

SELECTIONS

From the

Kleine geistliche Konzerte of Heinrich Schutz

For

Alto, Tenor, Bass Trombone and Tuba

Arranged by

Bob Reifsnyder

MUSIC from the

VENETIAN CONNECTION COLLECTION

VOLUME FOUR

About the Composers

Two of the great innovators of the 17th century, Giovanni Gabrieli (1556?-1612) and Claudio Monteverdi (1567-1643), spent the greater part of their careers employed at the Cathedral of San Marco in Venice. Heinrich Schutz (1585-1672), the greatest German composer of the seventeenth century, studied with both of them, making Venice the most important musical center of the early Baroque.

Gabrieli is revered by all brass players for his 42 extant compositions in 4-22 parts of predominantly antiphonal brass music, intended to take advantage of the three balconies located in the sanctuary of San Marco. In his music, we see the finest early examples of "concertato style", where every imaginable musical contrast was utilized (voice-instrument, fast-slow, duple-triple meter, high-low, loud-soft, strings-brass, etc.) This collection includes several of those 42 works.

Monteverdi also used the "concertato style" frequently in his sacred music, but he is much more famous for the development of the "monadic style" in his operas, which first introduced the "recitative" to contemporary audiences and later firmly established the "recitative-aria" approach that dominated operatic composition right up to Wagner. In this collection, though, the music is drawn from his secular madrigals, the most important historical collection illustrating the transition from Renaissance polyphony to Baroque Homophony.

Schutz first studied with Gabrieli and embraced the antiphonal "concertato" style in his early music. However, the ravages of a major plague and the Thirty Years War severely depleted his musical resources, making that form of expression impossible. He returned to Venice at the age of 44 to learn the monadic techniques of Monteverdi and incorporated this new approach into his compositions (the arrangements used in this collection come from that period). Late in his career, he returned once again to the antiphonal "concertato" style and wrote perhaps his most glorious compositions, influencing all who followed.

About the arranger

Bob Reifsnyder, 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-** These vocal quartets all have a basso continuo part, which is sometimes incorporated to thicken the texture. However, these arrangements come very close to sounding complete even when the continuo part is omitted. As a result, either fun in the practice room or public performance should be encouraged.
2. **Clef reading-** These arrangements will hopefully also serve as advanced clef practice for trombonists playing the top three 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-** There is quite a bit of octave displacement to keep the individual parts within the comfortable range of the performing instruments and to establish the alto trombone as the highest voice. Vocal parts have also been altered to resemble instrumental parts without words.
4. **Range-** The basic range of these transcriptions is from high D to low B, to keep the bass trombone out of the pedal register. These arrangements are also quite suitable for performance by a viola, trombone, cello and string bass. This offers wonderful chamber music practice for the trombonist, especially if a sacbut is to be used for the second part.
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.
7. **Breathing-** There are no breath marks in these transcriptions; that is perhaps the most personal decision a brass player ever makes. There are, however, notes left out in extended passages that would be otherwise impossible to perform well, hopefully in the most appropriate locations.

Tuba

"O Herr hilf" SWV297

from "Kleine geistliche Konzerte"

Heinrich Schutz

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 80



6



12



18



26



34



42



48



54



60



Tuba

"Himmel und Erde vergeben" SWV300

from "Kleine geistliche Konzerte"

Heinrich Schutz

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 80



5



11



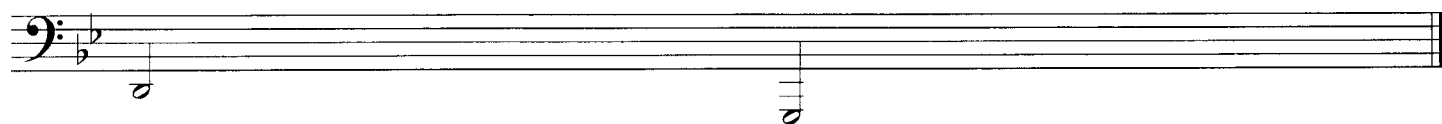
16



21



27



Tuba

"Nun komm der Heiden, Heiland" SWV301

from "Kleine geistliche Konzerte"

