

4.

segue

5.

segue

시작

77 E

segue

3)

segue

segue

6

segue

I, II, III, IV

7

segue

II, III

11

cresc.

dolce

pp

시작 *p*

11. *Allegro* $\text{♩} = 126$
f *sempre martelé*

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

SUITE N^o 5*

Time of performance 22 mins.

J. S. BACH

Transcribed by WATSON FORBES

Prélude Adagio ♩ = 88

The musical score is for the Prélude Adagio from Suite No. 5 by J.S. Bach, transcribed for Viola. It is in G minor, 3/4 time, with a tempo of ♩ = 88. The score consists of eight staves of music. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *mf*, and *menof*. Articulations include accents, slurs, and *tr* (trills). Fingerings and bowings are indicated throughout. A large red 'X' is drawn over the entire score. At the bottom, six small diagrams labeled A through F show the redistribution of notes for the Viola.

* In the original, Bach wrote for a Cello with the A string tuned down to G. This transcription for Viola reverts to the normal tuning (The notes of a few chords have had to be redistributed.)

Thus:-

A diagram showing the redistribution of notes for the Viola. The notes G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G are shown on a staff, with the G below the staff and the G above the staff.

시작

Allegro ♩ = 72

The musical score is written for a string instrument in 3/8 time, marked 'Allegro' with a tempo of ♩ = 72. It begins with a red 'X' and a bracket, indicating a specific starting point. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *p* and includes an accent mark (*). The score contains ten staves of music, featuring various dynamics such as *p*, *mf*, and *cresc.*, along with articulation marks like *tr*, slurs, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The music is characterized by rhythmic patterns and melodic lines typical of a string instrument.

* A light stroke, on the string; upper half of bow.

4 = 2 =

cresc.

f

p

poco a poco cresc.

mf

f marcato

marcato

marcato

sempre f

4

FLM

restez *mp*

cresc.

f *martellato* *sempre f* (fr)

dim.

mp *cresc.*

f *cresc.* *f* *meno f*

f *allargando*

Courante Allegro ma non troppo $\text{♩} = 72$

Sarabande Lento $\text{♩} = 78$

2 mins.

3 1/4 mins.

* This is the French form of Courante, all the others in these suites being of the Italian type (coranto). Mark well the typical $\frac{6}{4}$ rhythm in the cadence bars.

† Really in three very slow beats; rather free (rubato) and meditative in style.

A

B

C

시작

Gavotte I Allegretto $\text{♩} = 80$

A 1 3 2 3 4 1 1 4 4 2 4

f *mf* *cresc.* *f* *sempre f* *mf* *cresc.* *f* *dim.* *mf* *cresc.* *f* *Fine.*

4 mins.

Gavotte II Poco più mosso $\text{♩} = 88$

p leggiero *sempre p* *mp* *dim.* *p*

A The three notes of the chords to be struck together; heel of bow.

시작

Gigue Allegretto ♩. = 69

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 3/8 time. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a tempo marking of 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 69 beats per minute. The piece is marked 'p' (piano) at the beginning. The score includes several ornaments (marked 'V') and trills ('tr'). Dynamic markings include 'poco cresc.', 'dim.', 'sempre p', 'p', 'mf', 'mp', 'dim.', and 'restez'. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and a final ornament. The total duration is noted as '2 mins.' at the bottom right.

2 mins.

Handwritten signature or initials.