

SELECTIONS

From

Bach's Cantatas

For

Alto, Tenor and Bass Trombone

Arranged by

Bob Reifsnyder

MUSIC for the

BAROQUE BONE SQUAD

VOLUME ONE

@2017

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 obligatto 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.

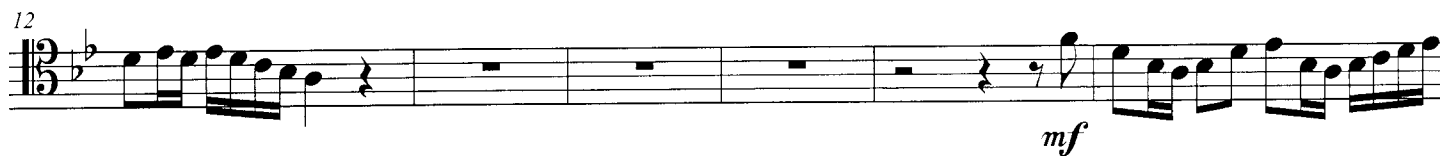
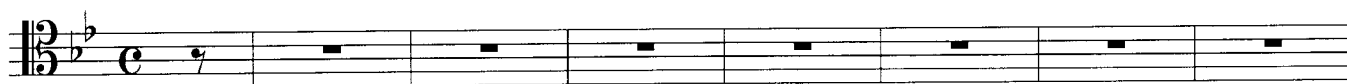
Trombone 2 "Aria" Erfullet ihr Himmlischen, Gottlichen Flammen"

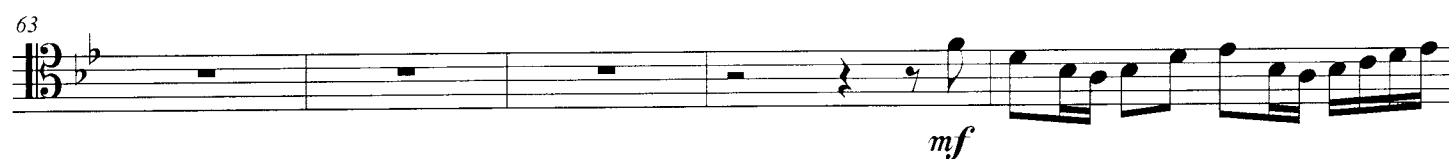
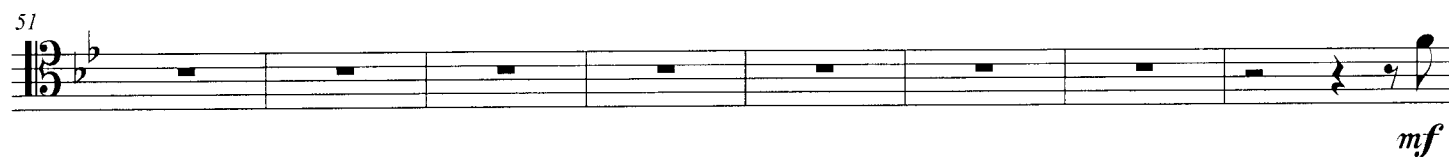
from Cantata BWV 1

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

Allegro ♩ = 80





Aria- "Tilg, O Gott, die Ehren""

from Cantata BWV 2

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

Andante $\text{♩} = 70$

The musical score for Trombone 2 is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major). The tempo is marked Andante with a quarter note equal to 70 beats per minute. The score consists of eight staves of music, each containing eighth-note triplets and dynamic markings.

Staff 1: *mf* (mezzo-forte). The first measure contains a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4. The subsequent measures contain eighth-note triplets: A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, and E4-F4-G4.

Staff 2: Measures 5-7. Measure 5 starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth-note triplets: A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, and E4-F4-G4. Measures 6 and 7 continue with eighth-note triplets: A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, and E4-F4-G4.

Staff 3: Measures 8-11. Measure 8 starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth-note triplets: A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, and E4-F4-G4. Measures 9, 10, and 11 continue with eighth-note triplets: A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, and E4-F4-G4.

