

**Tomaso Albinoni (1671-1751)**

**Concerto for Oboe d'amore in G Major (Opus 9, No. 11)**

*Oboe concerto in Bb Major Arranged for  
Oboe d'amore and String Orchestra in G Major*

*Oboe d'amore soloist part*

**Arranged by Don Werdick**

*oboemn.com*



*Full score, soloist and string orchestra parts for Oboe, Oboe d'amore or English horn of  
this arrangement are available at [donwerdick.musicaneo.com](http://donwerdick.musicaneo.com)*

*Arrangement dedicated in memory of my wife Donna Jean Werdick*

*2020 Chamber Ensemble of Minnesota, Inc.*

## **Tomaso Giovanni Albinoni**

Tomaso Albinoni (8 June 1671 – 17 January 1751) was an Italian Baroque composer. While famous in his day as an opera composer, he is known today for his instrumental music, especially his oboe concerti (12 *Concerti a cinque* op. 7 and 12 *Concerti a cinque* op. 9).

He is the first Italian known to employ the oboe as a solo instrument in concerti (c. 1715, in his op. 7) and publish such works, although earlier concerti featuring solo oboe were probably written by German composers such as Telemann or Händel. In Italy, Alessandro Marcello published his well-known oboe concerto in D minor a little later, in 1717. Albinoni also employed the instrument often in his chamber works.

Collection of oboe concertos written between 1705 and 1719 and published in 1715 and 1722 (Publisher: Amsterdam: Estienne Roger).

12 *Concerti a cinque* Opus 7 published 1715 (12 Concerts with five; for solo violin, 1 or 2 oboes, 2 violins, viola, violoncello, and double bass),

No. 1 in D major (strings) No. 2 in C major (for 2 oboes) No. 3 in B-flat major (for oboe)

No. 4 in G major (strings) No. 5 in C major (for 2 oboes) No. 6 in D major (for oboe)

No. 7 in A major (strings) No. 8 in D major (for 2 oboes) No. 9 in F major (for oboe)

No. 10 in B-flat major (strings) No. 11 in C major (for 2 oboes) No. 12 in C major (for oboe)

12 *Concerti a cinque* Opus 9 published 1722 (*12 Concerts with five*; for solo violin, 1 or 2 oboes, 2 violins, viola, violoncello, and double bass).

No. 1 in B-flat major (strings) No. 2 in D minor (for oboe) No. 3 in F major (for 2 oboes)

No. 4 in A major (strings) No. 5 in C major (for oboe) No. 6 in G major (for 2 oboes)

No. 7 in D major (strings) No. 8 in G minor (for oboe) No. 9 in C major (for 2 oboes)

No. 10 in F major (strings) No. 11 in B-flat major (for oboe) No. 12 in D major (for 2 oboes)

## **Chamber Ensemble of Minnesota, Inc. Publishing** *Making a musical difference*

The Chamber Ensemble of Minnesota, Inc. ([oboemn.com/concerto](http://oboemn.com/concerto)) publishes full score and parts for oboe, oboe d'amore and English horn Baroque period chamber music arranged/edited by Don Werdick.

During the Baroque period (c. 1600 to 1750) music written in the Italian style, and German music to a lesser degree, scores and solo parts contain little (if any) information about elements like articulation, ornamentation or dynamics, so the soloists and ensemble players needed to make their own informed choices before each performance.

The oboe, oboe d'amore and English horn concerto arrangements by Don Werdick offers dynamics, articulations, ornamentation and nuances of tone color as to how to effectively present the composition and can help the performer to build on these ideas to effectively communicate the sense of the music.

