



TROMBONE

SONATA
PER IL
TROMBONE SOLO
CON IL BASSO CONTINVO

*Anche il Bianco & Dolce Cigno passeggiato
per il Trombone overo la Viola alla bastarda*

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B A S I L E A

A n n o M M. X X I V

PREFACE

This work was composed in December 2022 for the recording of *Scorrete lagrime mie* (Passacaille PAS 1153, released on November 1st, 2024), an album of 17th-century Italian vocal and instrumental solo music performed on baroque trombone. The premise of its composition was as follows: despite our instrument being used extensively throughout the 1600s, including in a very soloistic role in sonatas and canzonas for two, three or four instruments, very little actual solo repertoire from that time survives: Francesco Rognoni's *Susana d'Orlando* (1620), a set of virtuosic diminutions for trombone or violone on Orlando di Lasso's *Susanne un jour*; Giovanni Martino Cesare's *La Hieronyma* (1621), a short canzona for solo trombone and continuo; and an anonymous *Sonata Trombone solo e Basso* from a late-17th-century Czech manuscript, written in a somewhat later musical style.

Upon studying solo passages in trombone parts of the baroque period, one may start to distill a certain idiom of distinctly vocal character, in line with the instrument's close association with the voice. This sonata attempts to follow that idiom, so that unlike the many historical solo pieces suitable for the trombone, typically scored for an unspecified low instrument, it may be truly and specifically trombonistic. Its form and style largely draw from both vocal monodies and instrumental works of many seventeenth-century Italian composers, notably Biagio Marini, Dario Castello, Giovanni Battista Fontana, Giuseppe Scarani, Claudio Monteverdi, Sigismondo D'India and Barbara Strozzi. This piece is not intended as a pastiche, nor is it neo-baroque: it does not imitate any one particular composer but is also not composed in a modern style influenced by only select baroque elements. Rather, it fully adopts a musical language that Italian musicians of four centuries ago would (I hope) recognize as their own, in a solo piece idiomatically and specifically written for the trombone, a combination of elements that was historically probable, yet appears to have never existed.

Sonata per il Trombone solo. Grave.

Maximilien Brisson

Basso continuo realization: Iason Marmaras

Tardo



8



16



24 Presto

3



32



36

Tardo

Echo



180

Tardo

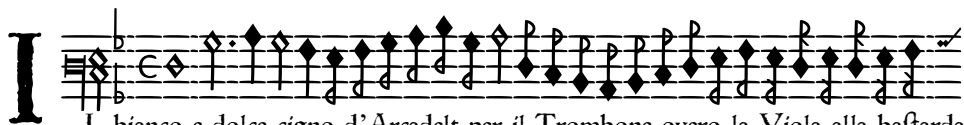


189

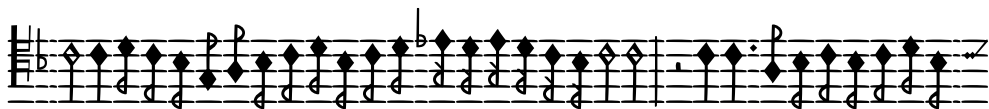
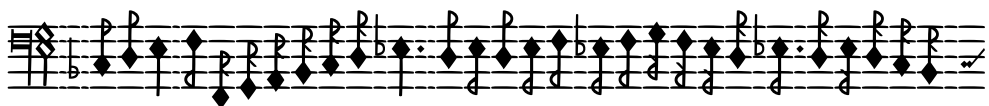
*Echo**Echo**Echo*

194





L bianco e dolce cigno d'Arcadelt per il Trombone overo la Viola alla bastarda



Sonata per il Trombone solo. Grave.

Maximilien Brisson

Tardo

Measures 1-7 of the 'Tardo' section. The music is in 12/8 time, key of B-flat major. The upper staff (Trombone) features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, while the lower staff (Bass) provides a harmonic accompaniment with half and quarter notes. Fingering numbers are indicated below the lower staff: 9, 8, 4, 3, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 6, #.

Measures 8-15 of the 'Tardo' section. Measure 8 includes a trill (t.) on the upper staff. The notation continues with eighth and quarter notes in both staves. Fingering numbers are indicated below the lower staff: 7, #, 6, 4, 5, 4, #, b, 6, 6, 6, 4, 3.

Measures 16-23 of the 'Tardo' section. The music continues with eighth and quarter notes. Fingering numbers are indicated below the lower staff: b, 9, 8, 7, #, 7, 6, 7, 6, 5, #, b.

24 Presto

Measures 24-28 of the 'Presto' section. The tempo changes to Presto. The music is in 12/8 time. The upper staff (Trombone) has a melodic line, and the lower staff (Bass) has a more active accompaniment with eighth and quarter notes. Fingering numbers are indicated below the lower staff: #, 4, #, b6, b.

Measures 29-32 of the 'Presto' section. The music continues with eighth and quarter notes. Fingering numbers are indicated below the lower staff: 7, 6, 7, 6, 6, #, #.

188

*Echo**Echo**Echo*

Musical score for measures 188-193. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and slurs. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a single line of music with a key signature of one flat, featuring a series of whole notes and a long slur spanning the entire measure. Fingering numbers 7, 6, 5, and 4 are visible under the first four notes of the bass staff.

194

Musical score for measures 194-199. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and slurs. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a single line of music with a key signature of one flat, featuring a series of whole notes and a long slur spanning the entire measure. A trill (t.) is marked above the final note of the top staff in measure 199.

Sonata per il Trombone solo. Grave.

Maximilien Brisson

Basso continuo realization: Iason Marmaras

Tardo

9 8 4 3 7 6 5 4 3

6

6 6 6 7 6 5 6 6

6 4 4 6 4 6 6

12

189

Musical score for measures 189-193. The top staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, with the word "Echo" appearing three times above the staff. The bottom system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The right hand plays chords with slurs, including a grace note (g.) in measure 189. The left hand plays sustained notes with slurs. Measure numbers 189, 190, and 191 are indicated below the bass staff.

194

Musical score for measures 194-198. The top staff continues the melodic line from the previous system, ending with a double bar line. The bottom system continues the grand staff, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing sustained notes. Measure numbers 194, 195, 196, 197, and 198 are indicated below the bass staff.

Sonata per il Trombone Solo. Grave

3

Tardo

b II 10 7 6 5 II 10 6 X 5 6

t

7 6 5 X 4 X 6 6 6 II 10 b

98 7 X 7 7 6 5 X 4 X

Ritornello fugato. Presto

Trombone

X 4 X 6b b 7 6