

SELECTIONS

from the

“Sacrae Symphonaie (1597) of Giovanni Gabrieli

for two choirs of

Alto, Tenor, Bass Trombone and Tuba

arranged by

Bob Reifsnyder

MUSIC from the

VENETIAN CONNECTION COLLECTION

VOLUME 11

About the Composers

Two of the great innovators of the 17th century, Giovanni Gabrieli (1556?-1612) and Claudio Monteverdi (1567-1643), spent the greater part of their careers employed at the Cathedral of San Marco in Venice. Heinrich Schutz (1585-1672), the greatest German composer of the seventeenth century, studied with both of them, making Venice the most important musical center of the early Baroque.

Gabrieli is revered by all brass players for his 42 extant compositions in 4-22 parts of predominantly antiphonal brass music, intended to take advantage of the three balconies located in the sanctuary of San Marco. In his music, we see the finest early examples of "concertato style", where every imaginable musical contrast was utilized (voice-instrument, fast-slow, duple-triple meter, high-low, loud-soft, strings-brass, etc.) This collection includes several of those 42 works.

Monteverdi also used the "concertato style" frequently in his sacred music, but he is much more famous for the development of the "monadic style" in his operas, which first introduced the "recitative" to contemporary audiences and later firmly established the "recitative-aria" approach that dominated operatic composition right up to Wagner. In this collection, though, the music is drawn from his secular madrigals, the most important historical collection illustrating the transition from Renaissance polyphony to Baroque Homophony.

Schutz first studied with Gabrieli and embraced the antiphonal "concertato" style in his early music. However, the ravages of a major plague and the Thirty Years War severely depleted his musical resources, making that form of expression impossible. He returned to Venice at the age of 44 to learn the monadic techniques of Monteverdi and incorporated this new approach into his compositions (the arrangements used in this collection come from that period). Late in his career, he returned once again to the antiphonal "concertato" style and wrote perhaps his most glorious compositions, influencing all who followed.

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-** These works are designed to add to the performance repertoire of the low brass choir.
2. **Clef reading-** These arrangements will hopefully also serve as advanced clef practice for trombonists playing the top four 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-** There is 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.
4. **Range-** The basic range of these transcriptions is from high D to low G, to accommodate the use of a C tuba for the fifth part. These arrangements are also quite suitable for performance by two violas, two trombones, two celli and two string basses. This offers wonderful chamber music practice for the trombonists involved, especially if a sacbut is to be used for the second parts.
5. **Tempi-** All tempi are suggestions, not requirements. They are based on three tenets of Baroque performance:
 - A. triple tempi are faster than dupe 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. In this collection, however, the original dynamic markings for "Sonata pian e forte" were kept intact.
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.

Canzon primi toni

from Sacrae Symphoniae (1597)

Giovanni Gabrieli
Bob Reifsnnyder

♩ = 75

mp

6

mf

12

mp

18

mf

24

mp *mp* *mf*

30

p

36

mf

♩ = 50

42

mp

Canzon primi toni

♩ = 75

49

mf

55

♩ = 50

61

p

♩ = 75

68

mp

74

mf

Bass Trombone 1

"Canzona Septimi Toni No. 1"

from Sacrae Symphoniae (1597)

Giovanni Gabrieli

Bob Reifsnnyder

$\text{♩} = 80$

p

8

14

mp

21

$\text{♩} = 40$

30

mp

38

mf

$\text{♩} = 80$

46

mp

54

p

61

mp

67

mp

74

mf

82

p

89

mp *mp*
d.=50

95

mf *mp*

102

mf

110

d.=100
mf *mp*

117

mf

124

p *mf*

Musical staff 124-130: Bass clef, 8 measures. Measure 124: quarter notes G2, A2, B2, C3. Measure 125: quarter notes D3, E3, F3, G3. Measure 126: quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4. Measure 127: quarter notes E4, F4, G4, A4. Measure 128: quarter notes B4, C5, D5, E5. Measure 129: quarter notes F5, G5, A5, B5. Measure 130: quarter notes C6, B5, A5, G5. Dynamics: *p* at the start, *mf* at the end.

