

SELECTIONS

From

Bach's Cantatas and other
Major Choral Works

For

Alto, Tenor and Bass Trombone

Arranged by

Bob Reifsnyder

MUSIC for the

BAROQUE BONE SQUAD

VOLUME TWO

About the Composer

The three great innovators of the 17th century, Monteverdi(1567-1643), Giovanni Gabrieli (1556?-1612) and Corelli (1653-1713) can easily be paired with the three masters of the 18th, Handel (1685-1759), Bach (1685-1750) and Vivaldi (1678-1741). The circumstances of the connections, however, differ greatly. From the operas of Monteverdi to the operas of Handel, there are two complete generations of composers, highlighted by the careers of Francesco Cavalli (1602-1676) and Alessandro Scarlatti (1660-1725), both of whom were quite famous during their lifetimes. From the sacred concertos of Gabrieli to the cantatas of Bach, there are also two generations of composers, represented most vividly by the careers of Heinrich Schutz (1585-1672), a celebrated student of Gabrieli and Dietrich Buxtehude (1637-1707), a much lesser known composer. In contrast, Corelli was not only alive, but in the prime of his career when Vivaldi started his own creative output. Like Vivaldi, Handel's Trio Sonata collections (Op. 2 and Op. 5) also owe much to Corelli, but they were at least equally if not more influenced by the "French Overture" style of Jean-Baptiste Lully (1632-1687). The Trio Sonatas of Georg Philipp Telemann (1681-1767) are influenced somewhat by Corelli, but they are much more varied, interesting and musical than those of Vivaldi, most likely because he wrote in the medium for a much longer period and benefitted greatly from hearing them performed frequently. Bach only wrote Trio Sonatas for organ, but he was certainly the master of the texture, using it frequently in almost all of his sacred compositions. Even the b minor Mass has arias scored for solo voice, one obbligato instrument and basso continuo. His use of the texture in early cantatas shows the influence of Buxtehude, with the upper instrument sometimes doubling the bass. Later in his career, though, his mastery of counterpoint has made independence the key feature, much to the delight of any three musicians fortunate enough to perform this music.

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-** Bach only wrote trio sonatas for organ, but his cantatas contain a wealth of material that uses that texture. Obviously, there is no continuo instrument in these arrangements, which makes them “skeletal” by nature. Nevertheless, public performance is highly encouraged; Bach was a genius in creating music where all parts exist independently AND as vital harmonic units in relation to the whole composition. The continuo part adds to the perfection that is already in place, but doesn’t subtract from the sublimity when absent.
2. **Clef reading-** These arrangements will hopefully serve as advanced clef practice for those playing the first and second 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-** Unlike the trio sonatas of Corelli, Handel, Telemann and Vivaldi which complete this collection, these works are all vocal arias or duets written in “trio sonata texture”. As a result, only very rarely are notes from one voice exchanged with another, a technique that occurs regularly in later volumes. One will notice frequent key changes from the original, however, to keep them in a workable range for trombones.
4. **Range-** The basic range of these transcriptions is slightly more than three octaves (low C to high D). These arrangements are also quite suitable for performance by a viola, trombone and cello, which offers a wonderful chamber music experience for a trombonist.
5. **Tempi-** All tempi are suggestions, not requirements. They are based on three tenets of Baroque performance:
 - A, triple tempi are faster than duple 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. The use of dynamics here is almost always an indication of the relative importance of the three independent lines.
7. **Breathing-** There are no breath marks in these transcriptions; that is perhaps the most personal decision a trombonist ever makes. There are, however, notes left out in extended passages that would be impossible to perform on a trombone, hopefully in the most appropriate locations.

