

SELECTIONS

From

TELEMANN'S
DOUBLE CONCERTOS

For

Alto, two Tenors, Bass Trombone and Tuba

Arranged by

Bob Reifsnyder

MUSIC for the

BAROQUE POSAUNE PLATOON

VOLUME 10

@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 concerti of Vivaldi were of profound influence, particularly since he successfully developed the Concerto Grosso into a virtuoso solo form that remains totally captivating to modern audiences. Georg Philipp Telemann (1681-1767) was also adept at this form, with many of his finest works in the genre written for two, three or four solo instruments. This practice fell out of favor after the Baroque period, with only isolated works by Mozart, Beethoven and Brahms, etc. still in the modern repertory. They were, however, a key part of the historical transition of the solo concerto. Distinguishing himself from Vivaldi, Telemann wrote double concertos for a dizzying array of instruments, most of which were likely performed in the secular "Collegium Musicum" that he directed in Hamburg.

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 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. There is also quite a bit of octave displacement to keep the individual parts within the comfortable range of the performing instruments and to establish the alto trombone as the highest voice. As much as possible, the solo parts have been distributed throughout the ensemble.
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.

Largo from TWV 53 A2

Telemann
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ 50

6

10

15

19

23

27

31

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

35

mf *mp* *p* *mf*

39

mp *p*

44

mp *p* *mp*

48

mf *mp*

51

mf

ALLEGRO FROM TWV 53 A2

Telemann
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 100

6

11

16

23

28

34

40

mf *mp* *mf* *p*

mf

mp *p*

mp *mp*

mf *mp*

mp *mp*

mf *p*

mp *mp*

45



mf mp mp

51



p

57



p p

63



mp

69



mp p

75



mp mf

81



mp mf mp

86



p mp p p

93



mp mf

Detailed description: This image shows a page of musical notation for the 'Allegro' from Bach's Notebook for Anna Bach (BWV 52, A2). The page contains eight staves of music, each starting with a measure number. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 12/8. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The dynamics are: mf (mezzo-forte), mp (mezzo-piano), p (piano), and mf (mezzo-forte). The music is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end of the eighth staff.

Grazioso from TWV53 A2

Telemann
Bob Reifsnyder $\text{♩} = 50$

6

13

20

26

32

37

43

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

50

mp *mf* *p*

55

mp

60

p *mf*

Finale from TWV53 A2

Telemann
Bob Reifsnyder $\text{♩} = 90$

5

9

13

17

21

27

32

mf *mp* *mf*

p *mp*

p *mp*

mf *mp*

p *mf*

mp *mf* *mp* *mf*

37



mp *mf*

43



p *mp*

48



mf

54



mp *mp*

61



p *mp*

66



mf *mp* *mf*

70



p *mp*

74



p *mp* *mf*

78

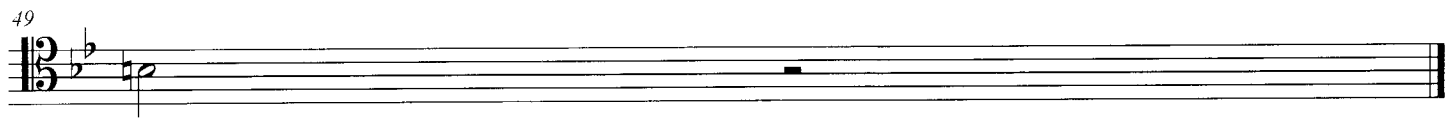


Gravement from TWV52 a2

$\bullet = 60$

43

43



Vitement from TWV52a2

Telemann
Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 100$

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 12/8 time. The score consists of a single melodic line with the following dynamics:

- Measures 1-4: *mf*, *mp*, *p*, *mp*
- Measures 5-8: *p*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*
- Measures 9-12: *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, *mp*
- Measures 13-16: *p*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*
- Measures 17-20: *p*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*
- Measures 21-24: *mf*, *mp*, *mp*, *mp*
- Measures 25-28: *mf*, *mp*, *mp*, *mp*
- Measures 29-32: *mf*, *mp*, *mp*, *mp*
- Measures 33-36: *mf*, *mp*, *mp*, *mp*
- Measures 37-40: *mf*, *mp*, *mp*, *mp*



