
Eighth Note Publications

Concerto for Trombone

Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov

Arranged by Bill Bjornes Jr

Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov's, Concerto for Trombone and Band was written in 1877. It received its European premiere on March 16, 1878 with the composer conducting at Kronstadt. Davis Shuman was the soloist for the American premiere, which was given in June, 1952 by the famed Goldman Band. Edwin Franko Goldman conducted this performance on the Mall in Central Park, New York.

This concerto is written in the traditional three movement concerto form, Allegro, Andante Cantabile, and Allegro. The first Allegro movement features the technical abilities of the soloist with ascending arpeggios into the upper register of the instrument. The second movement, Andante Cantabile, allows the soloist to display the sonority and lyrical qualities of the trombone before performing the first cadenza, which transitions into the final Allegro movement. The final movement features many fast scalar passages and large intervallic leaps demonstrating the agility and flexibility of the soloist and the trombone. The third movement also contains an extended cadenza before ending with a short Vivace.

This brass quintet setting of the Rimsky-Korsakov Concerto for Trombone and Band was arranged for David McCormick and the Alaska Brass. Like the original version, it features the trombone retaining the melody throughout the arrangement. It can be performed in a recital setting to feature a quintet's trombonist, or in a master class environment at the high school or collegiate levels.

PREVIEW ONLY

CONCERTO FOR TROMBONE

N. Rimsky-Korsakov
(1844-1908)

Arranged by Bill Bjornes, Jr.

Allegro Vivace ♩ = 132

Solo Trombone

B♭ Trumpet 1

B♭ Trumpet 2

F Horn

Tuba

1

2

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First system of musical notation, featuring a bass line with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano with continuous eighth-note patterns.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. A large "PREVIEW ONLY" watermark is overlaid across the middle of the system.

Third system of musical notation, concluding the previewed section with various musical ornaments and patterns.

4

ff

5

p

p

p

p

6

7

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8

9

10

11

ff

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12

Andante Cantabile $\text{♩} = 72$

p *espressivo*

p

p

p

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13

poco animato

rit.

14

f

mf

mf

mf

mf

mp

mp

mp

mp

poco rit.

15 a Tempo

p

p

p

16

sf *p*

f

f

f

f

stringendo

f

f

CADENZA

p

riten.

f

f

f

p

f

pp

f

p

riten.

17

Allegro ♩ = 120

Sheet music for measures 17 and 18. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is Allegro, 120 beats per minute. The music is written for five staves: Bass, Treble, Treble, Treble, and Bass. The first staff (Bass) has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff (Treble) has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff (Treble) has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth staff (Treble) has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth staff (Bass) has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 18 features a trill (*tr*) on the second staff (Treble).

19

Sheet music for measure 19. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 2/4. The music is written for five staves: Bass, Treble, Treble, Treble, and Bass. The first staff (Bass) is empty. The second staff (Treble) has a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff (Treble) has a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff (Treble) has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff (Bass) has a triplet of eighth notes.

20

Sheet music for measure 20. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 2/4. The music is written for five staves: Bass, Treble, Treble, Treble, and Bass. The first staff (Bass) has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff (Treble) has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff (Treble) has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff (Treble) has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth staff (Bass) has a piano (*p*) dynamic.

21

mf

mf

mf

stacc.

22

p

mf

tr

p

p

p

23

p

f

f

f

24

Musical score for measures 24-25. The score is written for four staves (bass, treble, and two inner staves). Measure 24 features a piano (*p*) dynamic in the first three staves and a forte (*f*) dynamic in the fourth staff. Measure 25 features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the first three staves and a piano (*p*) dynamic in the fourth staff. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

25

Musical score for measures 25-26. The score is written for four staves. Measure 25 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the first staff and a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic in the other three staves. Measure 26 features a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic in the first three staves and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the fourth staff. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

26

Musical score for measures 26-27. The score is written for four staves. Measure 26 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the first staff and a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic in the other three staves. Measure 27 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the first three staves and a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic in the fourth staff. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

27

p

mf

mf

mp

mf

p

mf

mp

28

mf

f

mf

mf

mf staccatissimo

mp

mp

29

f

f

30

f

ff

ff

ff

31

mf

p

mf

mf

p

p

mp

st. mute

32

33

34

f

CADENZA

35

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36

37

First system of a musical score. The bass staff contains a complex, fast-moving line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The three treble staves are empty, with only a few notes visible at the end of the system.

38 *Tempo poco meno mosso* *ritenuto*

Second system of the musical score. It begins with a box containing the number 38. The tempo marking is *Tempo poco meno mosso* and the dynamic is *p* (piano). The system concludes with the marking *ritenuto*. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes across all staves.

39 *Vivace*

Third system of the musical score. It begins with a box containing the number 39. The tempo marking is *Vivace*. The music is more rhythmic, featuring many eighth and sixteenth notes. The dynamic *f* (forte) is indicated in several places.

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