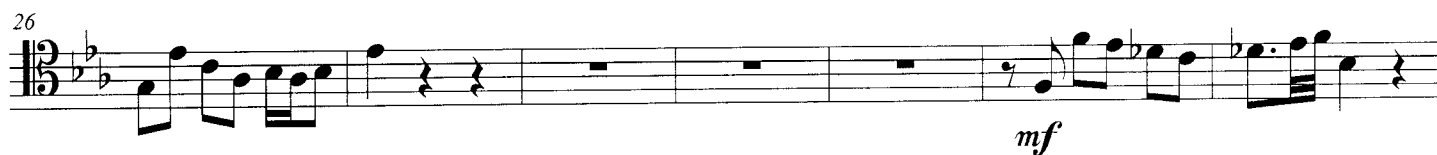
"Tritt auf die Glaubensbahn"

Aria from Cantata BWV152

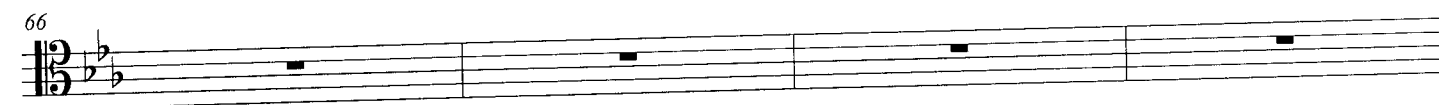
J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 70



"Tritt auf die Glaubensbahn"



"Jesu, meines todes Tod"

Aria from Cantata BWV165

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 70$

The musical score is written for Trombone 2 in 3/2 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 70. The score consists of eight staves of music, each containing measures 1 through 21. The dynamics are marked as follows: *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measures 1, 9, and 15; *mp* (mezzo-piano) at measures 12 and 18. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and a more melodic line in the right hand, with various rests and accidentals throughout.

24 *mf* *mp*

27 *mf* *mp*

30 *mf* *mp*

33 *mp* *mf* *mp*

36 *mf*

39 *mf*

42

45

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 3/8 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff (measures 24-26) begins with a *mf* dynamic and a *mp* dynamic. The second staff (measures 27-29) also features *mf* and *mp* dynamics. The third staff (measures 30-32) includes a *mf* dynamic and a *mp* dynamic. The fourth staff (measures 33-35) contains *mp*, *mf*, and *mp* dynamics. The fifth staff (measures 36-38) has a *mf* dynamic. The sixth staff (measures 39-41) also has a *mf* dynamic. The seventh staff (measures 42-44) continues the melody. The eighth staff (measures 45-46) is a whole rest. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/8.

"O seelen Paradies" Part A

DaCapo Aria from Cantata BWV 172

J.S. Bach
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 110

The musical score is written for Trombone 2 in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked as 110 beats per minute. The score consists of eight staves of music, with measure numbers 6, 12, 19, 25, 31, 37, and 43 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The dynamics are marked as follows: *mf* (measures 1-5), *mp* (measures 6-11 and 12-18), *p* (measures 19-30 and 37-42), and *mf* (measures 43-47). The music is a DaCapo Aria, meaning it repeats from the beginning after the first ending.



"O seelen Paradies" Part B

Da Capo Aria from Cantata BWV172

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 110$

Musical score for Trombone 2, Part B of "O seelen Paradies" by J.S. Bach. The score is written in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats), and features a tempo of 110 beats per minute. The piece is a Da Capo Aria from Cantata BWV172, arranged by Bob Reifsnyder. The score consists of seven staves of music, each beginning with a measure number and a dynamic marking.