Heinrich Schutz

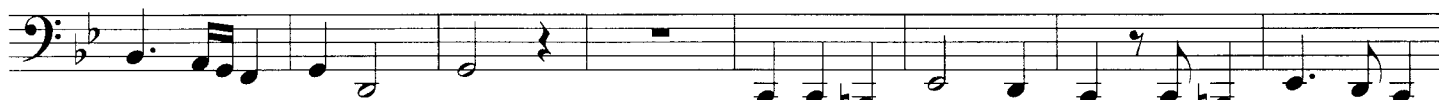
Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 40$



p

6



mp

$\text{♩} = 80$

14



p

21



p

28



mp

p

33



41



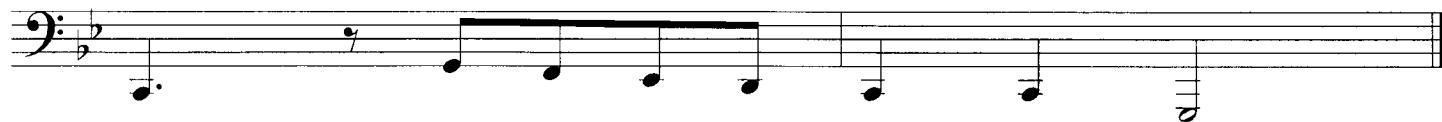
mp

mf

47



51



Tuba

"Ein Kind ist uns geboren" SWV302

from "Kleine geistliche Konzerte"

Heinrich Schutz

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 70$



9



18



27



35



41



48



55



$\text{♩} = 100$

62



68



72



77



82



86



90



Tuba

"Wir glauben all an einem Gott" SWV303

from "Kleine geistliche Konzerte"

Heinrich Schutz

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 90



6



11



17



22



27



33



40



46



51



55



58



62



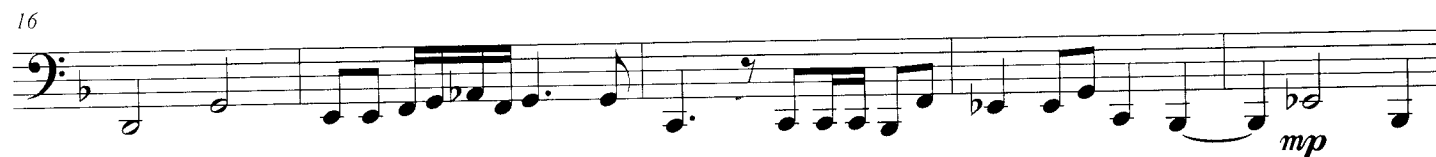
Tuba "Siehe, mein Fürsprecher ist im Himmel" SWV304

from "Kleine geistliche Konzerte"

Heinrich Schutz

Bob Reifsnyder

♩ = 80



48



Tuba

"Veni, Sancte Spiritus" SWV328

from "Kleine geistliche Konzerte"

Heinrich Schutz

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 100$



49

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a final measure marked *mf*.

55

Tuba

"Ist Gott fur uns" SWV329

from "Kleine geistliche Konzerte"

Heinrich Schutz

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 60$



7



14



21



28



34



40



46



The bass line is written on a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a whole note G2, followed by a half note F2, and then a half note E2. After a brief rest, it continues with a quarter note D2, followed by eighth notes C2, B1, and A1. The line concludes with a series of eighth notes: G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, B0, and A0.

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written in G major (one flat) and 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody starts on G4, moves to A4, then B4, and continues with eighth and quarter notes. It features a repeat sign after the first measure and a final cadence on G4.

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed pairs. The piece concludes with a final note marked *mf* (mezzo-forte).

The musical notation for the bass staff shows a sequence of notes across five measures. The first measure contains two eighth notes (G2 and F2), followed by a quarter note (E2). The second measure contains a half note (D2) and a whole note (C2). The third measure contains a whole rest. The fourth measure contains a dotted quarter note (B1) and an eighth rest. The fifth measure contains a dotted half note (A1).

Tuba

"Wer will uns schieden" SWV330

from "Kleine geistlich Konzerte"

Heinrich Schutz

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 60$



7



11



17



24



30



36



42



48



55



61



68



Tuba

"Die Stimme des Herren" SWV331

from "Kleine geistliche Konzerte"

