

# SELECTIONS

From

## VIVALDI'S L'ESTRO ARMONICO OP. 3, Nos. 1-6

For

Alto, two Tenors, Bass Trombone and Tuba

Arranged by

Bob Reifsnyder

MUSIC for the

## BAROQUE POSAUNE PLATOON

## VOLUME EIGHT

@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 first three Opus numbers of Vivaldi (sets of Trio Sonatas, Solo Sonatas and Concerti Grossi ) mimic exactly the progression of Corelli's Op. 4-6, with all three owing much to the style of Corelli. His operatic and sacred compositions are certainly underrated, though no one would claim he reached the level of Handel and Bach, the acknowledged masters of these two genres. His concerti, though, were of profound influence, particularly since he successfully developed the Concerto Grosso into a virtuoso solo form that remains totally captivating to modern audiences. This opus is where that development started reaching its maturity, thus providing a model for all future composers who wrote for the genre.

## 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 first tenor part should 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-** When needed, the solo and tutti parts have been combined in these arrangements to allow the music to be performed by five players. The disadvantage of this approach is that the concerto grosso style is not always readily apparent. 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.

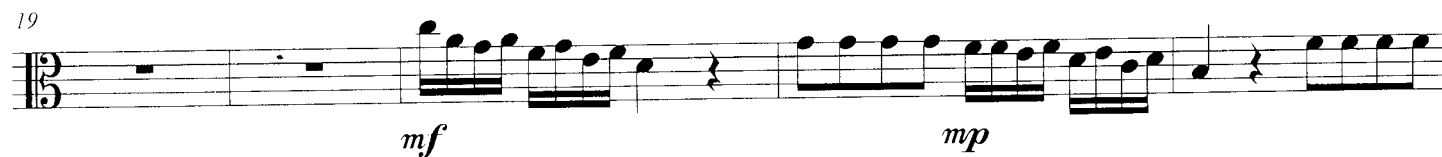
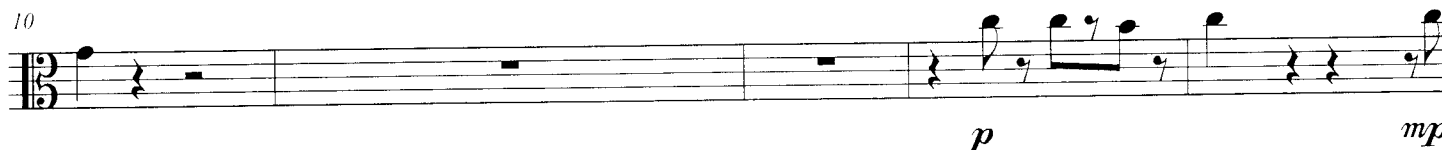
Trombone 1

# Allegro from Op. 3, No. 1

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 90

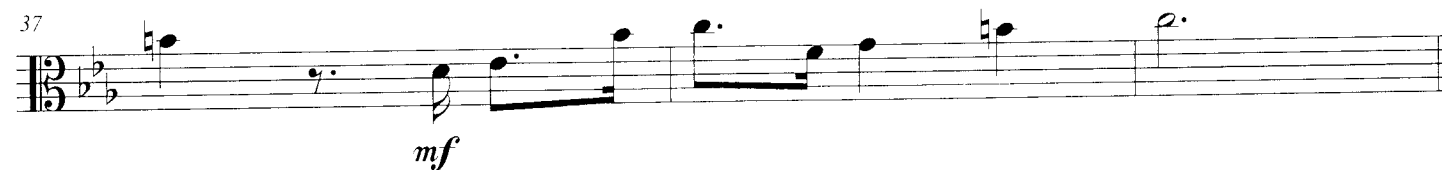




## Adagio from Op. 3, No. 1

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 80$ 

## Finale from Op. 3, No. 1

Bob Reifsnyder


[illegible]

7



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

12



*mp* *mf*

17

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

22


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

27

*p* *mp* *mf*

33 

39

62 

## Allegro from Op. 3, No. 2

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 90

6

10

14

18

22

26

29

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

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

*mf* *mp*

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

*mp* *mf*

*mf* *mp*

*mp*

*mf*

34



39



42



46



50



57



62



## Adagio from Op. 3, No. 2

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 80$ 

7

14

21

28

35

42

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

## Finale from Op. 3, No. 2

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 110$ 

4

8

12

15

20

25

28

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

32 

35

*mf*

39

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

43

*mp*

48

*p* *mp* *mf*

52

52

## Allegro from Op. 3, No. 3

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 90$ 

5

12

16

20

26

30

34

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

38



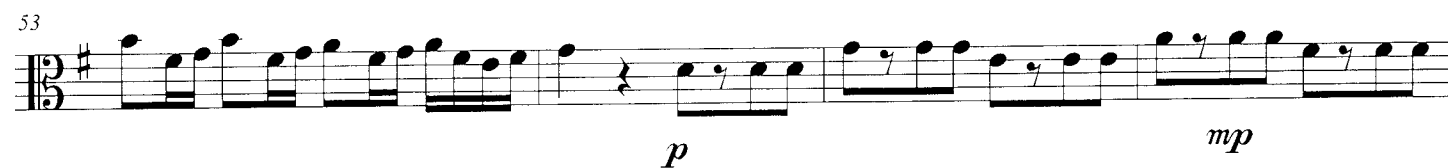
44



49



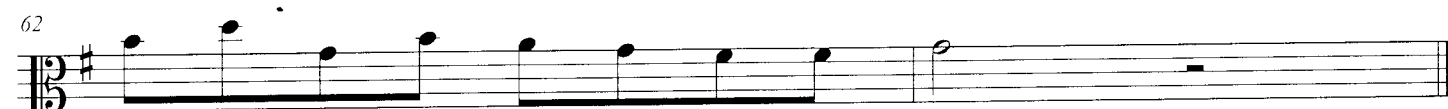
53



57



62



Trombone 1

# Adagio from Op. 3, No. 3

Vivaldi  
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 80

First staff of music (measures 1-5). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a rest in measure 1, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).