Largement from TWV52 a2

Telemann
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 75

p *mp*

8 *mp* *p*

15 *mp* *p* *mf*

22

Vivement from TWV52 a2

Telemann
Bob Reifsnyder $\text{♩} = 60$

mp

10 *p*

20 *mp*

29 *mf*

40

50 *p*

60 *p mp*

Gaiement from TWV52 B1

Telemann

Bob Reifsnnyder

 $\text{♩} = 90$ 



Grave from TWV52 B1

Telemann
Bob Reifsnyder $\text{♩} = 90$

6

11

16

20

25

31

36

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



Vivace from TWV52 B1

Telemann
Bob Reifsnyder $\text{♩} = 60$

p *mp*

mf

p

mp *mf*

p

mp

mf *mf*

31



37



41



45



49



53



57



Allegro from TWV52 C2

Telemann

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 60$

1 *mf*

5 *mf*

11 *p*

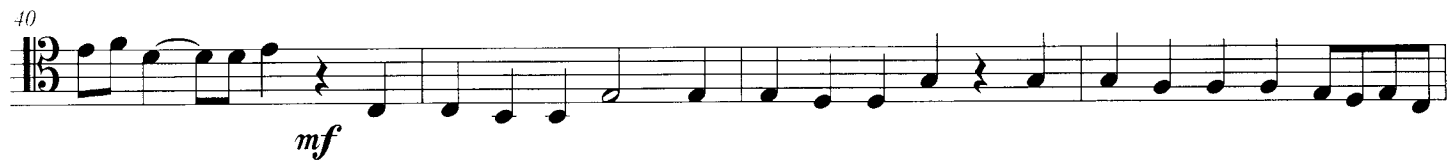
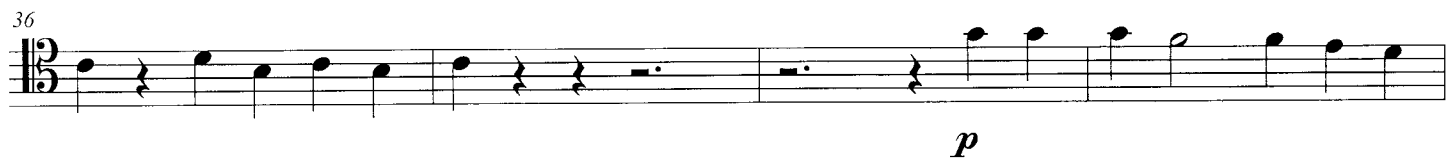
15 *mf*

19 *p*

23 *mf* *mf*

28 *p*

32 *mf*



Adagio from TWV52 C2

Telemann
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 60

p *mp* *p* *mp*

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

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

15

Vivace from TWV52 C2

Telemann

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 100$

p *mf* *mp*

7 *mf*

12

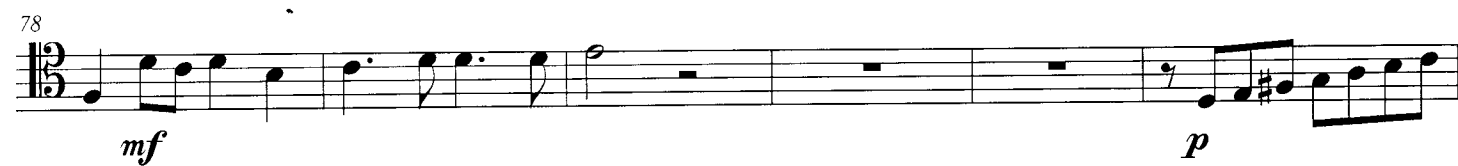
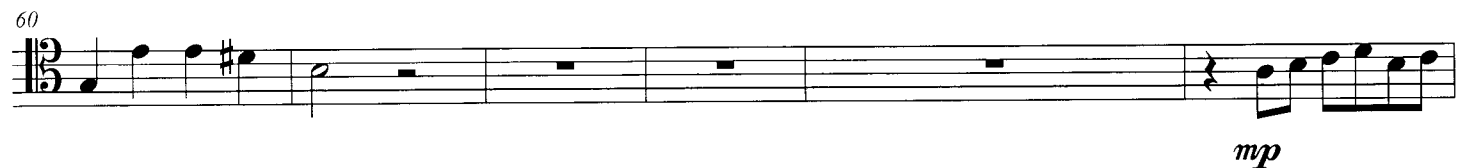
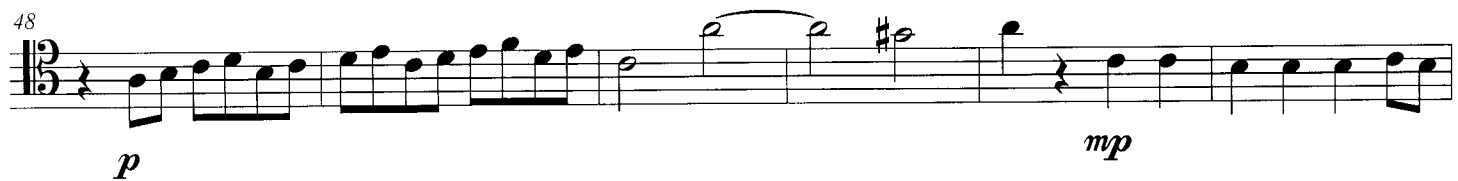
20 *p*