Staff 1 (Measures 1-6): *mp*

Staff 2 (Measures 7-12): *mf* (Measures 7-8), *mp* (Measures 9-12)

Staff 3 (Measures 13-18): *mf* (Measures 13-16), *mp* (Measures 17-18)

Staff 4 (Measures 19-25): *mf* (Measures 19-25)

Staff 5 (Measures 26-31): *mf* (Measures 26-27), *mp* (Measures 28-30), *mf* (Measure 31)

Staff 6 (Measures 32-37): *mf* (Measures 32-37)

Staff 7 (Measures 38-43): *mf* (Measures 38-43)

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"Wenn die Frühlingslufte streichen"

Aria from Cantata BWV202

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 70$

Musical score for Trombone 2, showing measures 1 through 26. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/8. The score is divided into systems of four measures each, with measure numbers 4, 8, 11, 16, 20, 23, and 26 indicated at the start of their respective lines. Dynamic markings are placed below the notes: *mf* (measures 1-2), *mp* (measures 3-4), *mf* (measures 5-6), *mp* (measures 7-8), *mp* (measures 9-10), *mf* (measures 11-12), *mf* (measures 13-14), *mf* (measures 15-16), *p* (measures 17-18), *mp* (measures 19-20), *mp* (measures 21-22), *mf* (measures 23-24), *mf* (measures 25-26), and *mp* (measures 27-28).

30 *p* *mp* *p* *mp*

33 *mp*

36 *mf* *p* *mp*

39 *mf*

42 *mp* *mf*

45

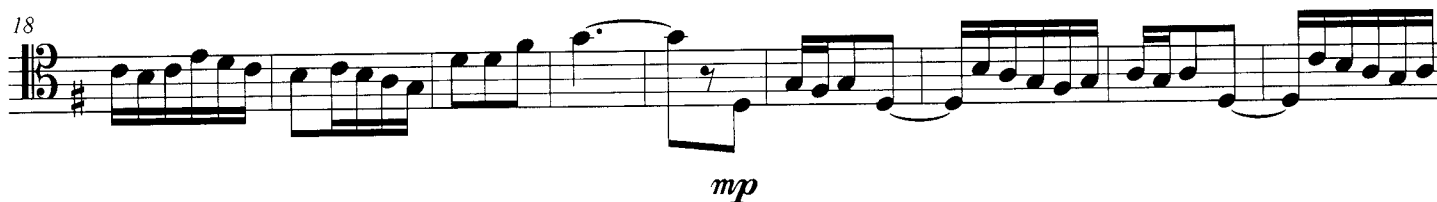
The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "Wenn die Frühlingslufte streichen". The score is written in 3/8 time and consists of six staves of music. The first staff (measures 30-33) features a melody with dynamic markings *p*, *mp*, *p*, and *mp*. The second staff (measures 33-36) continues the melody with a *mp* marking. The third staff (measures 36-39) includes *mf*, *p*, and *mp* markings. The fourth staff (measures 39-42) has a *mf* marking. The fifth staff (measures 42-45) features *mp* and *mf* markings. The sixth staff (measures 45-48) concludes the piece with a final melody line. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/8.

"Sich uben in Lieben"

