

# SELECTIONS

From

## CORELLI'S CONCERTI GROSSI OP. 6, Nos. 1-6

For

Alto, two Tenors, Bass Trombone and Tuba

Arranged by

Bob Reifsnyder

MUSIC for the

## BAROQUE POSAUNE PLATOON

## VOLUME THREE

@2018

## About the Composer

The three great innovators of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Monteverdi(1567-1643), Giovanni Gabrieli (1556?-1612) and Corelli (1653-1713) can easily be paired with the three masters of the 18<sup>th</sup>, Handel (1685-1759), Bach (1685-1750) and Vivaldi (1678-1741). The circumstances of the connections, however, differ greatly. From the operas of Monteverdi to the operas of Handel, there are two complete generations of composers, highlighted by the careers of Francesco Cavalli (1602-1676) and Alessandro Scarlatti (1660-1725), both of whom were quite famous during their lifetimes. From the sacred concertos of Gabrieli to the cantatas of Bach, there are also two generations of composers, represented most vividly by the careers of Heinrich Schutz (1585-1672), a celebrated student of Gabrieli and Dietrich Buxtehude (1637-1707), a much lesser known composer. In contrast, Corelli was not only alive, but in the prime of his career when Vivaldi started his own creative output.

The most important characteristic of Baroque music was contrast, as illustrated vividly by the early masters. In his operas, Monteverdi helped introduce three important elements: recitative vs. aria, melody vs. bass line and melody A vs. melody B (Da Capo aria). Gabrieli incorporated instruments into his church music with a dizzying array of contrasts that included rhythm (duple vs. triple), mode (major vs. minor), texture (homophonic vs. polyphonic), dynamics (loud vs. soft), tessitura (high vs. low) and space (antiphonal choirs). Arcangelo Corelli (1653-1713), in developing new forms of secular instrumental music, added three more; small group vs. large group, diatonic vs. chromatic (sequence) and dissonance vs. consonance (harmonic second resolving to the third). When he was finished, the musical materials of the Baroque were all in place, thus enabling later Baroque masters to elevate music to a high art form.

## About the arranger

Bob Reifsnnyder, 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-** This volume was created to add to the public performance repertoire of the low brass choir. Ideally, the second tenor part would be performed on a smaller bore instrument, thus providing as much contrast of color as possible.
2. **Clef reading-** These arrangements will hopefully also serve as advanced clef practice for trombonists playing the top three 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-** The original solo and tutti parts have been combined in these arrangements to allow the music to be performed by five players instead of the original eight. The disadvantage of this approach is that the concerto grosso style is not always readily apparent; making these essentially modern realizations. There is also quite a bit of octave displacement to keep the individual parts within the comfortable range of the performing instrument and to establish the alto trombone as the highest voice.
4. **Range-** The basic range of these transcriptions is from high D to low G, to accommodate a C tuba. These arrangements are also quite suitable for performance by a viola, two trombones, cello and string bass, which offers a wonderful chamber music experience for the trombonists involved.
5. **Tempi-** All tempi are suggestions, not requirements. They are based on three tenets of Baroque performance:
  - A, triple tempi are faster than duple tempi
  - B. music with quarter and half notes as the fastest value have faster tempi
  - C. music with eighth and sixteenth notes as the fastest value have slower tempi
6. **Dynamics-** Only three dynamic levels are used in these arrangements (mf,mp,p) and they are also suggestions as well. If one wants to expand the dynamic range a bit, there is certainly no issue with using "f,mp,pp" instead. The use of dynamics often indicates a contrast between passages originally scored for the solo instruments alone and those scored for everyone
7. **Breathing-** 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.

## First movement from Op. 6, No. 1

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

Largo ♩ = 90

The musical score for Trombone 2 is written in 12/8 time. It begins with a Largo tempo (♩ = 90) and features a series of dynamics: *mf*, *p*, *mp*, and *mf*. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 5, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, and 34 marked. The tempo changes to Allegro (♩ = 90) at measure 9 and back to Adagio (♩ = 60) at measure 19. The dynamics continue to vary throughout the piece, including *mp*, *mf*, and *p*. The score concludes with a final measure at measure 34.



