

Sonata in G (fig. 30).

The image displays two systems of musical notation for the Sonata in G Major, Largo. The first system, starting at measure 15, features an Alto Trombone (A. Tbn.) part with a melodic line that includes ornaments, indicated by [9] and [tr] above notes, and a forte [f] dynamic. The Organ part provides accompaniment with chords and a steady bass line. The second system, starting at measure 22, shows the A. Tbn. part with a more ornate melodic line, marked with asterisks (*) and ornaments [9] and [tr]. The Organ part continues with accompaniment, also marked with a forte [f] dynamic.

Figure 30 Unornamented and Ornamented Melodic Line (Finger, Sonata in G Major, Largo)

Owing to logistics, this practice was used less in polyphonic music and large ensembles.

The flexibility of accompaniment gives the alto trombonist many options to choose from. One of the great opportunities in performing this style of music for the first time is the chance for the beginning alto trombonist to work with continuo. A wide variety of accompanying instruments existed before 1700; instrumentation was a bit more strict after this point. Harpsichord or organ served as the keyboard accompaniment while the melodic bass role was filled by cello,