Heinrich Schutz

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 60$



$\text{♩} = 60$

9

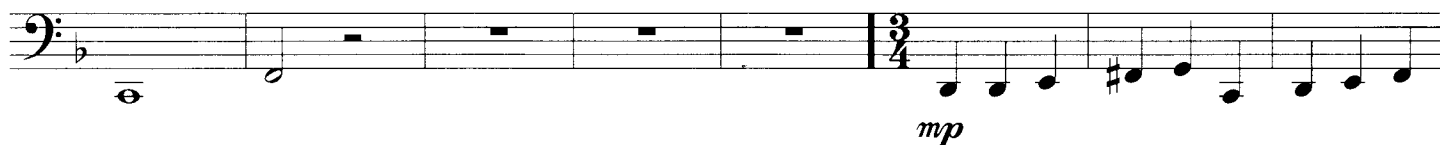


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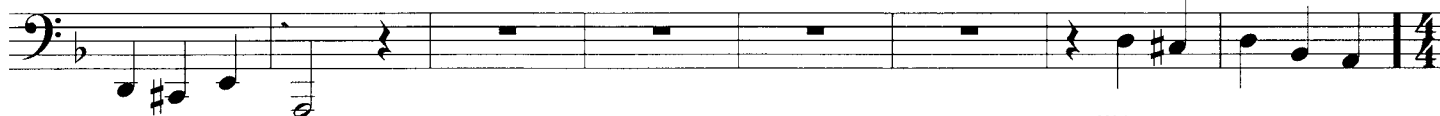


$\text{♩} = 60$

24



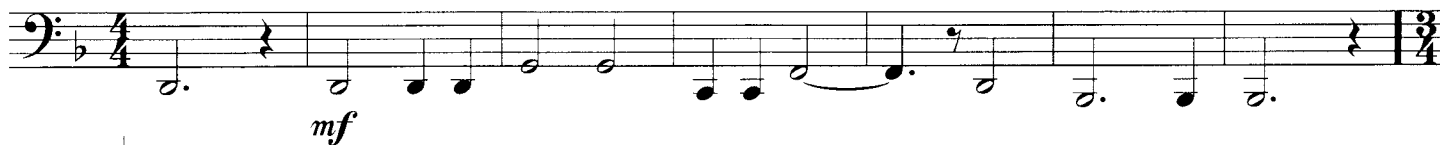
32



mp

$\text{♩} = 60$

40



mf

$\text{♩} = 60$

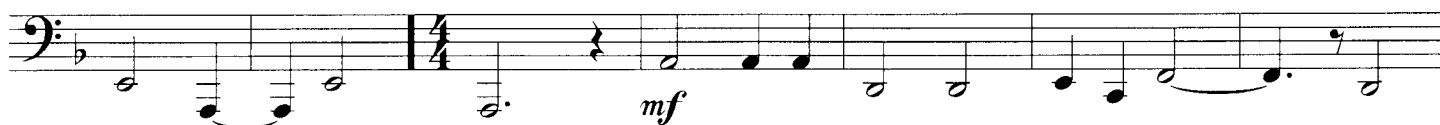
47



mp

$\text{♩} = 60$

56



mf

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of a quarter note B-flat, followed by a quarter note D, a quarter note E, and a quarter note F. This is followed by a double bar line. The second part of the piece is in 3/4 time, indicated by a '3' over a '4'. It consists of six measures, each containing a single quarter note: B-flat, D, E, F, G, and A.

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked '♩=60'. The dynamics are marked *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano). The notation includes rests, eighth notes, and a half note.

[illegible]

Tuba

"Jubilate Deo" SWV332

from "Kleine geistliche Konzerte"

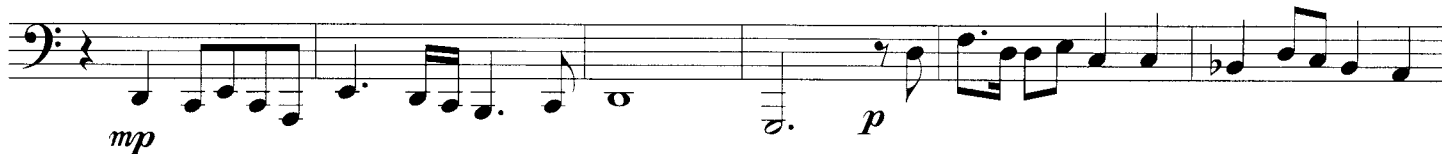
Heinrich Schutz

Bob Reifsnyder

$\text{♩} = 60$



6



12



18



25



32



38



$\text{♩} = 60$

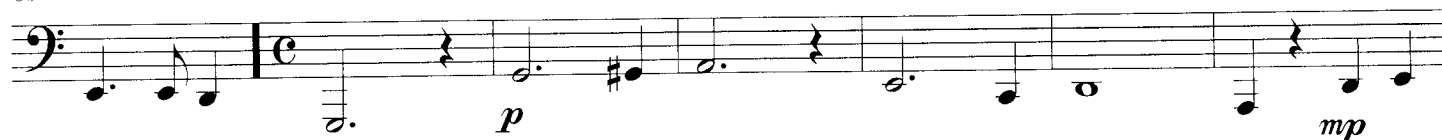
45



53



60



67



74



80



87



94



100

