

“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.

Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"

Wagner

Bob Reifsnyder

♩.=80

f *p*

7
cresc. *mp* *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *ff* *f* *cresc.*

13
ff *dim.* *f* *cresc.*

16
ff *dim.* *f*

21
ff *>*

26

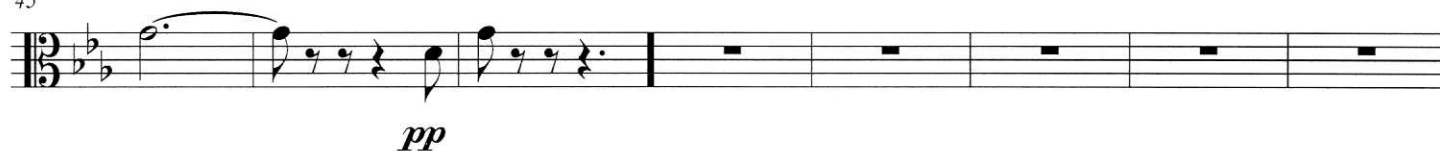
31
dim. *mf* *dim.*

37
p *p*

2 Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"

♩.=40

45



♩.=60

53



61

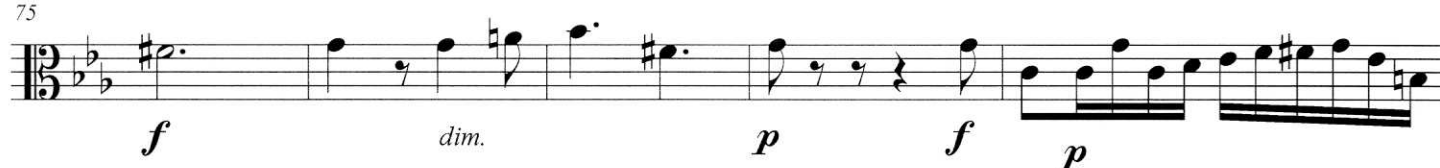


♩.=80

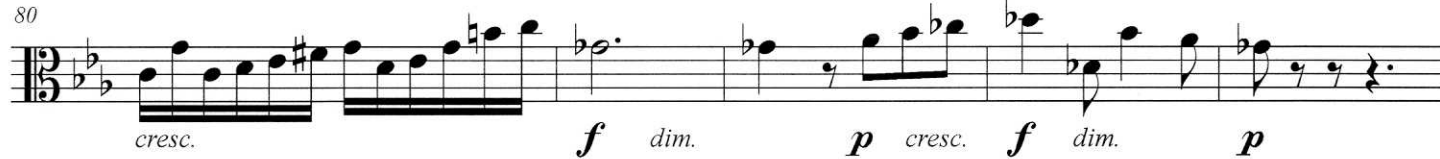
69



75



80



85

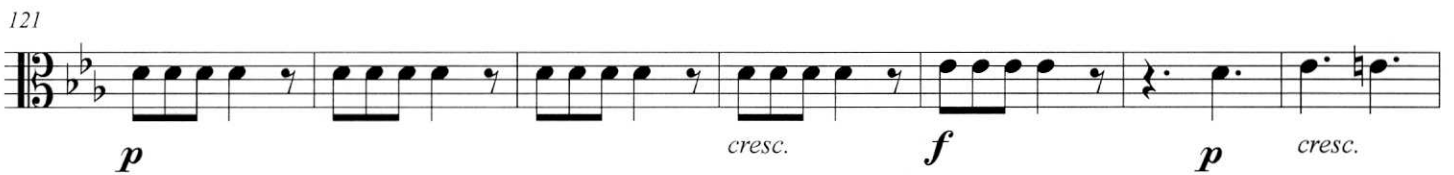
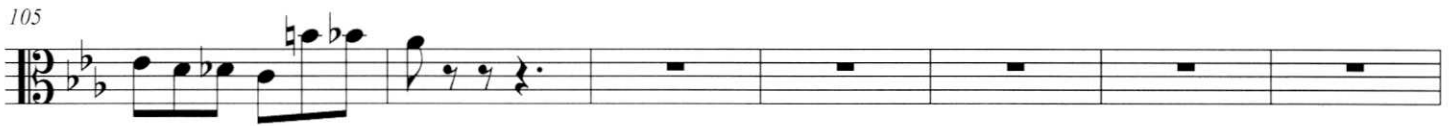


89



95





151

p *cresc.* *f*

156

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

158

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

161

p *cresc.* *f* *f*

166

cresc. *ff*

171

f

177

f

181

f

185

mf

189

cresc. ***f***

This musical staff contains measures 189 through 192. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a common time signature. The music consists of a continuous eighth-note melody. A crescendo marking is placed below the staff, followed by a forte (***f***) dynamic marking.

192

This musical staff contains measures 192 through 195. It continues the eighth-note melody from the previous staff. The staff ends with a whole note rest.

196

p *cresc.* *p* *cresc.*

This musical staff contains measures 196 through 201. It features a melody of eighth notes with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking at the start, followed by a crescendo (*cresc.*), a piano (*p*) dynamic marking, and another crescendo (*cresc.*). There are four tempo markings of quarter note = 80 (♩.=80) interspersed throughout the staff.