25 *mp*

30 *p*

36 *mf* *mp*

42 *mf*



103



Allegro from TWV52 d1

Telemann
Bob Reifsnyder $\text{♩} = 90$

5

10

18

25

30

35

41

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

47

mp p

Musical staff 47-51: Treble clef, key of D minor (three flats). Measure 47 has a whole rest. Measures 48-51 contain a continuous eighth-note melody. Dynamic markings: *mp* at the start of measure 48, *p* at the start of measure 51.

52

mp

Musical staff 52-57: Treble clef, key of D minor. Measure 52 has a whole rest. Measures 53-57 contain a continuous eighth-note melody. Dynamic marking: *mp* at the start of measure 53.

58

mp p

Musical staff 58-62: Treble clef, key of D minor. Measure 58 has a whole rest. Measures 59-62 contain a continuous eighth-note melody. Dynamic markings: *mp* at the start of measure 59, *p* at the start of measure 62.

63

mp

Musical staff 63-69: Treble clef, key of D minor. Measure 63 has a whole rest. Measures 64-69 contain a continuous eighth-note melody. Dynamic marking: *mp* at the start of measure 64.

70

mp p mp

Musical staff 70-74: Treble clef, key of D minor. Measure 70 has a whole rest. Measures 71-74 contain a continuous eighth-note melody. Dynamic markings: *mp* at the start of measure 71, *p* at the start of measure 73, *mp* at the start of measure 74.

75

p mf

Musical staff 75-80: Treble clef, key of D minor. Measure 75 has a whole rest. Measures 76-80 contain a continuous eighth-note melody. Dynamic markings: *p* at the start of measure 76, *mf* at the start of measure 78.

81

mp p mp p mf

Musical staff 81-85: Treble clef, key of D minor. Measures 81-85 contain a continuous eighth-note melody. Dynamic markings: *mp* at the start of measure 81, *p* at the start of measure 83, *mp* at the start of measure 84, *p* at the start of measure 85, *mf* at the start of measure 86.

86

mp p mf

Musical staff 86-90: Treble clef, key of D minor. Measures 86-90 contain a continuous eighth-note melody. Dynamic markings: *mp* at the start of measure 86, *p* at the start of measure 88, *mf* at the start of measure 89.

Adagio from TWV52 d1

Telemann
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 60



Finale from TWV52 d1

Telemann
Bob Reifsnnyder

♩. = 60

12

22

31

40

50

62

73

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

82



p *mp*

This musical staff covers measures 82 to 91. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. A mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic is indicated towards the end of the staff.

92



p *mp*

This musical staff covers measures 92 to 101. It starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. A mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic is indicated in the middle of the staff.

102



mf

This musical staff covers measures 102 to 111. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line.

Largo from TWV52 e1

Telemann
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 75

8

15

19

23

27

32

38

mp

mp

p

p



Allegro from TWV52 e1

Telemann
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 90

mf

6

11

15

19

p

24

mp

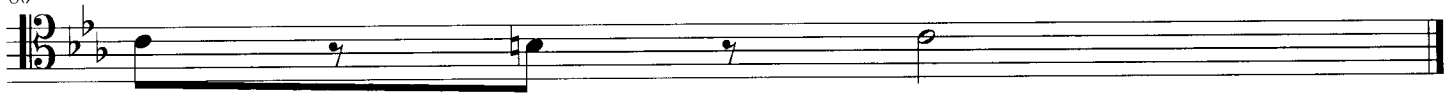
29

33

p



80



Adagio from TWV52 e1

Telemann
Bob Reifsnnyder

♩ = 60

The musical score is written for Trombone 3 in 3/8 time. It consists of 30 measures, divided into eight staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is Adagio. The score includes dynamic markings of *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano). The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs. The first staff starts with a *mp* marking and a *p* marking. The second staff starts with a *mp* marking. The third staff starts with a *p* marking. The fourth staff starts with a *mp* marking. The fifth staff starts with a *p* marking. The sixth staff starts with a *mp* marking. The seventh staff starts with a *p* marking. The eighth staff starts with a *p* marking.

Presto from TWV52e1

Telemann

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 100$ 