

FA UNA CANZONA

For Concert Band
By Larry D. Daehn
(After ORAZIO VECCHI, Ca. 1585)

INSTRUMENTATION:

- 1 - Conductor
- 10 - Flute (and Piccolo)
- 2 - Oboes
- 4 - 1st Bb Clarinet
- 4 - 2nd Bb Clarinet
- 4 - 3rd Bb Clarinet
- 1 - Eb Alto Clarinet
- 2 - Bb Bass Clarinet
- 2 - Bassoons
- 3 - 1st Eb Alto Saxophone
- 3 - 2nd Eb Alto Saxophone
- 2 - Bb Tenor Saxophone
- 1 - Eb Baritone Saxophone
- 3 - 1st Bb Cornet
- 3 - 2nd Bb Cornet
- 3 - 3rd Bb Cornet
- 4 - F Horns
- 3 - 1st Trombone
- 3 - 2nd Trombone
- 2 - Baritone TC
- 2 - Baritone BC
- 4 - Tuba
- 3 - Mallet Percussion
[Bells/Xylophone]
- 5 - Percussion
[Snare Drum, Tenor Drum,
Bass Drum, Tambourine,
Triangle]

The Renaissance period in music (ca. 1450-1600) was a time of outstanding cultural achievement in Europe. Renaissance composers, instead of writing long interwoven threads of counterpoint, were conceiving music vertically; music was moving from one block chord to another. In part-songs the voices abandoned their independence, and drew together on the main pulse of the music. FA UNA CANZONA is a fine example of Renaissance chordal movement in music.

Orazio Vecchi was one of the generation of Venetian composers (which included Gabrieli, Gesualdo and Donati) whose lives and works formed a bridge into the seventeenth century. He is better known for his entertainment music, and his fine sense of contrast and drama. Much of Vecchi's reputation during his own lifetime rested upon his six books of canzonettas. (FA UNA CANZONA comes from one of these books.) They constitute a popular yet refined compromise between the suave correctness of the madrigals and the unsophisticated simplicity of rustic Italian dances. Vecchi composed these pieces to be sung and/or played on instruments of his time: viols, recorders, cornetts and sackbuts.

All of Vecchi's harmonies and voice leadings have been preserved in this setting for concert band. The technical difficulty of the piece is probably Grade 2, but the maturity and substance of the music make it a worthy change-of-pace concert or festival piece for any group.

With younger groups, the conductor may wish to begin rehearsing the piece slowly "in four," and then gradually moving to a feeling of "two." (It is an excellent vehicle for teaching frequent meter changes.) FA UNA CANZONA will work at several different tempi, just so it is "brisk and rhythmic," and fun for the players and audience!

Daehn
PUBLICATIONS

Larry D. Daehn
(after Orazio Vecchi, 1550-1605)

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This is a page of a musical score for a large orchestra. The score is written for the following instruments:

- Picc. Fl.
- Obs.
- Cl. 1, 2, 3
- A. Cl.
- B. Cl.
- Bsns. 1, 2
- A. Saxs. 1, 2
- T. Sax.
- B. Sax.
- Cors. 1, 2, 3
- Hn.
- Trbs. 1, 2
- Bar.
- Tuba
- Bells
- Xylo.
- S.D.
- Tamb.
- T.D.
- B.D.

The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, *mf*, and *ff*, as well as crescendo and decrescendo hairpins. A large diagonal watermark "For reference only" is visible across the page.

16 Clap hands 21

Picc Fl. *p* Clap hands

Obs. *p*

1 *mf*

2 *mf*

3 *mf*

A. Cl. *mf*

B. Cl. *mf*

Bans. *mf*

1 *mf*

2 *mf*

T. Sax. *mf*

B. Sax. *mf*

16 21

Corn. 1 *mf*

2 *mf*

3 *mf*

Hn. *mf*

1 *mf*

2 *mf*

Bar. *mf*

Tuba *mf*

Bells, Xylo. *mf*

Clap hands *p*

Perc. *p* Clap hands *mf* S.D., Trgl. *mf* Tamb. *mf* +T.D.

