

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 17th century, Monteverdi(1567-1643), Giovanni Gabrieli (1556?-1612) and Corelli (1653-1713) can easily be paired with the three masters of the 18th, 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 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.

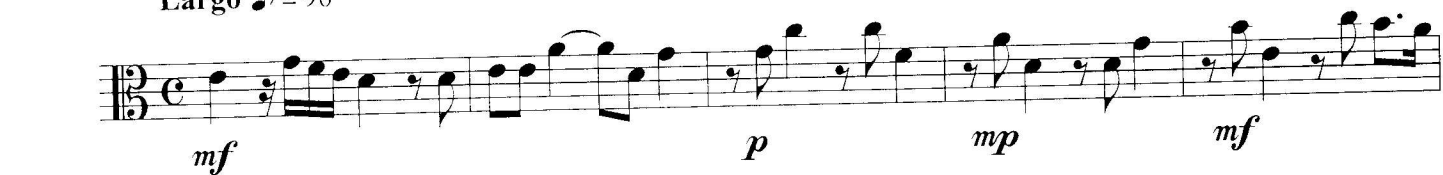
Notes for this arrangement

1. **Performance-** 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 $\text{♩} = 90$ 

Largo from Op. 6, No. 1

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

Largo ♩ = 100

The musical score is written for Trombone 1 in 3/2 time, marked Largo with a tempo of ♩ = 100. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of six staves of music, with measures numbered 1 through 23. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is arranged by Bob Reifsnyder.

Staff 1: Measures 1-3. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*.

Staff 2: Measures 4-6. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*.

Staff 3: Measures 7-9. Dynamics: *mf*, *mp*.

Staff 4: Measures 10-12. Dynamics: *p*.

Staff 5: Measures 13-15. Dynamics: *mf*, *mp*.

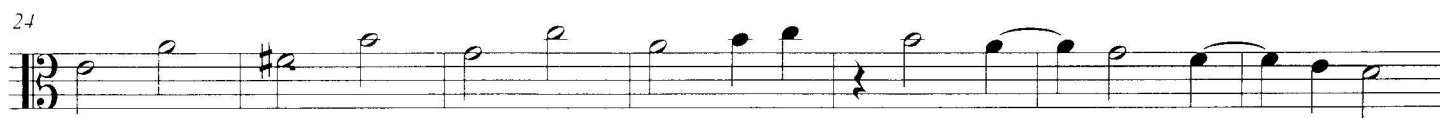
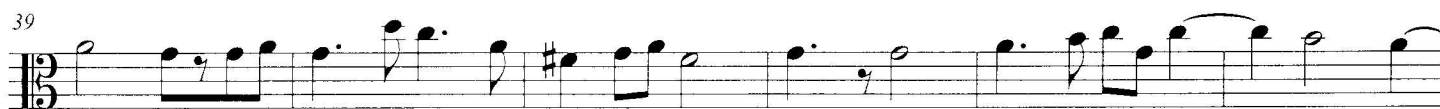
Staff 6: Measures 16-18. Dynamics: *mp*, *mf*, *p*.

Allegro from Op. 6, No. 1

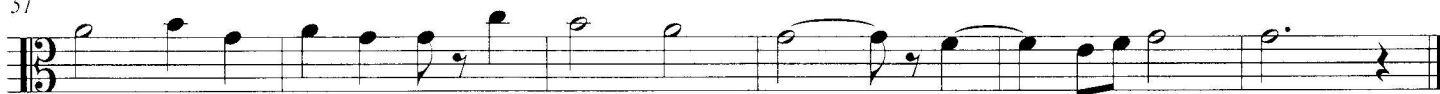
Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 120

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

51



Trombone 1

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

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

Allegro ♩=100



Adagio ♩=60



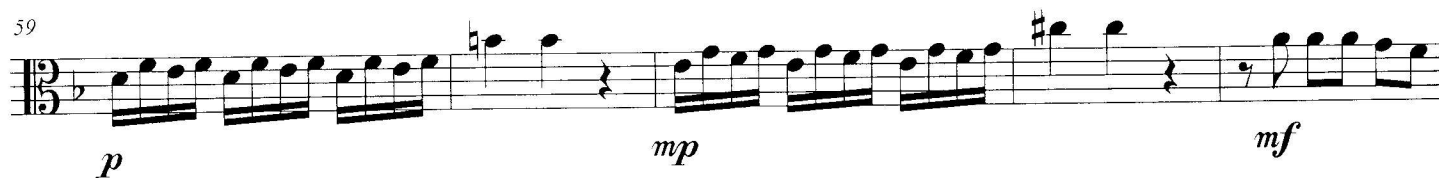
Allegro ♩=100



53



59



64



71



78



Allegro ritmico from Op. 6, No. 2

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 60$

8 *mf*

8 *mp* *mf*

14 *mp* *p*

20 *mf*

26 *p* *mp*

32 *p*

38 *mp* *p*

44 *mp* *mf*

50



56



Allegro scherzoso from Op. 6, No. 2

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 80$

7

13

19

26

33

39

46

mp

mf

p

mp

mf

mp

p

mf

mp

mf

p

52

The musical score consists of four measures on a single staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The first measure (52) begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking. It contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second measure (53) contains a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note F#5. The third measure (54) contains a quarter note G5, a quarter note F#5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note D5. The fourth measure (55) begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. It contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 55.