Aria from Cantata BWV202

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 50$ 



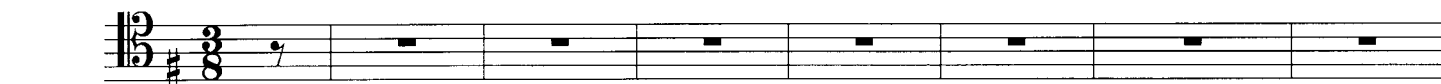
"Sich uben in Lieben" Part B

Da Capo Aria from Cantata BWV202

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 50



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Trombone 2

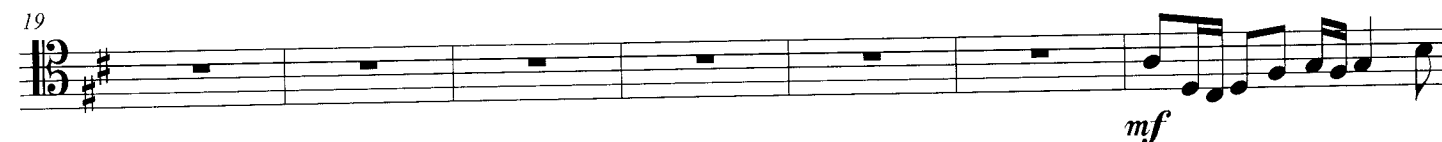
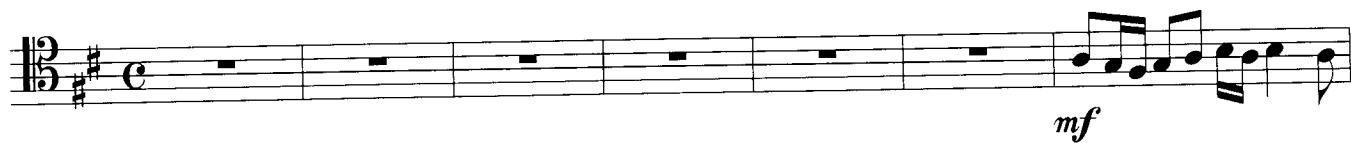
"Mich kann die susse Ruhe leben" Part A

Da Capo Duet from Cantata BWV207

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 70$



39



Trombone 2

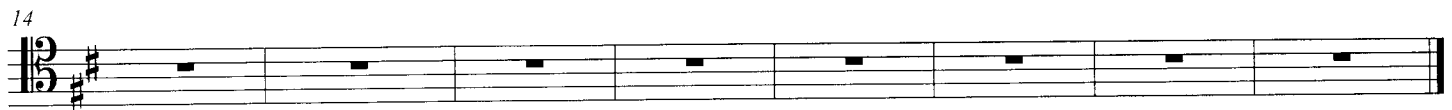
"Mich kann die susse Ruhe leben" Part B

Da Capo Duet from Cantata BWV207

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 70$



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"Benedictus" from the b minor Mass

BWV232

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 80$

mf

4

7

9

mf

11

mp

15

mp

20

mp

24

mf

"Benedictus" from the b minor Mass

27

30

34

38

43

48

52

54

56

mp

mp

mp

mp

p

mp

mf

mf

This musical score is for the "Benedictus" from the b minor Mass, covering measures 27 through 56. The music is written in a 12/8 time signature, indicated by the 12 over the 8 in the clef. The key signature is B minor, with one flat (Bb) shown in the key signature at the beginning of the score and later in the piece. The notation is in a single system, with measures grouped by bar lines. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets, as well as dynamic markings like *mp* (mezzo-piano), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The piece is characterized by its complex rhythmic patterns and the use of triplets throughout.

"Agnus Dei" from b minor Mass

BWV232

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 60

9 *mf*

14 *mf*

18 *mf*

22 *mf*

28 *mf*

33 *mf*

37 *mf*



Trombone 2

"Quia respexit humilitatem" from the Magnificat

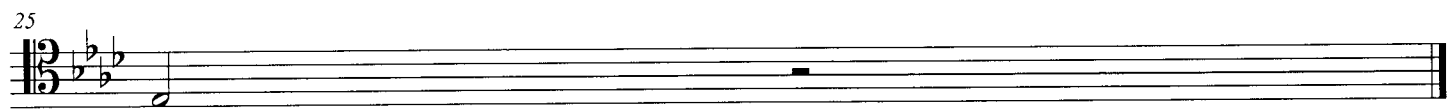
BWV243

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 90

The musical score for Trombone 2, BWV 243, "Quia respexit humilitatem" from the Magnificat by J.S. Bach, is presented in 3/2 time, key of B-flat major. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 90. The score consists of 22 measures, with dynamics marked as *mf* (measures 1-3, 7-9, 13-15, 19-21) and *mp* (measures 4-6, 10-12, 16-18, 22). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.



