

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 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 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.

Allegro from Op. 3, No. 1

Bob Reifsnyder

[illegible]

5 

10

The first system of the musical score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is 3/4. The first measure contains a whole rest. The second measure starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and features a triplet of eighth notes. This is followed by a series of eighth-note patterns, including another triplet. The system concludes with a half note and a quarter note, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piece is in 3/4 time and consists of 10 measures in total.

14

mp

19

mp *p* *mf*

23

mp *p* *mp*

27

mf *mp* *p* *mp*

31

mf *p* *mf* *mp*

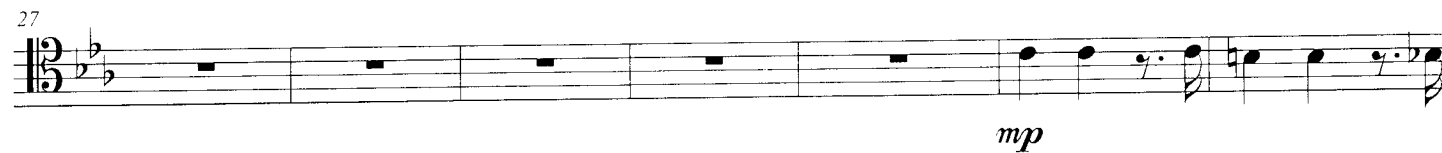
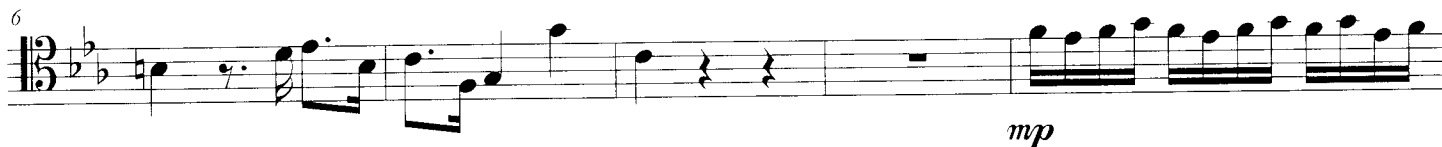
50