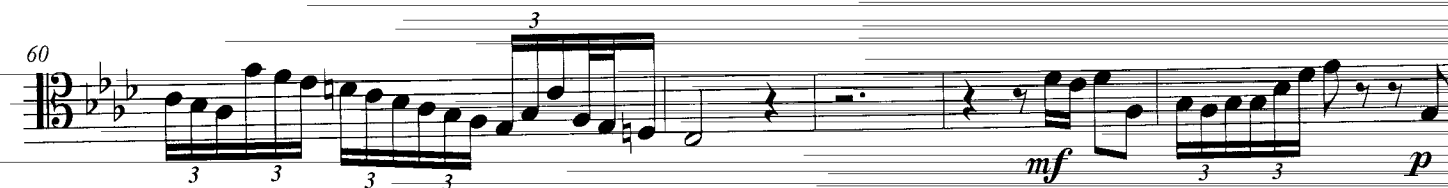
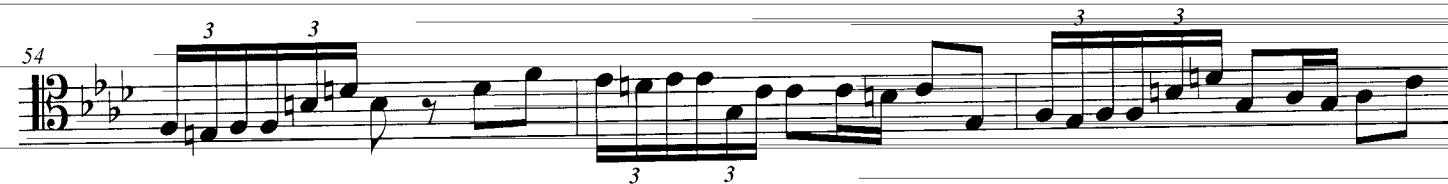
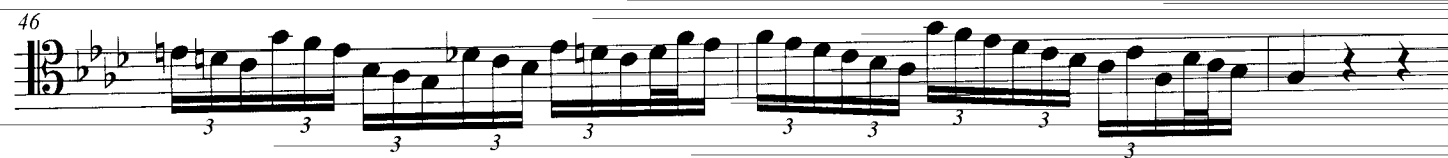
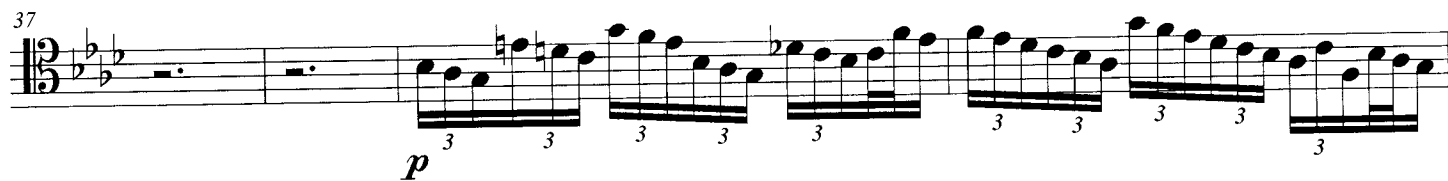
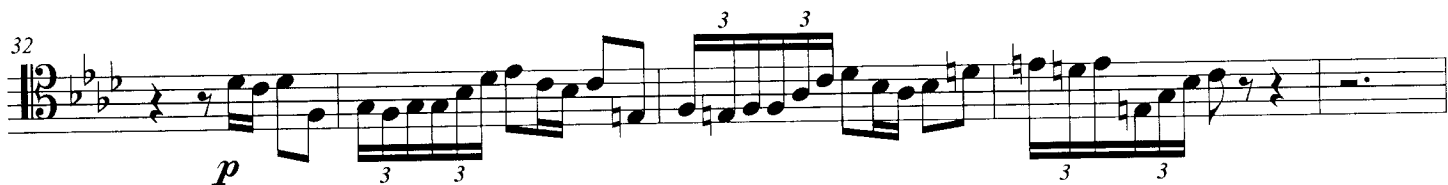
Staff 4: Measures 12-15. Measure 12 starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth-note triplets: A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, and E4-F4-G4. Measures 13, 14, and 15 continue with eighth-note triplets: A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, and E4-F4-G4.