Second staff of music (measures 6-13). The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).

Third staff of music (measures 14-21). The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present.

Fourth staff of music (measures 22-28). The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a phrase with a slur. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present.

Fifth staff of music (measures 29-35). The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present.

## Finale from Op. 3, No. 3

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 60$

*mf* *mp* *mf*

11 *mp* *p* *mp*

21 *mf* *mp*

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

43 *p* *mf* *mp*

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

67 *mp*

75 *mf* *mp*

87



## Andante from Op. 3, No. 4

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 90$ 

7

14

22

29

37

44

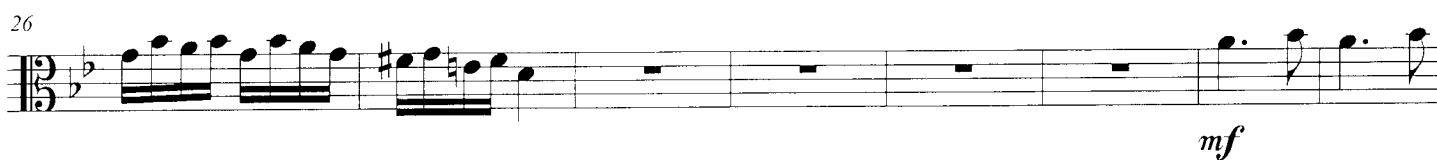
51

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

## Allegro from Op. 3, No. 4

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 100$ 

70



79



88



## Finale from Op. 3, No. 4

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 60$ 

*mf* *mp*

8 *mf* *mp*

18 *mf*

29 *mf*

37 *p* *mp*

45 *mf* *mp* *mf*

57 *p* *mf*

65 *mf* *mp* *p*



Trombone 1

# Allegro from Op. 3, No. 5

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 90

*mf*

5 *p* *mp* *mf*

10 *p*

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

19 *mf*

25 *mf*

28 *p*

32 *mp* *mf*

36



Trombone 1

# Largo from Op. 3, No. 5

Vivaldi  
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 50



5



8



## Finale from Op. 3, No. 5

Vivaldi  
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 100

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

14 *p* *mp*

22 *mf* *mp*

29 *mf* *mp*

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

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

50

58



66



73



79



## Allegro from Op. 3, No. 6

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 90$ 

41

46

*mp*

51

*p* *mp*

57

*mp*

61

*p*

66

*mp* *mp*

69

*p*

75

*mf* *mp*

79

*mf*

Detailed description: This image shows a page of musical notation for the 'Allegro' movement from Op. 3, No. 6. The page is numbered '2' in the top left. The title 'Allegro from Op. 3, No. 6' is centered at the top. The music is written in a single system with a 12/8 time signature and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation is spread across nine staves, with measure numbers 41, 46, 51, 57, 61, 66, 69, 75, and 79 marking the beginning of each line. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings are used throughout: *mp* (mezzo-piano) appears at measures 46, 51, 57, 66, and 75; *p* (piano) appears at measures 51, 61, and 69; and *mf* (mezzo-forte) appears at measures 75 and 79. The notation includes various musical symbols such as accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), slurs, and ties.

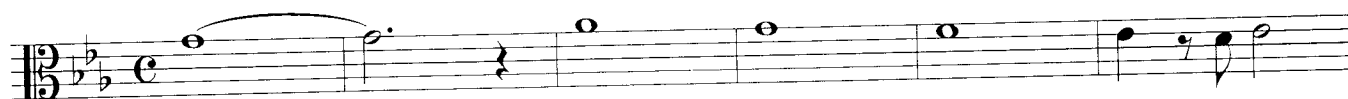
Trombone 1

# Largo from Op. 3, No. 6

Vivaldi

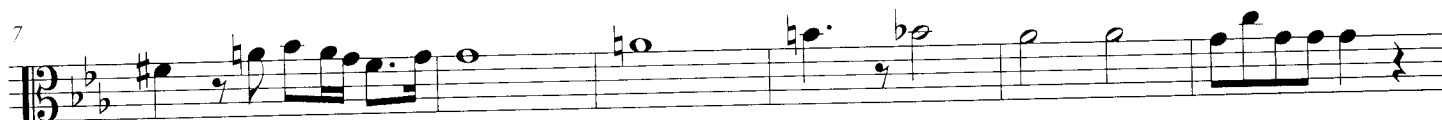
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 50



*p*

7



13



*mp*

## Finale from Op. 3, No. 6

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 100$ 

9

18

26

34

43

49

56

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

64



73



81



90



99



105



113



122