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

Adagio from Op. 3, No. 1

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 80$ 

Finale from Op. 3, No. 1

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 110$

5

10

15

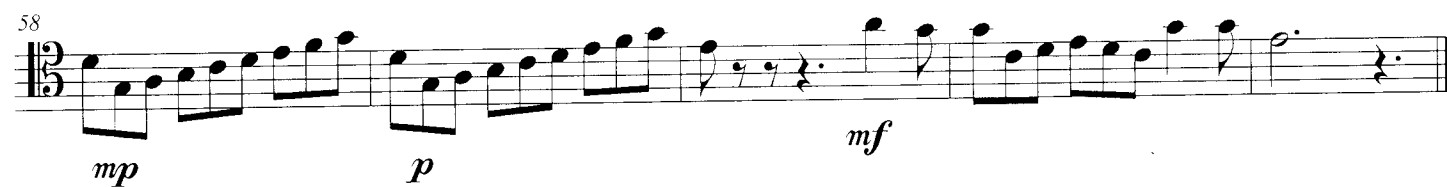
20

26

31

36

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



Allegro from Op. 3, No. 2

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 90$

mf *mp*

4 *p* *mp* *mf*

7 *p* *mp* *mf*

10 *p* *mp*

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

18 *mp* *mf*

22 *mf* *mp*

26 *mp*



Adagio from Op. 3, No. 2

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 80$

mf *mp*

7 *p* *mf*

14 *p*

21 *mf*

28 *mp*

34 *p*

40 *mf*

Finale from Op. 3, No. 2

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 110$

4

8

12

16

20

24

29

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



Allegro from Op. 3, No. 3

Vivaldi
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 90

1 *mf* *mp* *mf*

5 *p*

9 *mp* *mf* *mp*

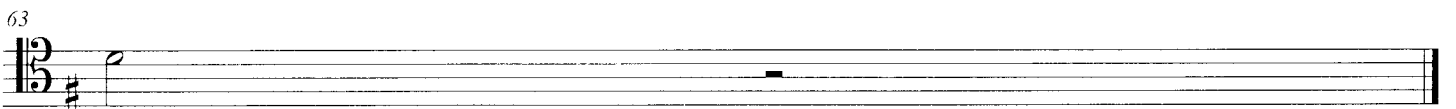
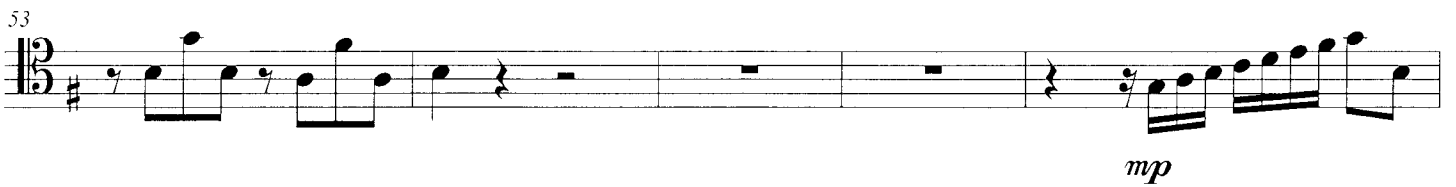
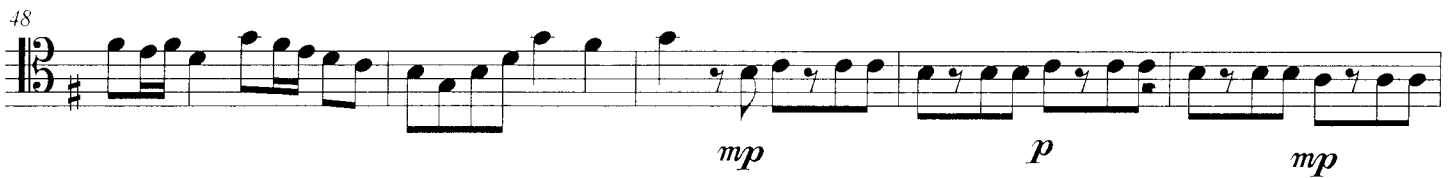
14 *p* *mf*