## Largo from Op. 6, No. 1

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

Largo ♩ = 100

*p* *mp*

5 *p* *mp*

9 *mf* *mp*

13 *p*

18 *mf* *mp* *p*

23 *mp* *mf* *mp* *p*

## Allegro from Op. 6, No. 1

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 120

7 *mf*

13 *mp* *mf*

19 *p*

25 *mp* *mf*

32 *p* *mp*

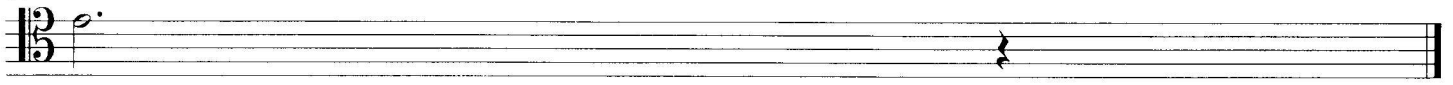
38 *p*

44 *mp*

50



56



## Trombone 2

## Allegro-Adagio-Allegro from Op. 6, No. 2

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

Allegro ♩=100



Adagio ♩=60



Allegro ♩=100





## Allegro ritmico from Op. 6, No. 2

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 60$ 

6 *mp*

6 *mf* *mp*

12 *mf* *mp*

18 *p* *mf*

24 *p*

30 *mp* *p*

36 *mp*

42 *p* *mp*

48



54



## Allegro scherzoso from Op. 6, No. 2

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 80$ 

6

12

18

24

30

36

42

*mp* *mf* *mp*

*mf* *p* *mp*

*mf* *mf*

*mp* *mf* *p*

*mp* *p* *mp*

*mf* *mp*

*p* *mf* *p*

*mp* *mf*



48

mf p mp

This musical staff contains measures 48 through 53. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. Measure 48 starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4. Measures 49-51 feature a melodic line: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). A slur covers measures 50 and 51. Measure 52 has a whole rest, and measure 53 has a quarter note G4. Dynamic markings are *mf* under measure 49, *p* under measure 51, and *mp* under measure 53.

54

mf

This musical staff contains measures 54 and 55. It continues with the same treble clef, key signature, and time signature. Measure 54 has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Measure 55 has a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a half note B3. A slur covers measures 54 and 55. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed under measure 55. The staff ends with a double bar line.

## Vivace from Op. 6, No. 3

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 132

7

14

20

26

32

38

45

*mf* *mp* *mf* *mf* *mp*

*p* *mp* *p* *mp* *mf*

*mp* *mp* *mf*

*mf* *mf*

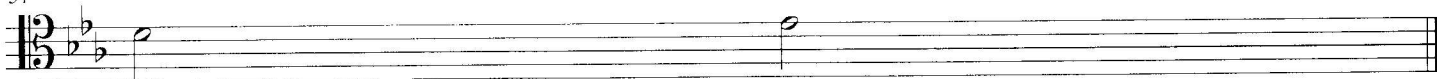
*mf* *mp* *mf*

*mp* *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp*

*mf* *p* *mp* *mf*

*p* *mp* *mf*

51



# Grave from Op. 6, No. 3

Corelli  
Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 60$

*p*

6 *mp* *mf* *mp*

12 *p*

## Allegro from Op. 6, No. 3

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 60$ Adagio  $\text{♩} = 90$ 