Trombone 2

Aria- "Deposuit potentes" from the Magnificat

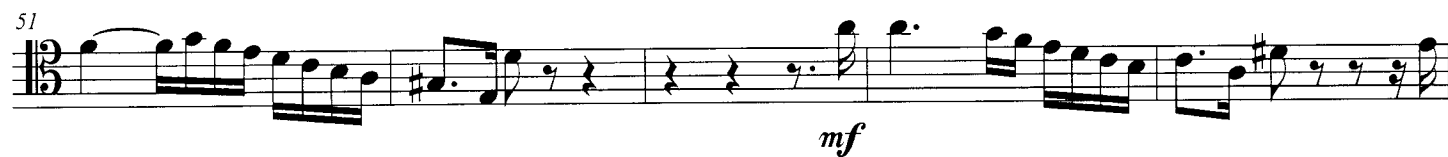
BWV243

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 80





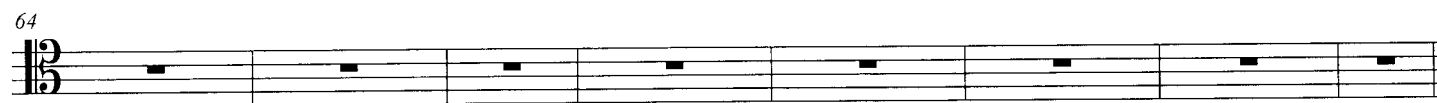
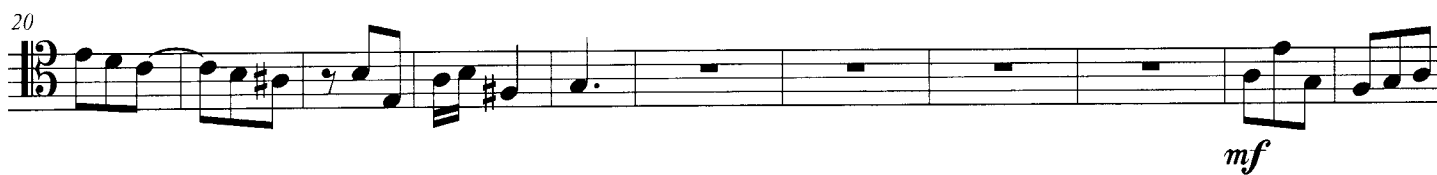
"Gerne will ich mich bequemen" Part A

Da Capo Aria from St. Matthew Passion BWV244

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 110



Trombone 2

"Gerne will ich mich bequemen" Part B

Da Capo Aria from St. Matthew Passion BWV244

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

 = 110



mf

10 *mp* *mp* *mf*

21 *mf*

Trombone 2

"Können Tränen meiner Wangen nichts erlangen" Part A

Da Capo Aria from St. Matthew Passion BWV 244

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 80

mf mp mf mp

6 mf mp mf

11 mp mf

17 mp mf mp

23 mf mp

29 mf p

34 mp mf mp

39 mp



Trombone 2

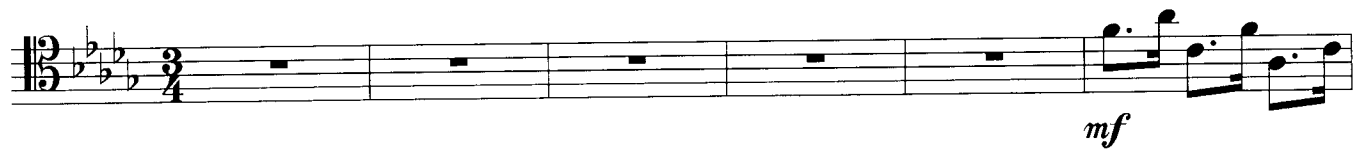
"Können Tränen meiner Wangen nichts erlangen" Part B

