

PluralSax presents

# Concerto pour le Saxophone Tenor Si $\flat$

## Opus 57

by

J.B. Singelée - 1858

for solo tenor & piano



### List of Parts

Saxophone Solo . . . . .	3
Piano . . . . .	6



Original 1858 Cover

Adolphe Sax invented the family of saxophones in the 1840s, showing them off in exhibitions before patenting them in 1846. Without some music to play, he realized it was going to be hard to get anyone to take any interest in his new instruments and so commissioned his friend Jean-Baptiste Singelée to compose several pieces. Singelée produced several new works for both solo saxophone and groups of saxophones, some of which went on to become 'test pieces' for entry to the first saxophone course at the Conservatoire de Paris.

This concerto in one movement, for Bb tenor saxophone (or Bb soprano), was written just a few years after the saxophone's birth. At the time the saxophone didn't extend to a low Bb or up beyond high Eb, and was missing many of the improvements in keywork that would follow. What would have been a tricky piece in 1858 is therefore very approachable on a modern saxophone.

Whilst not a particularly notable piece in most ways, its historical significance as the first saxophone concerto, and as an example of early classical saxophone repertoire make it a worthy piece to learn and perform.

Approximate running time: 5'50"

# Concerto pour le Saxophone Tenor Si $\flat$

Opus 57

Saxophone Solo

J.B. Singelée - 1858

**Allegretto**  
**Introduction**

*p cresc.*

*f*

*ff*

**A** Solo, risoluto

*p* *f*

*dolce*

*espress.*

*rall*

**B** Tempo

53

56

59

62

65

80

86

91

94

97

102

107

112

**C**

**D**

**E**

**F**

*Solo, risoluto*

*f*

*dolce*

*espress.*

*dolce*

*rall*

**Tempo**

A musical score for a saxophone solo, consisting of 12 staves of music. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Rehearsal marks C, D, E, and F are placed at the beginning of staves 65, 80, 97, and 112 respectively. The piece concludes with a 'Tempo' marking at the end of the final staff.

## Saxophone Solo

5

115

118

122

125

128

131

141

144

147

150

153

155

*Allegretto*

**CODA**

*ad libitum*

*Coupure au signe*

6

# Concerto pour le Saxophone Tenor Si $\flat$

Opus 57

Piano

J.B. Singelée - 1858

Allegretto  
Introduction

First system of the musical score, measures 1-4. The piano introduction begins with a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. The tempo is marked *Allegretto*.

Second system of the musical score, measures 5-8. The piano introduction continues with a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. The tempo is marked *Allegretto*.

Third system of the musical score, measures 9-13. The piano introduction continues with a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. The tempo is marked *Allegretto*.

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 14-17. The piano introduction continues with a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. The tempo is marked *Allegretto*. A section marked **A** begins, labeled *Solo, risoluto*.

20

*dolce*

26

31

35

40

45

rall

suivez

**B**

Tempo

50

*p*

54

58

62



66

**C**

*cresc.* *ff*



72



76

**D**

*Solo, risoluto* *f*

*p* *f risoluto.*

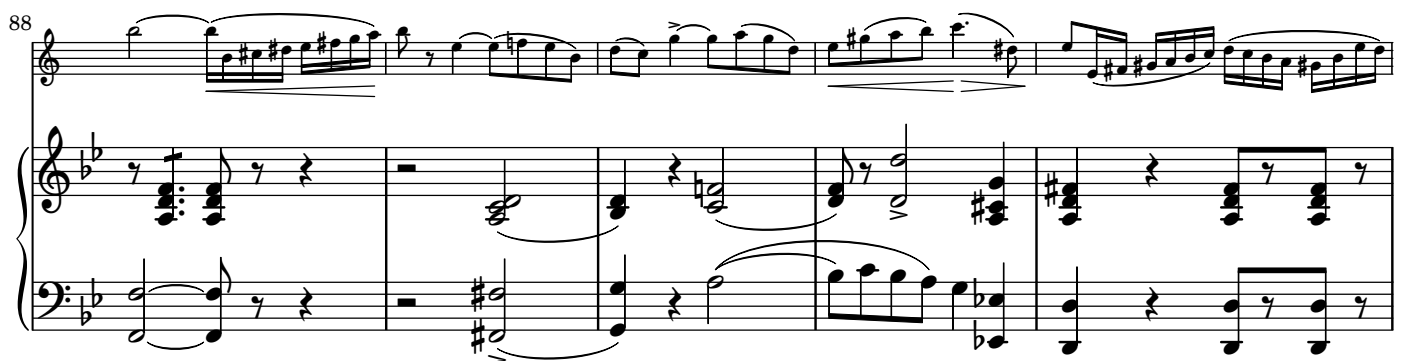


82

*dolce* *p dolce.*



88



93 *espress.*

97 **E**

102 *dolce*

107 *rall*  
*suivez*

112 **F** *Tempo*

116



120



124

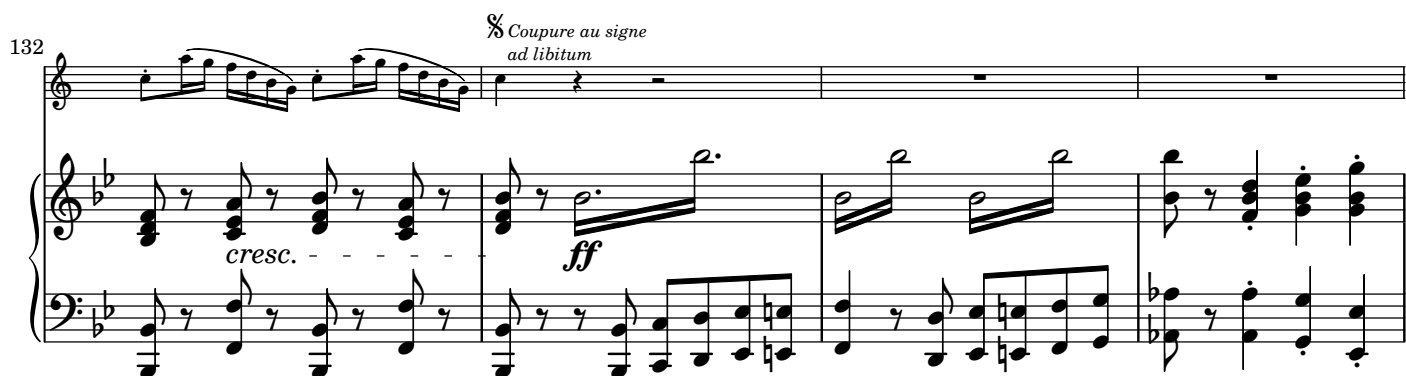


128



132

§ Coupure au signe  
ad libitum



Musical score for measures 136-140. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

## CODA

Musical score for measures 141-144, the Coda section. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand features a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of measure 141. The section ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical score for measures 145-148. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical score for measures 149-152. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand features a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The section ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical score for measures 153-156. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. A fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of measure 155. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.