26

Picc. Fl. *mp* *mf*

Obs. *mp* *mf*

1 *mp* *mf*

2 *mp* *mf*

3 *mp* *mf*

A. Cl. *mp* *mf*

B. Cl. *mp* *mf*

Bsns. *mp* *mf*

1 *mp* *mf*

2 *mp* *mf*

T. Sax. *mp* *mf*

B. Sax. *mp* *mf*

26

1 *mf*

2 *mf*

3 *mf*

Hn. *mf*

1 *mf*

2 *mf*

Bar. *mf*

Tuba *mf*

Bells Xylo. *p*

S.D. Trgl. *p* *Trgl.* *T.D.* *Clap hands*

T.D. B.D. *p*

36 

Picc. Fl.

Obs.

1

Cla. 2

3

A. Cl.

B. Cl.

Bans.

1

A. Saxs.

2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

36 

1

Cor. 2

3

Hn.

1

Trbs.

2

Bar.

Tuba

Bells

Xylo.

Perc.

T.D.
P

B.D. P



Picc. Fl. *mf* *f* *div.*
 Obs. *mf* *f* *div.*
 1 *f*
 Cls. 2 *f*
 3 *f*
 A.Cl. *f*
 B.Cl. *f*
 Bsns. *f*
 1 *f*
 A.Saxs. 2 *f*
 T.Sax. *f*
 B.Sax. *f*
 1 *mf* *f*
 Cors. 2 *mf* *f*
 3 *mf* *f*
 Hn. *f* *div.*
 1 *f*
 Trbs. 2 *f*
 Bar. *f*
 Tube *f*
 Bells/Xylophone *mf* *f*
 S.D. *mf* *f*
 Tamb. Trgl. *mf* *f*
 T.D. *f*
 B.D. *f*

The musical score is written for a large ensemble. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *div.* (divisi). The tempo and meter are not explicitly stated on this page. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The instruments are grouped into sections: Woodwinds (Piccolo Flute, Oboe, Clarinets, Alto and Bass Clarinets, Bassoon), Saxophones (Alto, Tenor, Bass), Brass (Cori, Horns, Trbans, Baritone, Tuba), and Percussion (Bells/Xylophone, Snare Drum/Tam-tam/Trigon).

47

Picc. Fl. *mf*

Obs. *mf* *div.*

1 *mf*

2 *mf*

3 *mf*

A.Cl. *mf*

B.Cl. *mf*

Bsn. *mf*

1 *mf*

2 *mf*

T.Sax. *mf*

B.Sax. *mf*

47

1 *mf*

2 *mf*

3 *mf*

Hr. *mf*

1 *mf*

2 *mf*

Bar. *mf*

Tuba *mf*

Bells, Xylo. *mf*

S.D. *mf* *S.D.*

p Tamb., Trgl. *mf*

to Coda

[illegible]

62 *D.S. al Coda*

Picc. Fl.

Oboe.

1

2

3

Cl.

A.Cl.

B.Cl.

Bass.

1

2

A.Sax.

T.Sax.

B.Sax.

62 *D.S. al Coda*

1

2

3

Corn.

Hr.

1

2

Trbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Bells, Xylo.

S.D. Tamb. Trgl.

T.D. B.D.

Tamb., Trgl.

Coda

Fl. Picc. *f* Clap hands *f*

Obs. *f* Clap hands *f*

1 *f* Clap hands *f*

2 *f* Clap hands *f*

3 *f* Clap hands *f*

A.Cl. *f*

B.Cl. *f*

Bass. *f*

1 *f* Clap hands *f*

A.Sax. *f* Clap hands *f*

2 *f* Clap hands *f*

T.Sax. *f* Clap hands *f*

B.Sax. *f*

Coda

1 *f*

Corn. 2 *f*

3 *f*

Hn. *f*

1 *f*

Trbs. 2 *f*

Bar. *f*

Tuba *f*

Bells, Xylo. *f*

Perc. *f* Clap hands *f*

B.D. *f* B.D. dampen *f*

For reference only.
Not valid for performance.