Da Capo Aria from St. Matthew Passion BWV244

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 80



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Trombone 2

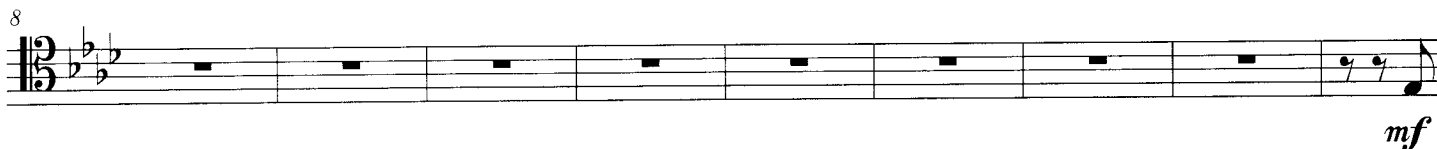
"Ich folge dir gleichfalls mit freudlichen Schritten"

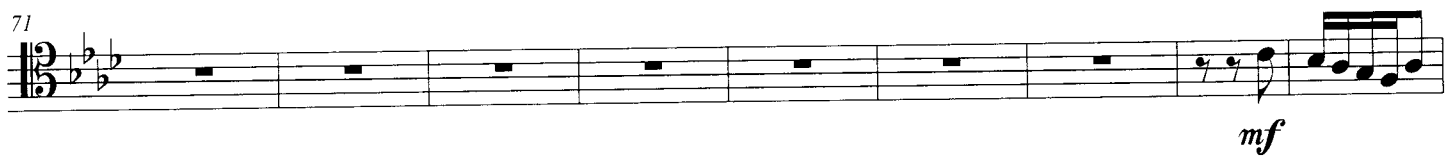
Aria from St. John Passion BWV245

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 130$





154



163



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"Bereite dich, Zion" Part A

Da Capo Aria from Christmas Oratorio BWV248

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnnyder

 $\text{♩} = 110$

The musical score is written for Trombone 2 in 3/8 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piece is a Da Capo Aria from the Christmas Oratorio BWV248 by J.S. Bach, arranged by Bob Reifsnnyder. The tempo is marked as 110 beats per minute. The score consists of eight staves of music, each beginning with a measure number and a dynamic marking. The dynamics are: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note pulse, with various melodic lines and rests. The key signature is B-flat, and the time signature is 3/8. The score is arranged in a single system with eight staves.

9 *mp* *mf* *p*

17 *mf*

26 *mp* *p* *mp*

36 *p* *mf*

44 *p* *mf*

54 *mp* *mf* *mp*

63 *p*

70

mf

80

mp

mf

87

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation is organized into three systems. The first system, starting at measure 70, contains measures 70 through 79 and is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second system, starting at measure 80, contains measures 80 through 86 and includes dynamic markings of mezzo-piano (*mp*) and mezzo-forte (*mf*). The third system, starting at measure 87, contains measures 87 through 90, which conclude the piece with a final double bar line.

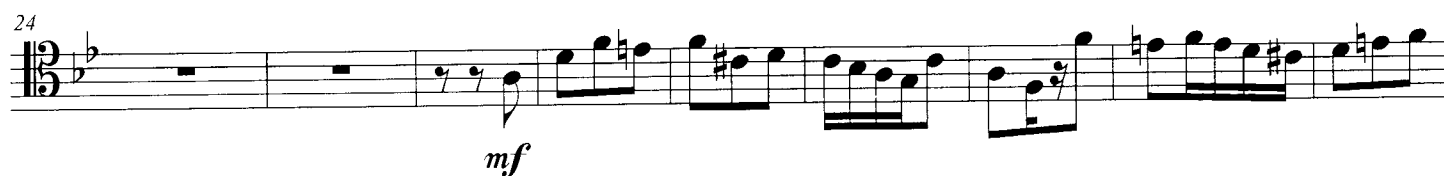
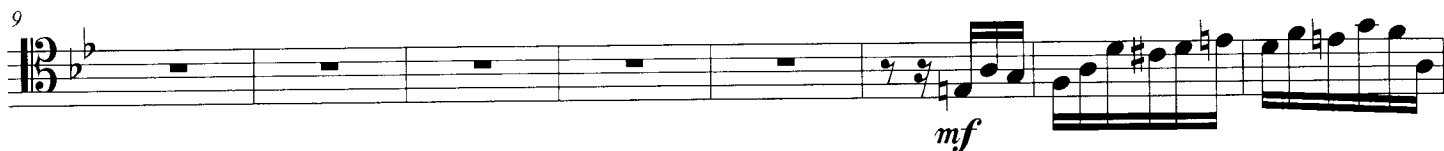
"Bereite dich, Zion" Part B