Vivace from Op. 6, No. 3

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 132

7

13

20

26

32

38

44

mf *mf* *mp* *mf*

p *mp* *mp* *p*

mf *mf* *mp*

mf *mp* *mf*

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

mf *p* *mp* *mf*

p *mp* *mf*

50



Grave from Op. 6, No. 3

Corelli
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 60

mp *p* *mp*

7 *mf* *mp*

13 *p*

Trombone 1

Allegro from Op. 6, No. 3

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 60$



Adagio $\text{♩} = 90$



Allegro from Op. 6, no. 4

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 90$

6

10

14

18

22

27

32

mp

mf

mf

mf

p

p

mf

p

mf

mf

p

mf

37

37

p *mp* *mf*

41

mf *p*

44

p *p* *mf*

Detailed description: This image shows a musical score for a piece in 3/4 time, specifically measures 37 through 44. The notation is in bass clef. Measures 37-40 show a melodic line with dynamics *p*, *mp*, and *mf*. Measures 41-43 feature a more rhythmic, eighth-note pattern with dynamics *mf* and *p*. Measure 44 concludes the phrase with a melodic line and dynamics *p*, *p*, and *mf*. The score ends with a double bar line.

Trombone 1

Adagio from Op. 6, No. 4

Corelli
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 60

mp *p*

6 *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *mp*

11 *p* *mp*

Trombone 1

Vivace from Op. 6, No. 4

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 132



Trombone 1

ADAGIO AND ALLEGRO FROM OP. 6, NO. 5

Corelli
Bob Reifsnyder

Adagio ♩ = 60

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

Allegro ♩ = 90

6 *mp* *mf* *p*

12 *mf*

17 *p* *mp* *mf*

22 *mp* *mf*

28 *mp* *mf*

Trombone 1

Largo from Op. 6, No. 5

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 75

8

mp *p* *mp* *p* *mp*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for Trombone 1, measures 1 through 8. The music is in 3/4 time, indicated by the '3' over the '4' in the time signature. The key signature has one sharp (F#), specifically F#4 (C#). The tempo is marked 'Largo' and the metronome marking is '♩ = 75'. The score is written on a single staff with a bass clef. Measures 1-3 are marked *mp* (mezzo-piano), measures 4-5 are marked *p* (piano), and measures 6-8 are marked *mp*. The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and rests. Measure 8 ends with a double bar line.

Allegro from Op. 6, No. 5

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

7

14

20

26

32

38

44

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

50



56



Adagio ♩=60

62

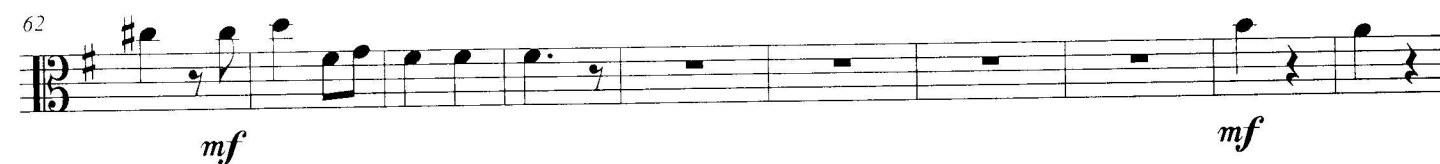
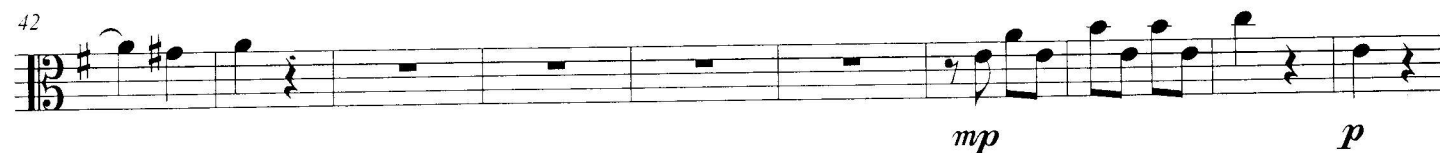


Allegro from Op. 6, No. 6

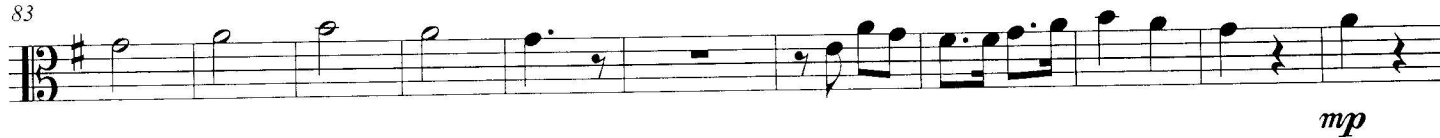
Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

♩=120



83



94



105



Largo from Op. 6, No. 6

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 100$ 

Vivace from Op. 6, No.6

Corelli

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 60$

7

14

21

28

34

39

47

mp

p

mf

mp

mf

p

mp

p

mf

mp

p

mp

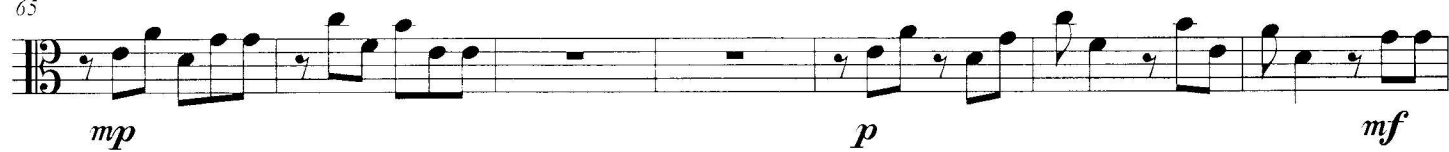
53



58



65



72