## Oboe d'amore Concerto in G Major

(Op. 9, No. 11) and String Orchestra

Tomaso Albinoni (1671-1751)

Arr. by: Don Werdick (1946 -)

## I

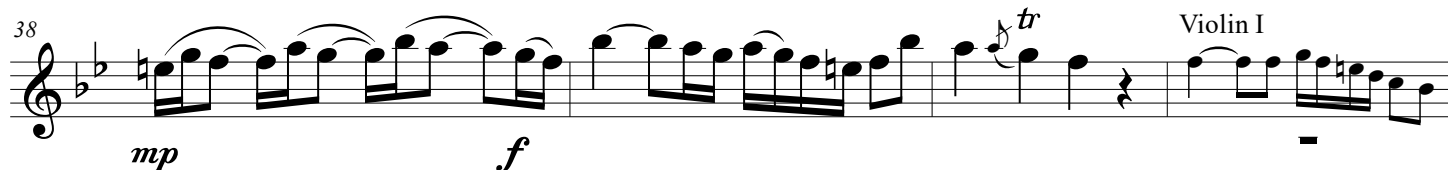
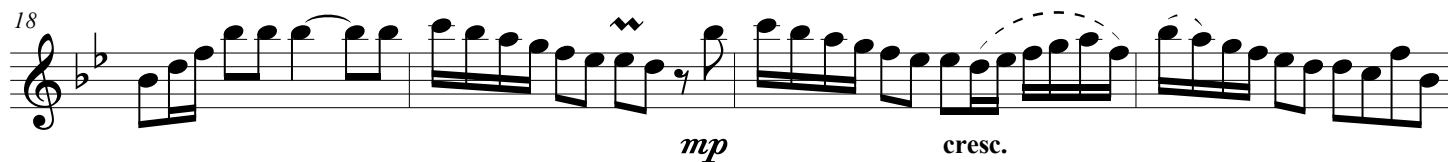
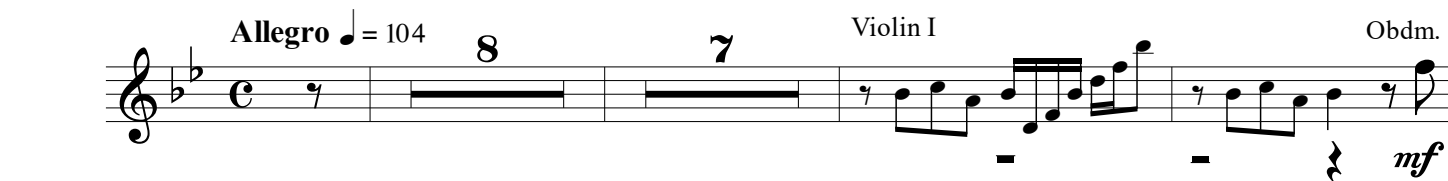
Allegro ♩ = 104

8

7

Violin I

Obdm.



45 Obdm. *f*

49 *mf*

52 *mp*

55 *f* *mp* *cresc.*

Ossia: *f*

58 *f* *tr* 4 Violin I

65 Obdm. *mf*

68 *mp*

71 *cresc.* *f* *tr* 7

81 Violin I *tr* Obdm. *f*

85 *mp* *mf* *f*

88 *mp* *f* *tr*

91 *mf*

94 *diminuendo* *mp* *cresc.* *f* *tr* *mf*

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

103 *tr* *rit.* //

Detailed description: This musical score is for an Oboe d'amore in G Major. It consists of six staves of music, numbered 85 to 103. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features various dynamics including *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *diminuendo*, *cresc.* (crescendo), and *rit.* (ritardando). There are also trills marked with *tr*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and trills. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

## II

107 **Adagio** ♩ = 40

*mp*

110

113 *cresc.* *f* *tr* *mp* *rit.*

116 *f* *mp*

119 *rit.*

123 **A tempo** *mf*

125 *cresc.* *f* *tr* *mp* *tr*

129 *cresc.* *f* *tr* *rit.* *mf* //

## III

132 **Allegro**  $\text{♩} = 72$  **15** **11** **3** Violin I

166 Obdm. *mf*

176 Violin I Obdm. *mf*

193 *mp* **cresc.**

202 *f* **9** Violin I

219 Obdm. *mf* *Ossia:*

230 *mp*

239 *cresc.* *f* *tr* **2**

247 Violin I **3** *tr*

254 Obdm. *mf*

262 *cresc.* *f*

270 *mp* *cresc.* *f* *rit.* *tr*

278 A tempo 16 13 4 Violin I

316 Obdm. *mf*

324 *mp* *cresc.*

332 *f* *tr* *mp*

340 *f* *tr*

348 *rit.* *tr*