Da Capo Aria from Christmas Oratorio BWV248

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 110



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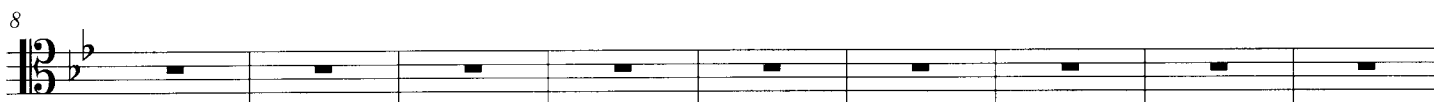
"Erleucht auch meine finstre Sinnen"

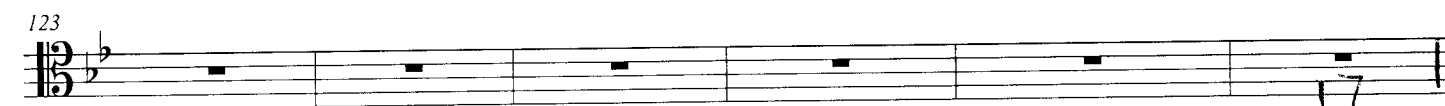
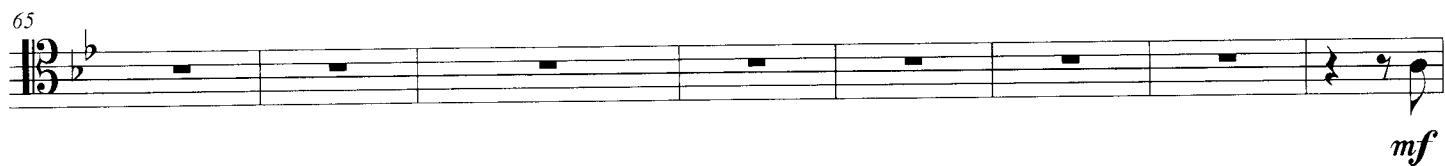
Aria from Christmas Oratorio BWV248

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 70





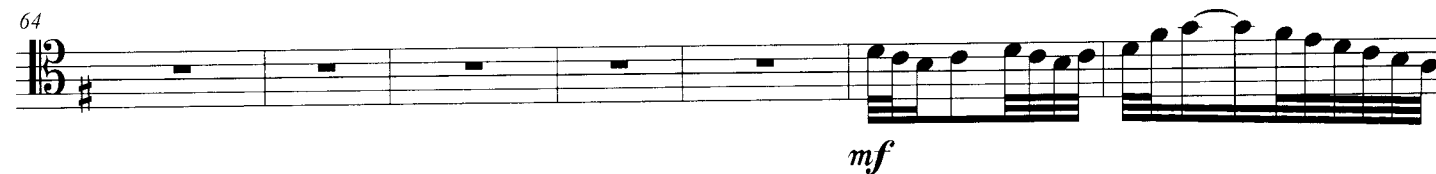
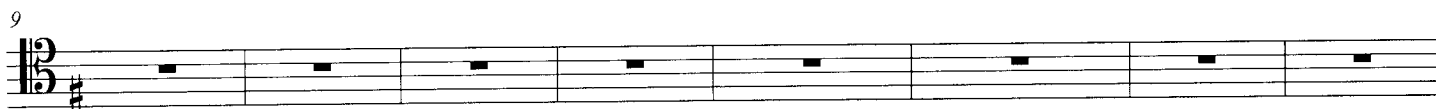
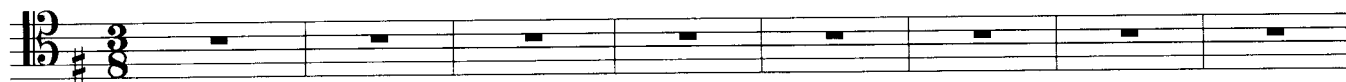
"Frohe Hirten eilt, ach Eilet"