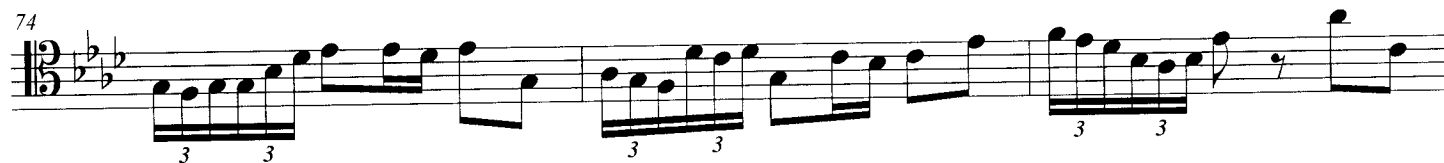
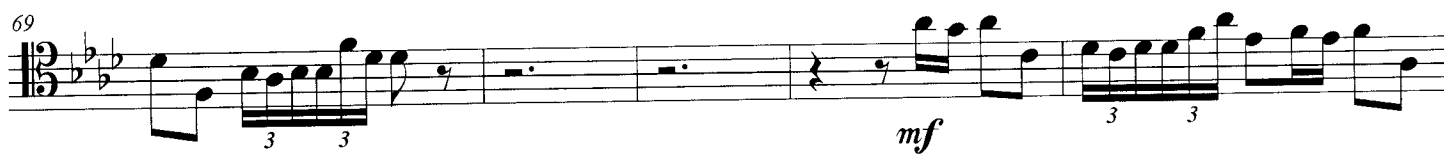
Staff 5: Measures 16-19. Measure 16 starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth-note triplets: A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, and E4-F4-G4. Measures 17, 18, and 19 continue with eighth-note triplets: A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, and E4-F4-G4.

Staff 6: Measures 20-23. Measure 20 starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth-note triplets: A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, and E4-F4-G4. Measures 21, 22, and 23 continue with eighth-note triplets: A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, and E4-F4-G4.

Staff 7: Measures 24-26. Measure 24 starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth-note triplets: A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, and E4-F4-G4. Measures 25 and 26 continue with eighth-note triplets: A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, and E4-F4-G4.

Staff 8: Measures 27-30. Measure 27 starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth-note triplets: A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, and E4-F4-G4. Measures 28, 29, and 30 continue with eighth-note triplets: A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, and E4-F4-G4.





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Trombone 2

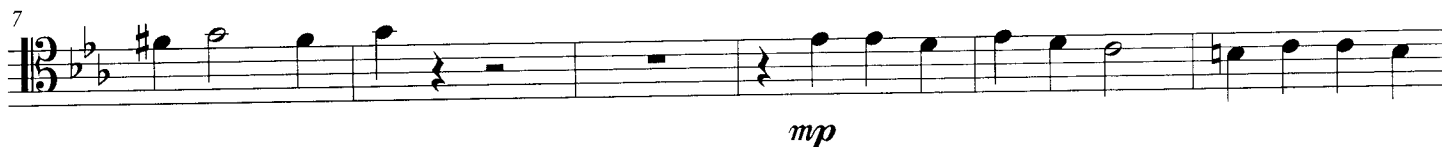
Aria- "Den Tod Niemand zwingen konnt"

from Cantata BWV 4

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 100$



50



Aria-"Jesus Christus Gottes Sohn

from Cantata BWV4

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 80$

3

6

9

12

15

17

19

mf

p

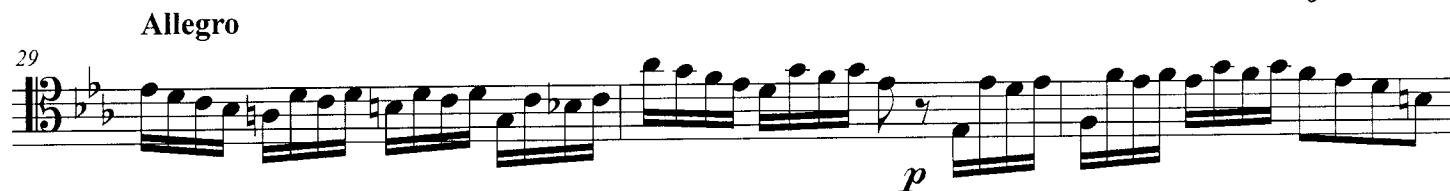
mf

p

mf

p

mf



Duet- "So feiern wir das hohe Fest"

from Cantata BWV4

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 100$ 

41



Trombone 2

"Ergiesse dich, du Gottliche Quelle" from Cantata BWV5

Part A (Da Capo aria)

