.* (sforzando), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). Articulations include accents, slurs, and staccato marks. The score includes a repeat sign at measure 11 and a key signature change to D major at measure 15.

19

22

25

mf

27

29

31

V.S.

TRIO

33

p dolce

sim.

mp sostenuto

36

39

42

45

48

ff

ff

The musical score is for a Trio section, measures 33 to 48. It is written for French Horn and Trombone. The time signature is 12/8, and the key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The score is divided into six systems, each with a measure number (33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48) at the beginning. The first system (measures 33-35) includes dynamics *p* *dolce* and *sim.*, and *mp* *sostenuto*. The second system (measures 36-38) continues the *mp* *sostenuto* marking. The third system (measures 39-41) continues the *mp* *sostenuto* marking. The fourth system (measures 42-44) continues the *mp* *sostenuto* marking. The fifth system (measures 45-47) continues the *mp* *sostenuto* marking. The sixth system (measures 48-50) includes the dynamic *ff* and a repeat sign. The music is written for French Horn and Trombone.

51

51

54

54

57

57

60

60

allargando

63

63

rall.

18. Minuet

Richard Shuebruk

5

17

19

23

27

mf

f

mf

mp

31 *rit.* *f* *a tempo*

35

39 *rit.* *a tempo*

43

47 *mf*

52

The musical score is written for French Horn and Trombone. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The first system (measures 31-34) starts with a treble staff entry at measure 31, followed by a bass staff entry. It includes a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking and a 'f' (forte) dynamic. The second system (measures 35-38) continues the melody in the treble staff and has a 'f' dynamic in the bass staff. The third system (measures 39-42) features a 'rit.' marking and an 'a tempo' (return to tempo) instruction. The fourth system (measures 43-46) continues the melodic line. The fifth system (measures 47-51) includes an 'mf' (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The sixth system (measures 52-55) concludes the piece with a final cadence in 3/4 time.

57 **Trio**

Measures 57-60 of the Trio section. The music is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody in the right hand features eighth and quarter notes with slurs and accents. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano).

Measures 61-64. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. Dynamics include *mp*.

Measures 65-68. The melody includes some chromatic movement with sharps. The left hand accompaniment continues. Dynamics include *mp*.

Measures 69-72. The melody features eighth-note patterns. The left hand accompaniment continues. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Measures 73-76. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. The left hand accompaniment continues. Dynamics include *mf*.

Measures 77-80. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. The left hand accompaniment continues. Dynamics include *mf*. The section concludes with the instruction *Più* (♩ = 125).

81

poco accel. -----

rit.

85

a tempo

89

93

cresc -----

cresc -----

97

101

Musical score for piano, measures 1-31. The score is written for a grand piano (treble and bass clefs) in 3/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked *Andante*. The score includes various dynamics: *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). It features several triplets (marked with a '3') and a section marked *sostenuto* (sustained). The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers 7, 13, 19, 25, and 31 indicated at the beginning of their respective systems.

37 **TRIO**

mp

mf

42

f

f

47 *Fine*

53

f

f

59

f

f

64 *D.S. al Fine*

rall.

28 Allegro maestoso means that some bars are played double-time with, except in Latin, the sixteenth notes inégale = Allegro; the other bars are the Maestoso.

20. The Rivals

Richard Shuebruk

Allegro maestoso (♩ = 80)

ff 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 *sim.* *mp*

ff *mp*

5 *mp*

8 *mf* *ff* *Latin* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 *mp* 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

mf *ff* *mp* 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

12 *f* 1 2 3 4 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 *f*

15 *mp* *mf*

18 *mf* *mp*

mp

21

delicate

Più lento (♩ = 68)

24

f

27

mp

Più (♩ = 76)

Agitato (♩ = 80)

31

34

accel.

Lento (♩ = 72)

V.S.

37

rit.

rit.

ad lib.

V.S.

Cadenza ad lib.

41

Cadenza ad lib.

42

rall.

43

Allegro maestoso (♩ = 80)

ff

46

mf

49

f

52

55

Andante (♩ = 60) **Theme**

64

68

72

Variation 1

76

p

f

78

81

mf

84

f

86

rit.

a tempo

89

rall.

a tempo

ff

Detailed description: This is a musical score for Variation 1, spanning measures 76 to 95. The score is written for piano in a key with three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). It features a complex rhythmic pattern with many triplets and slurs. Dynamics include piano (*p*), forte (*f*), mezzo-forte (*mf*), and fortissimo (*ff*). Performance markings include accents (*>*), breath marks (*Λ*), and tempo changes from *rit.* (ritardando) to *a tempo* and *rall.* (rallentando). The score is divided into six systems, each with a treble and bass staff.

Variation 2

33

Latin 92

mf

mp

94

97

100

tr

mf

mf

103

mf

106

rit.

The musical score for Variation 2, measures 92-106, is written for piano. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into six systems, each with a measure number (92, 94, 97, 100, 103, 106) at the beginning. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The melody includes trills (tr) and slurs. The bass line includes slurs and a ritardando (rit.) marking. The score is marked with dynamics *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).

Finale (Rondo)

Allegretto (♩ = 76) 108

108

mf

mp

112

mp

mf

117

cresc

cresc

121

mp

mf

125

130

135

p

ff pomposo

140

145

ff

ff

ff

ff

sffz

sffz

150

tr

rall.

Andantino (♩ = 52)

155

p

molto legato

mf

3

3

3

3

3

3

159

mf

3

3

3

Più vivo (♩ = 56)

164

mp

167

170

accel. *mp* *ff*

173

f *mp* *ff*

176

mp

180

mp

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for French Horn and Trombone, measures 164-180. It is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Più vivo' with a quarter note equal to 56 beats per minute. The score is written for piano accompaniment. Measures 164-166 show a piano introduction with triplets in the right hand and single notes in the left hand. Measures 167-169 continue the triplet pattern. Measure 170 marks the beginning of the main section with an acceleration (accel.) marking and a crescendo hairpin. Measures 171-173 show a forte (f) section with triplets. Measures 174-176 show a fortissimo (ff) section with triplets. Measures 177-179 show a mezzo-forte (mp) section with triplets. Measure 180 shows a mezzo-forte (mp) section with triplets.

184

187

191

194

ff

mp

f

ff

ff

This musical score is for French Horn and Trombone, spanning measures 184 to 194. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four systems. The first system (measures 184-186) features a continuous eighth-note pattern in both staves, with a forte (ff) dynamic marking. The second system (measures 187-189) shows a change in the right-hand staff to a more complex rhythmic pattern, with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic marking. The third system (measures 190-193) contains triplets in both staves, with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The fourth system (measures 194-196) concludes with a final measure featuring a forte (ff) dynamic marking and a double bar line.