from Christmas Oratorio BWV 248

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 80



71

76

mp

Musical staff 71-76: This staff contains measures 71 through 76. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/8 time signature. The music features a continuous eighth-note melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. A mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking is placed below measure 74.

77

82

mf *mf*

Musical staff 77-82: This staff contains measures 77 through 82. The musical texture continues with eighth-note patterns. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking appears below measure 77, and another *mf* marking is below measure 80.

83

89

p

Musical staff 83-89: This staff contains measures 83 through 89. The melody remains active with eighth notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is located below measure 86.

90

93

mf

Musical staff 90-93: This staff contains measures 90 through 93. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking is placed below measure 91.

94

100

mf

Musical staff 94-100: This staff contains measures 94 through 100. There is a brief rest in the right hand in measures 97 and 98. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking is placed below measure 99.

101

105

Musical staff 101-105: This staff contains measures 101 through 105. The musical pattern continues with eighth-note runs.

106

114

p *mf* *mp* *p* *p*

Musical staff 106-114: This staff contains measures 106 through 114. It features several dynamic changes: piano (*p*) at measure 106, mezzo-forte (*mf*) at measure 108, mezzo-piano (*mp*) at measure 110, and piano (*p*) at measures 112 and 114.

115

119

mf

Musical staff 115-119: This staff contains measures 115 through 119. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking is placed below measure 116.

120

126

Musical staff 120-126: This staff contains measures 120 through 126. The piece concludes with a final measure (126) featuring a whole note chord and a fermata.

Aria- "Schliesse, mein Herze"

from Christmas Oratorio BWV248

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnnyder

 $\text{♩} = 70$

8

16

22

29

37

44

50

mf

mf

mp

mp

mf

mp

mf

mp

p

mp



127



mp *p* *mf*

135



141



This musical score is for a piece in 3/8 time, featuring a single melodic line in the right hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into three systems. The first system (measures 127-134) includes dynamic markings *mp*, *p*, and *mf*. The second system (measures 135-140) and the third system (measures 141-146) continue the melodic development. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 146.

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"Seele, deine Specereien" Part A

Da Capo Aria from Easter Oratorio BWV249

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 60

5

9

12

15

19

23

28

p *mp* *mf*

p *mp*

mf

mf *p* *mp*

mf *p*

mf *mp* *mp* *mp* *mp*

32 *mf*

37 *mp* *mf* *mp*

41 *p* *mf*

44 *mp* *p*

52 *p* *p* *mp* *p*

57 *mf*³ *mp*

61 *p* *mp*

65 *mf* *p* *mp*

Detailed description: This musical score is for a piece titled "Seele, deine Specereien" Part A. It consists of nine staves of music, each containing measures 32 through 65. The music is written in a 12/8 time signature, indicated by the '12' over the '8' in the clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the piece is in the soprano register. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as triplets marked with a '3' over the notes. Dynamic markings are placed below the staves: *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measure 32, *mp* (mezzo-piano) at measures 37, 41, 44, 52, 61, and 65, *p* (piano) at measures 41, 48, 52, 61, and 65, and *mf*³ at measure 57. The music features a mix of eighth-note patterns, some with triplets, and occasional rests.



"Seele, deine Specereien" Part B

J.S. Bach
Bob Reifsnyder

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 3/4 time. The score consists of a single melodic line with various dynamics and articulations. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 5, 9, 15, 19, 23, 27, and 32 indicated. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). Articulations include slurs, accents, and triplets. The score ends with a double bar line.