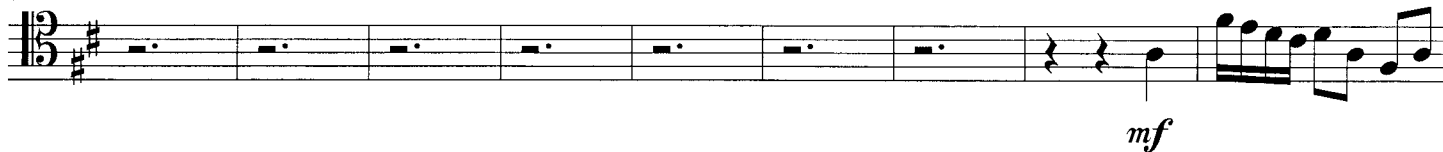
J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

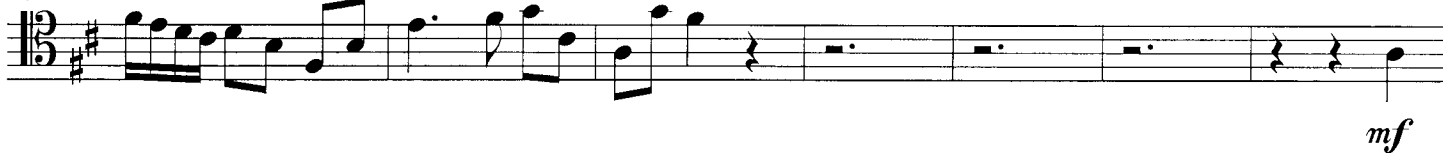
♩ = 70



9



18



25



30



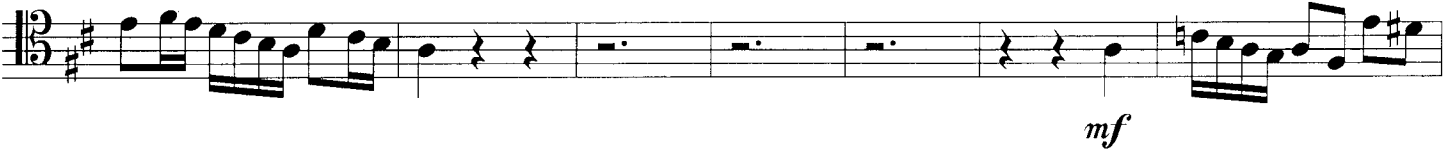
34

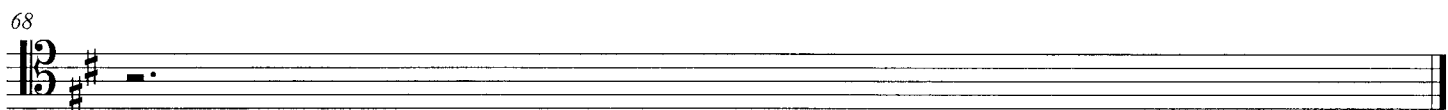


38



43





Trombone 2
"Gieße dich reichlich, du Gottliche Quelle" from Cantata BWV 171

Part B (Da Capo aria)

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 70$



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Aria- "Hoch gelobter Gottes Sohn"

from Cantata BWV6

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 100$

7

13

mf

mf

p

mf

p

p

mf

p

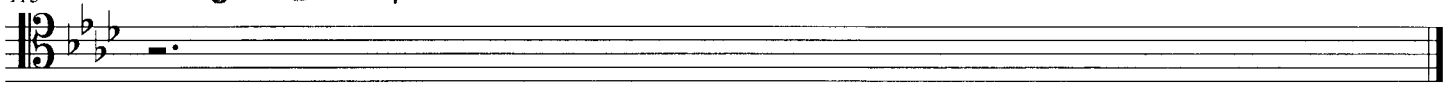
mf



106



113



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Choral- "Ach bleibt be uns"

from Cantata BWV 6

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 100$

mf

5

9

12

15

mp

18

mf

21

p *mf*

26

p





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Trombone 2

Aria- "Ach, bleibe doch, mein liebstes Leben"