202

p *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.* ***f***

This musical staff contains measures 202 through 208. The melody continues with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo (*cresc.*), a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, another crescendo (*cresc.*), and a forte (***f***) dynamic. Tempo markings of quarter note = 80 (♩.=80) and quarter note = 40 (♩.=40) are present.

209

cresc. ***ff*** *p* *cresc.*

This musical staff contains measures 209 through 216. It begins with a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a fortissimo (***ff***) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic and a final crescendo (*cresc.*). Tempo markings of quarter note = 40 (♩.=40) and quarter note = 80 (♩.=80) are present.

217

f *mf* *cresc.* ***f***

This musical staff contains measures 217 through 223. It features a forte (***f***) dynamic, a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, a crescendo (*cresc.*), and another forte (***f***) dynamic. Tempo markings of quarter note = 40 (♩.=40) and quarter note = 80 (♩.=80) are present.

224

p *cresc.* ***f*** *mp*

This musical staff contains measures 224 through 230. It starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo (*cresc.*), a forte (***f***) dynamic, and a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. There are accents (>) over some notes. Tempo markings of quarter note = 80 (♩.=80) and quarter note = 40 (♩.=40) are present.

231

cresc. ***f*** *p*

This musical staff contains measures 231 through 235. It begins with a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (***f***) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic. Tempo markings of quarter note = 40 (♩.=40) and quarter note = 80 (♩.=80) are present.

236

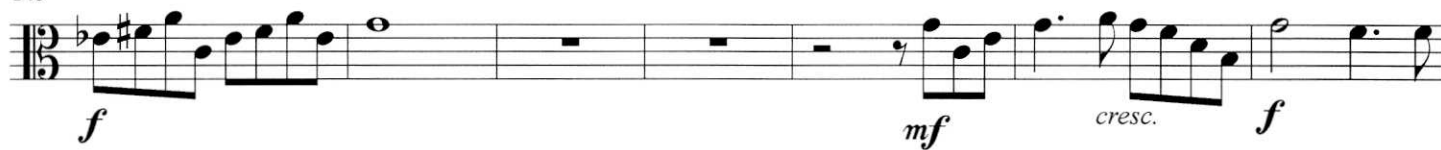
cresc. ***f***

This musical staff contains measures 236 through 240. It features a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (***f***) dynamic.

239



243



250



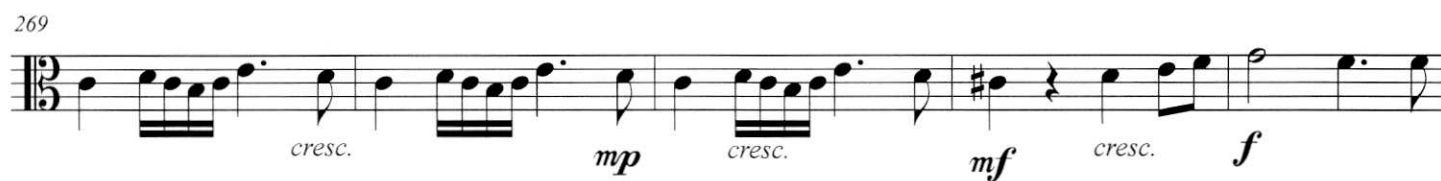
258



263



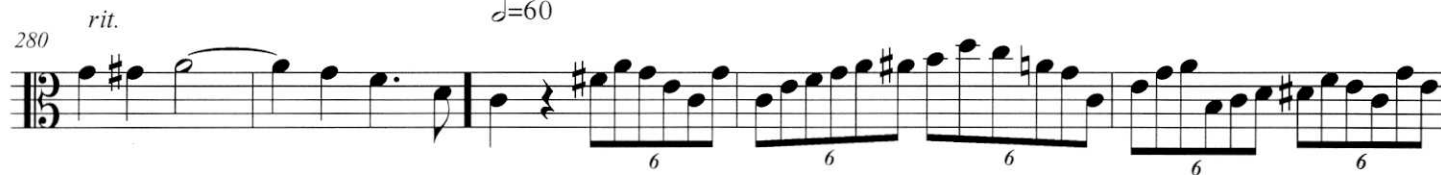
269



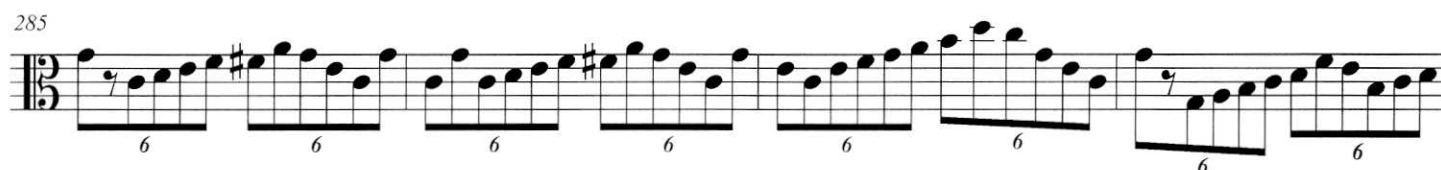
274



280



285



Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"

7

$\text{♩} = 60$

289



$\text{♩} = 60$

295