18 *mp* *p*

22 *p* *mp*

26 *mf*

30 *mp* *mf*



Adagio from Op. 3, No. 3

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 80$

p *mp*

7 *mf*

13 *mp* *p*

21 *mp* *mf*

27 *mp* *p*

Finale from Op. 3, No. 3

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 60$

mf *mp* *mf* *mp*

12 *p* *mp*

22 *mf* *mp*

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

44 *p* *mf* *mp*

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

67 *mp*

76 *mf* *mp*



Andante from Op. 3, No. 4

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 90$

7 *mf* *mp*

15 *p*

23 *mf* *mp*

30 *p*

36 *p*

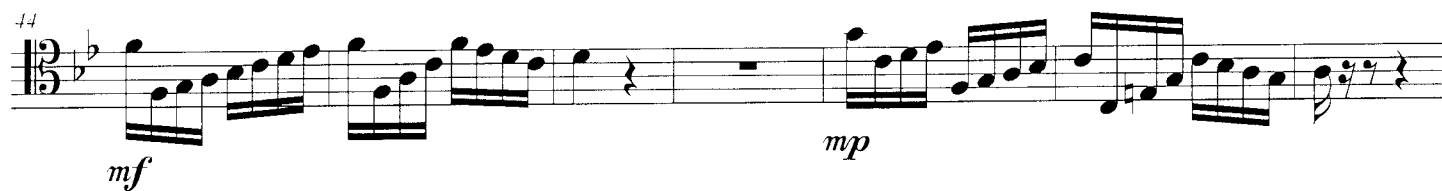
43 *mp* *p*

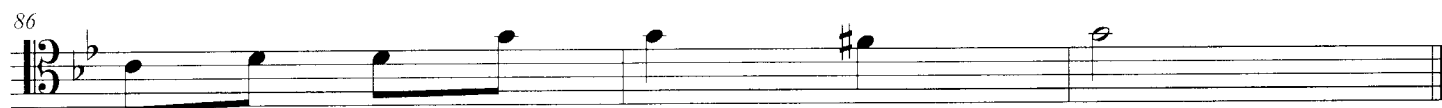
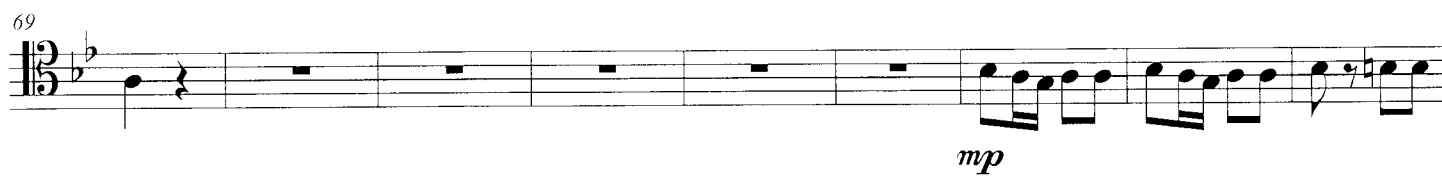
50

Allegro from Op. 3, No. 4

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnnyder

 $\text{♩} = 100$ 



Finale from Op. 3, No. 4

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 60$

mf *mp*

9 *mf* *mp* *mf*

20 *p*

30 *mf*

38 *p* *mp* *mf*

48 *mp* *mf*

59 *mf*

67

75



mp

Musical staff 75-83: Treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats). Measures 75-76 are whole rests. Measure 77 contains a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. Measure 78 contains a half note Bb4, a quarter note C5, and a quarter note D5. Measure 79 contains a half note D5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note F5. Measure 80 contains a half note F5, a quarter note G5, and a quarter note A5. Measure 81 contains a half note A5, a quarter note B5, and a quarter note C6. Measure 82 contains a half note C6, a quarter note B5, and a quarter note A5. Measure 83 contains a half note A5, a quarter note G5, and a quarter note F5. The dynamic *mp* is centered below the staff.

84



mf

Musical staff 84-96: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 84-90 are eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5. Measures 91-96 are eighth notes: B5, A5, G5, F5, E5, D5, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The dynamic *mf* is centered below the staff.

97



Musical staff 97-100: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 97-100 are whole notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Allegro from Op. 3, No. 5

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 90$

mf

5 *p* *mp*

9 *mf* *mp*

13 *p* *mp* *mf*

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

22

28 *mp* *p* *mp*

33 *mf*



Trombone 2

Largo from Op. 3, No. 5

Vivaldi
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 50

The musical score for Trombone 2 consists of three staves. The first staff (measures 1-3) begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It features a series of eighth-note patterns. The second staff (measures 4-7) continues the eighth-note patterns with some rests. The third staff (measures 8-9) shows a change in dynamics and includes a final measure with a whole note and a double bar line.

mp

4

mp

8

p *mf*

Finale from Op. 3, No. 5

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 100$

mf *mp* *p* *mp*

7 *mf* *mp*

13 *p* *mp*

18 *mf*

25 *mp* *mf*

32 *mp* *p*

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

45 *mp* *mf*



Allegro from Op. 3, No. 6

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 90$

mf

4

8

12

mp

17

p *mf*

22

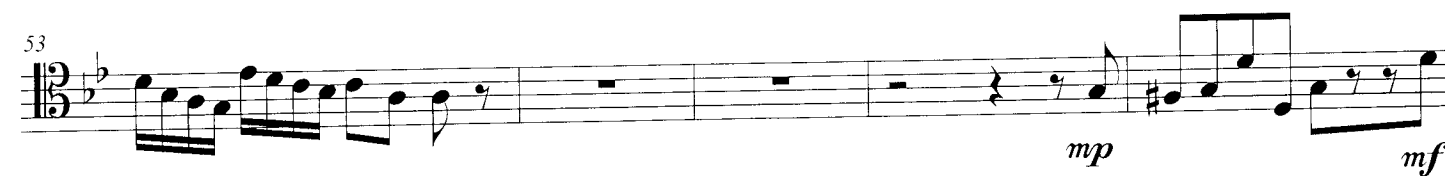
p

27

mp

31

mf





Trombone 2

Largo from Op. 3, No. 6

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 50



p



mp

Finale from Op. 3, No. 6

Vivaldi

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 100$ 