from Cantata BWV 11

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 60

mf

4

8 *mf*

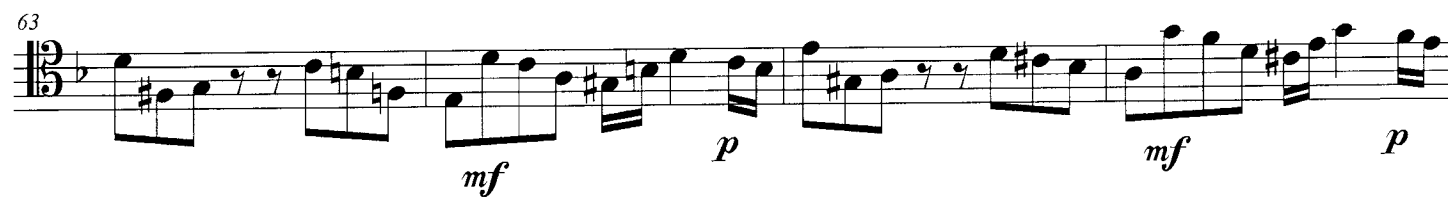
13 *p*

18 *mf* *p*

22 *mf* *p* *mf*

26 *mf* *p*

30 *p* *mf*





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Trombone 2

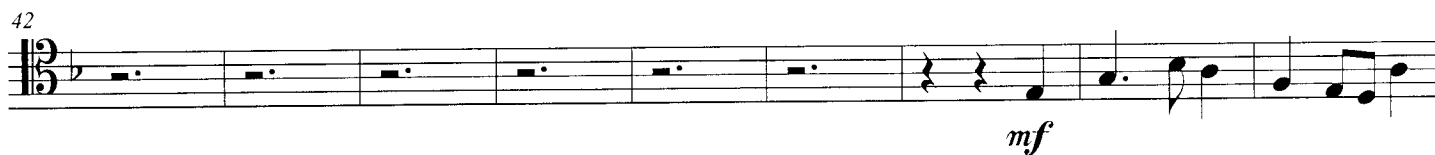
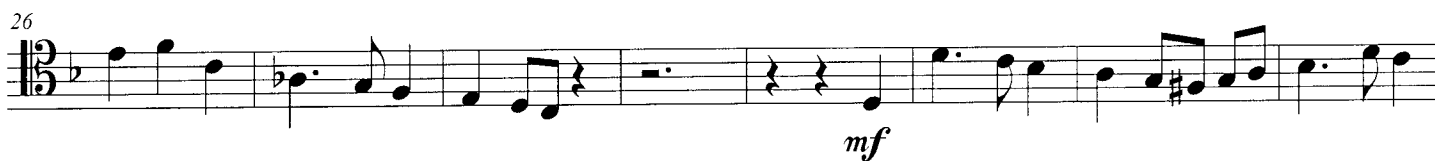
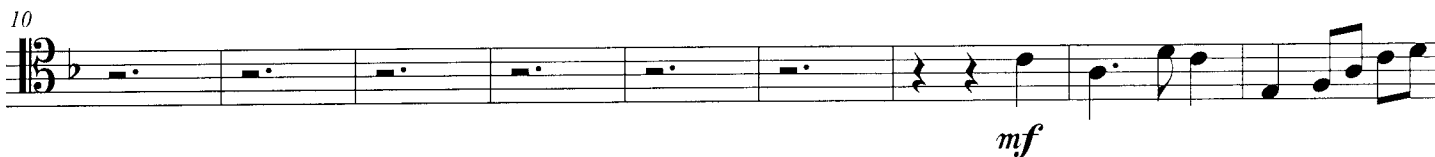
Aria- "Ach lege das Sodom der sundlichen Glieder"

from Cantata BWV 48

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

 = 100





Trombone 2

"Endlich wird mein Joch" from Cantata BWV 56

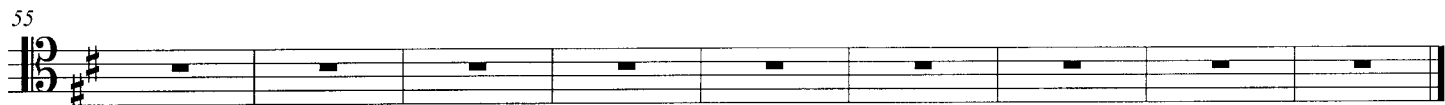
Part A (Da Capo aria)

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 90





Trombone 2

Endlich wird mein Joch" from Cantata BWV 56

Part B (Da Capo aria)

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 90



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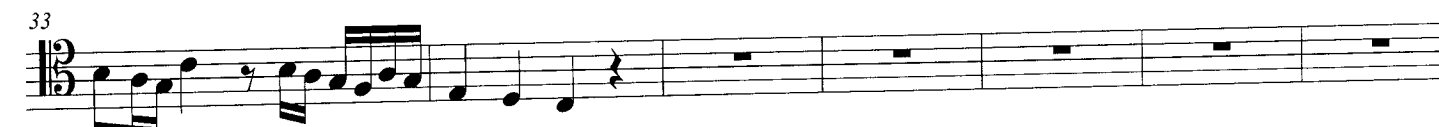
"Die Welt, mit allen Königreichen"