## Allegro from Op. 6, no. 4

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 90$ 

4

7

11

14

17

20

24

*mp*

*mf*

*mp*

*mf*

*mp*

*mf*

*p*

*mp*

*mf*

28



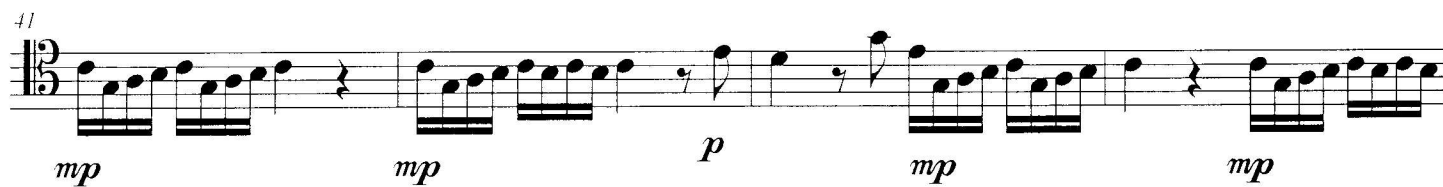
32



36



41



45



## Adagio from Op. 6, No. 4

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 60$ 

*p* *mp*

5 *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *mp*

10 *p* *mp* *p* *mp*



# Vivace from Op. 6, No. 4

Corelli  
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 132

mp mf

8 p mp mf

16 p mp mf mp p

22 mf mp

Trombone 2

ADAGIO AND ALLEGRO FROM OP. 6, NO. 5

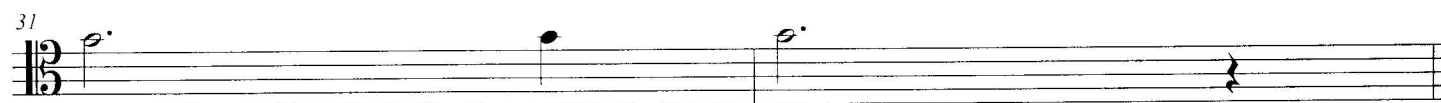
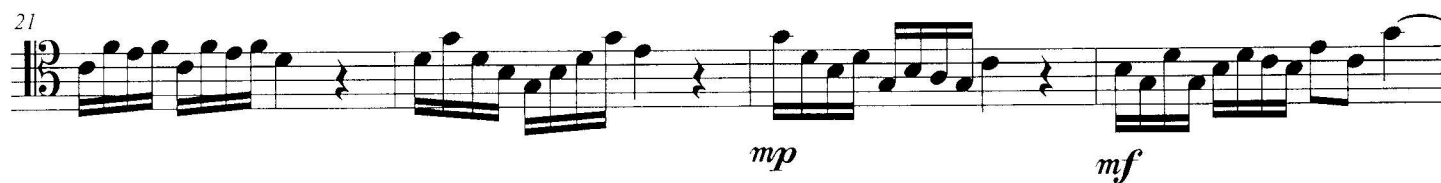
Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

Adagio ♩ = 60



Allegro ♩ = 90



# Largo from Op. 6, No. 5

♩ = 75

8

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melody with dynamic markings *mp*, *p*, and *mp*. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The second system also consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system, starting with a measure rest and a dynamic marking of *p*, followed by a key signature change to one flat (Bb) and a dynamic marking of *mp*. The lower staff continues the bass line.

## Allegro from Op. 6, No. 5

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

6

12

19

25

31

37

43

*mp* *mf*

*p* *mf*

*mp* *p* *mf*

*mp*

*mf*

*p* *mp* *mf*

*mf* *mp*



## Allegro from Op. 6, No. 6

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 120$ 

11 *mp* *mf*

22 *p*

33 *p* *mp* *p* *mf*

43 *p* *p*

53 *mp* *p* *mp* *mf* *p* *mp*

62 *mf* *mp* *mf*

73 *p* *mp* *mf*



## Largo from Op. 6, No. 6

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 100$ 

*mp*

*p* *mf*

*p* *mf* *mp*

*p* *mp* *mf*

*mp* *mf*

25



## Vivace from Op. 6, No.6

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

♩. = 60

7

14

21

27

32

39

46

*mp*

*mf*

*mp*

*p*

*mp*

*p*

*mp*

*mf*

*mp*

*p*