131

mp

Musical staff 131-137: Bass clef, 7 measures. Measure 131: quarter notes G2, A2, B2, C3. Measure 132: quarter notes D3, E3, F3, G3. Measure 133: quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4. Measure 134: quarter notes E4, F4, G4, A4. Measure 135: quarter notes B4, C5, D5, E5. Measure 136: quarter notes F5, G5, A5, B5. Measure 137: quarter notes C6, B5, A5, G5. Dynamics: *mp* at the end.

138

mf

Musical staff 138-144: Bass clef, 7 measures. Measure 138: quarter notes G2, A2, B2, C3. Measure 139: quarter notes D3, E3, F3, G3. Measure 140: quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4. Measure 141: quarter notes E4, F4, G4, A4. Measure 142: quarter notes B4, C5, D5, E5. Measure 143: quarter notes F5, G5, A5, B5. Measure 144: quarter notes C6, B5, A5, G5. Dynamics: *mf* at the start.

Canzon Noni Toni

from Sacrae Symphoniae (1597)

Giovanni Gabrieli
Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 100$

mp

8

14

22

mf

$\text{♩} = 50$

28

mp

35

mf

43

$\text{♩} = 100$

51

mp *mp*

58

p

Musical staff 58-63: Bass clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The staff contains a sequence of notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E-flat3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E-flat4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. There are rests at measures 59, 60, and 61.

64

d.=50

Musical staff 64-69: Bass clef, key signature of two flats. The staff contains a sequence of notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E-flat3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E-flat4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. There are rests at measures 65, 66, and 69.

70

p

Musical staff 70-76: Bass clef, key signature of two flats. The staff contains a sequence of notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E-flat3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E-flat4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. There is a time signature change to 3/4 at measure 74. There are rests at measures 71, 72, 73, 75, and 76.

77

mf

Musical staff 77-84: Bass clef, key signature of two flats. The staff contains a sequence of notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E-flat3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E-flat4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. There are rests at measures 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84.

85

d.=100

Musical staff 85-92: Bass clef, key signature of two flats. The staff contains a sequence of notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E-flat3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E-flat4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. There are rests at measures 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, and 92.

93

p

Musical staff 93-99: Bass clef, key signature of two flats. The staff contains a sequence of notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E-flat3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E-flat4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. There is a time signature change to common time (C) at measure 93. There are rests at measures 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, and 99.

100

mf

Musical staff 100-106: Bass clef, key signature of two flats. The staff contains a sequence of notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E-flat3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E-flat4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. There are rests at measures 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, and 106.

107

d.=50

p *p*

Musical staff 107-113: Bass clef, key signature of two flats. The staff contains a sequence of notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E-flat3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E-flat4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. There is a time signature change to 3/4 at measure 109. There are rests at measures 108, 110, 111, 112, and 113.

114

d.=100

mf

Musical staff 114-119: Bass clef, key signature of two flats. The staff contains a sequence of notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E-flat3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E-flat4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. There are rests at measures 115, 116, 117, 118, and 119.

Canzon duodecimi toni

from Sacrae Symphoniae (1597)

Giovanni Gabrieli
Bob Reifsnnyder

♩ = 100

mp

♩ = 50

6

p

♩ = 100

13

mf

20

p

27

p

33

mf

40

mp

46

mp

52

Musical staff 52-56. Bass clef, 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a melodic line with various rhythmic values including eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings *mf* and *mp* are present.

57

Musical staff 57-62. Bass clef, 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a melodic line with various rhythmic values. The staff concludes with a double bar line and a 3/4 time signature.

63

Musical staff 63-70. Bass clef, 3/4 time signature. A tempo marking $\text{♩} = 50$ is present. The staff contains a melodic line with various rhythmic values. A dynamic marking *p* is present.

71

Musical staff 71-76. Bass clef, common time signature. A tempo marking $\text{♩} = 100$ is present. The staff contains a melodic line with various rhythmic values. A dynamic marking *mf* is present.

77

Musical staff 77-82. Bass clef, 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a melodic line with various rhythmic values. Dynamic markings *mp* and *mf* are present.

83

Musical staff 83-86. Bass clef, 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a melodic line with various rhythmic values, including a long note with a fermata. The staff concludes with a double bar line.

54

p *f*

61

p *f* *p*

67

f *p* *f*

73

78