Aria from Cantata BWV 59

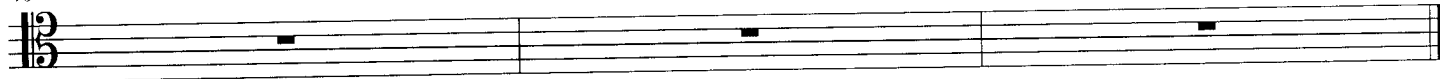
J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 70



40



Trombone 2

"Streite, siege starker Held" from Cantata BWV 62

Part A (Da Capo aria)

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 80





Trombone 2

"Streite, siege starker Held" from Cantata BWV 62

Part B (Da Capo aria)

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 80



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Trombone 2 "Komm,komm,mein Herze steht dir offen"

Aria from Cantata BWV74

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnnyder

♩ = 70

The musical score is written for Trombone 2 and consists of 28 measures. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/8. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 70. The score is divided into eight systems, each containing four measures. The dynamics are marked as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and slurs. The first system starts with a *mf* dynamic. The second system starts with a *p* dynamic. The third system starts with a *mf* dynamic. The fourth system starts with a *p* dynamic. The fifth system starts with a *mf* dynamic. The sixth system starts with a *p* dynamic. The seventh system starts with a *mf* dynamic. The eighth system starts with a *p* dynamic.



Trombone 2

Duet "Wir eilen mit schwachen Schritten"

Part A (Da Capo aria) from Cantata BWV78

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 110



44



49



Trombone 2

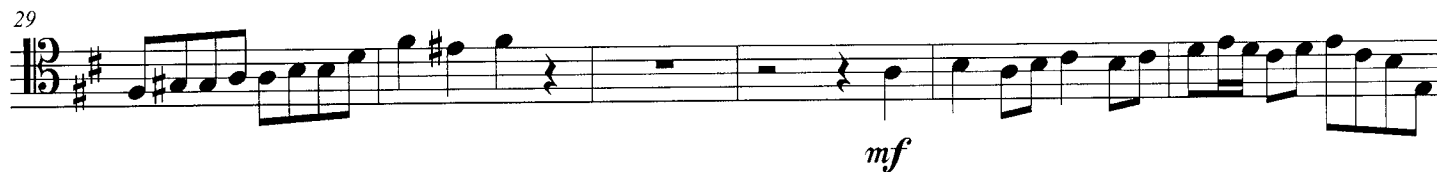
Duet- "Wir eilen mit schwachen Schritten"

Part B (Da Capo aria) from BWV78

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 110$





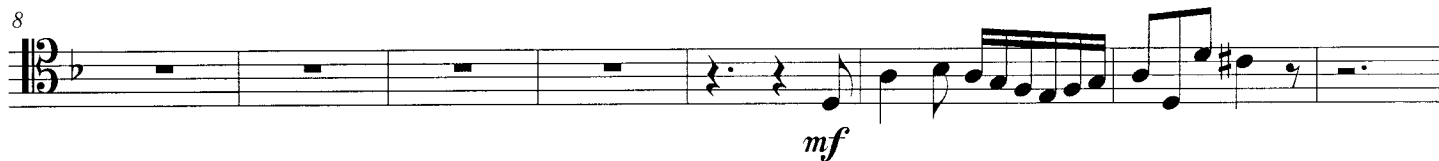
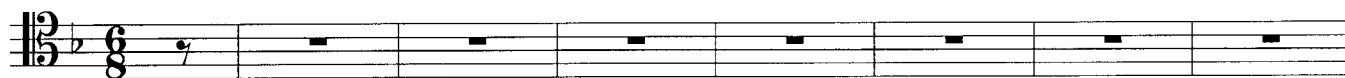
"Das Blut so meine Schuld durchstreicht"

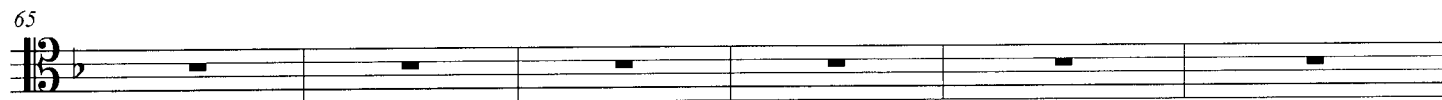
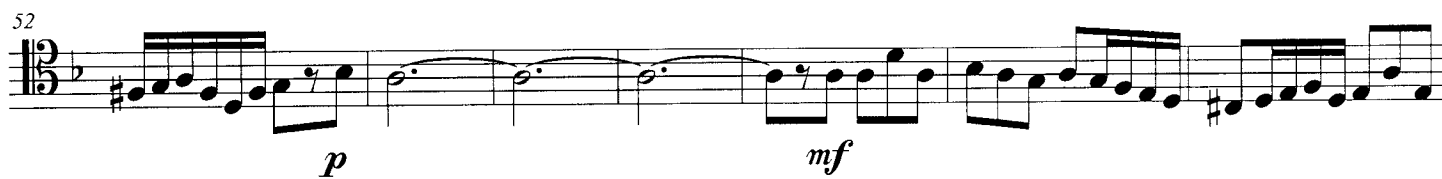
Aria from Cantata BWV78

