

"Oskar Bohme Liebeslied Op. 22 No. 2" refers to a piece composed by Oskar Bohme, a Russian–German composer and trumpeter known for his works in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The term "Liebeslied" translates from German to "love song," suggesting that this piece is likely a romantic composition.

Vladimir Peskin (1907–1988) was a Russian composer and trumpet player. He is particularly renowned for his contributions to brass music, composing numerous works for trumpet as well as other brass instruments. Peskin's compositions often showcase technical virtuosity and lyrical melodies, making them popular choices for performers and audiences alike. In addition to his works for solo trumpet, Peskin also composed concertos, chamber music, and pieces for brass ensemble. His compositions are characterized by their idiomatic writing for brass instruments and their ability to showcase the capabilities of the performers. Among his most famous compositions are his Trumpet Concerto, which has become a staple in the trumpet repertoire, as well as other solo works for trumpet and brass ensemble. Peskin's music continues to be performed and studied by brass players around the world, ensuring his legacy as a significant figure in the world of brass music.

"Eugène Bozza Caprice" is a piece composed by Eugène Bozza, a French composer known for his contributions to the wind and brass repertoire. Bozza (1905–1991) was a prolific composer who wrote for various instruments and ensembles, including solo works, chamber music, and larger ensemble pieces.

The "Caprice" you're referring to is likely one of Bozza's compositions for solo instrument and piano accompaniment. Bozza wrote several Caprices for different instruments, such as flute, saxophone, clarinet, and others.

These Caprices are typically short, lively, and virtuosic pieces designed to showcase the technical abilities of the performer. They often feature fast passages, intricate rhythms, and expressive melodies, making them popular choices for recitals, competitions, and examinations.

The Trumpet Concerto in E–flat major by Joseph Haydn is one of the most famous and frequently performed works for trumpet. Haydn composed it in 1796 for the key valveless trumpet, a newly developed instrument at the time. The concerto consists of three movements:

- 1. Allegro
- 2. Andante
- 3. Finale: Allegro

Haydn's Trumpet Concerto is notable for its melodic inventiveness, technical demands, and overall brilliance. It's a staple in the trumpet repertoire and is often performed in concerts and recitals by trumpet soloists around the world.

"Oblivion" is a beautiful and haunting composition by the Argentine composer and tango musician Astor Piazzolla. It is one of his most famous and widely performed pieces. Originally written as an instrumental work, "Oblivion" captures the essence of melancholy and longing that is characteristic of Piazzolla's music. The piece is typically performed by ensembles ranging from solo instruments to larger groups, including arrangements for various combinations such as string quartet, piano trio, and orchestra. Piazzolla's music, including "Oblivion," blends elements of traditional Argentine tango with classical and jazz influences, creating a unique and evocative sound that has captivated audiences worldwide.