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩. = 50





"Ich will auf den Herren schauen"

Aria from Cantata BWV93

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 80$

4

7

10

13

17

20

23

mf

mf

p

mf

p

mf

p

p

p



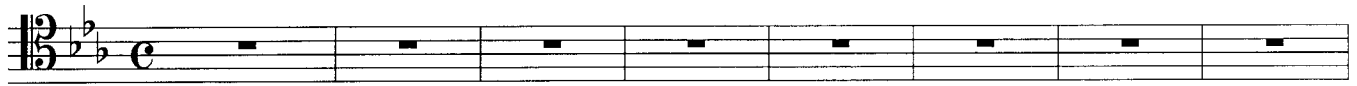
Trombone 2 "Lass, o Welt, mich aus Verachtung" Part A

Da Capo aria from Cantata BWV123

J.S. Bach

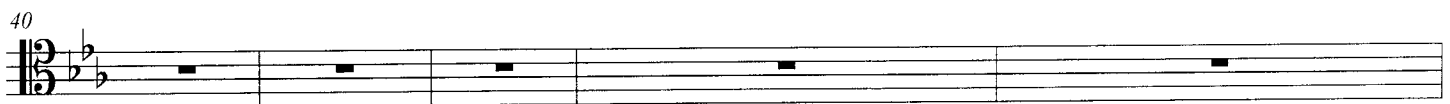
Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 60



Adagio

a tempo



45

A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The staff contains three measures of music, each with a single whole note. The notes are G2 (first line), D2 (first space), and G2 (first line) respectively. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Trombone 2 "Lass, o Welt, mich aus Verachtung" Part B

Da Capo aria from Cantata BWV123

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 60

mf

4

mf

9

p

13

mf

17

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"Handle nicht nach deinen Rechten"

Aria from Cantata BWV101

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 80$

The musical score is written for Trombone 2 in a 3/4 time signature, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 80. The score consists of eight staves of music, each containing measures 1 through 32. The dynamics are marked as follows: *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of the first staff, *p* (piano) at the beginning of the fifth staff, and alternating *mf* and *p* for the remaining staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

1 *mf*

4

8

12

16 *p*

23 *p*

28 *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

32 *mf* *mf*





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"Zion hort die Wachter singen"

J.S. Bach

$\text{♩} = 70$

[illegible]

9

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and a repeat sign. The melody is written on a single staff.

12

mp

This block shows measures 12 through 15 of the piece. Measure 12 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The melody starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and B-flat4, and a quarter rest. Measure 13 continues with quarter notes C5, B-flat4, and A4, followed by a quarter rest. Measure 14 consists of eighth notes G4 and A4, followed by quarter notes B-flat4 and C5. Measure 15 consists of eighth notes B-flat4 and A4, followed by quarter notes G4 and F4. The dynamic marking *mp* (mezzo-piano) is placed below the staff between measures 13 and 14.

16

mp mf

This musical staff contains measures 16 through 19. Measure 16 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The melody starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B-flat4, and C5. Measure 17 continues with quarter notes D5, E5, and F5, followed by a half note G5. Measure 18 features a half note A5, followed by quarter notes B5 and C6. Measure 19 starts with a half note D6, followed by quarter notes E6 and F6. The dynamic marking *mp* (mezzo-piano) is placed below the staff between measures 17 and 18, and *mf* (mezzo-forte) is placed below the staff between measures 18 and 19.

20

mf *mf* *mf*

24

mf

28

28





"Ich will nach dem Himmel zu"

Aria from Cantata BWV146

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

 $\text{♩} = 60$

musical score for Trombone 2, showing measures 1 through 17. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 60$. The score includes dynamic markings: *mf* (measures 1-2, 3-4, 9-10, 14-15), *mp* (measures 5-6, 7-8, 11-12, 13-14, 16-17), and *mf* (measures 17-18). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.

20 *mf* *mp* *mf*

23

25

27

29 *mp* *mf*

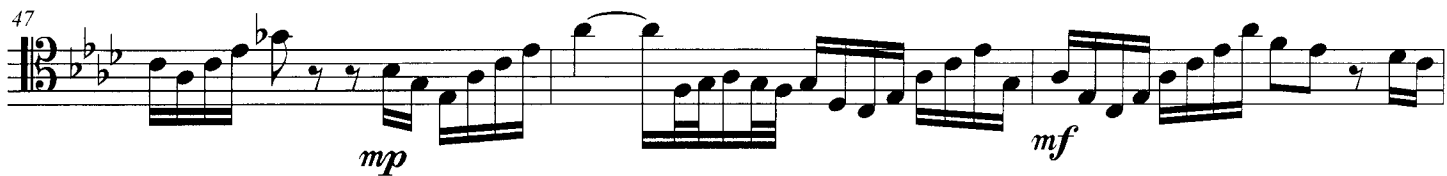
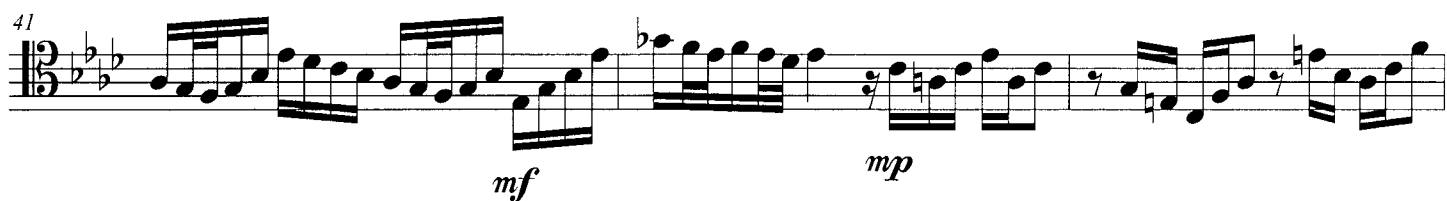
32 *mp* *mf*

35 *mp*

37 *mf*

39 *mp*

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Ich will nach dem Himmel zu". The score is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The music is divided into measures, with measure numbers 20, 23, 25, 27, 29, 32, 35, 37, and 39 indicated at the beginning of their respective lines. Dynamic markings are placed below the staff: *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measures 20, 29, and 37; *mp* (mezzo-piano) at measures 23, 32, 35, and 39. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and slurs. The overall style is that of a classical or romantic-era instrumental piece.



Trombone 2

"Ich will nach dem Himmel zu" (Part B)

Da Capo Aria from Cantata BWV146

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 60

The musical score is written for Trombone 2 in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 60. The score consists of six staves of music, each beginning with a measure rest and a measure number (3, 5, 7, 9, 12). The dynamics are marked as *mp* (mezzo-piano) at the beginning of the first staff, *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of the third staff, and *mp* at the beginning of the fifth staff. The music is a continuous melodic line with various intervals and rests. The final staff (measure 12) ends with a double bar line.

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"Bereite dir, Jesu, noch itzo die Bahn"

Aria from Cantata BWV147

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnnyder

 $\text{♩} = 60$

The musical score is written for Trombone 2 in 3/4 time, with a tempo of 60 beats per minute. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The piece consists of 15 measures, each containing eighth-note triplets. The dynamics are marked as *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measures 1, 5, 7, 11, and 15, and *mp* (mezzo-piano) at measure 13. The score is divided into systems of two staves each, with measure numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15 indicated at the beginning of each system. The notation includes various triplet markings and rests.

18

mp

20

mf

mf

23

mp

25

mf

27

30

mf

mp

32

mp

34

mf

37

mp

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Bereite dir, Jesu, noch itzo die Bahn". The score is written in a 12/8 time signature, indicated by the '12' over the '8' in the clef. The key signature consists of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, and A-flat), shown by the three flat symbols on the left of the staff. The music is organized into nine staves, each beginning with a measure number (18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34, 37). The notation features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped into triplets as indicated by the '3' above the notes. Dynamic markings are used throughout: 'mp' (mezzo-piano) appears on staves 18, 23, 30, 32, and 37; 'mf' (mezzo-forte) appears on staves 20, 25, 34, and 37. The score includes rests and various articulation marks, such as slurs and accents, to guide the performer. The overall structure suggests a continuous piece of music with varying intensity and rhythmic complexity.

[illegible]

Trombone 2

"Doch bin und bleibe ich vergnugt"

Aria from Cantata BWV150

J.S. Bach

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 70

1 *mf* *mf*

6 *p* *mf*

10 *mp* *mf*

14 *mf* *mp* *mf*

19 *mf*