

*segue*

5

The image shows a page of musical notation for guitar, consisting of 14 staves. The notation is crossed out with a large red 'X'. The music is written in a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. Fret numbers are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 0. There are also some special symbols like '1x', '3x', and 'II'. The word 'segue' appears at the beginning of the first staff and in the middle of the fourth and sixth staves. The number '5' is written at the beginning of the first staff. The notation is arranged in a standard guitar layout with bass clefs for the lower staves and treble clefs for the upper staves.

6. 시작

6. Musical score for exercise 6, consisting of six staves. The first two staves are bass clef, and the last four are treble clef. The score is crossed out with a large red 'X'. It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. A red bracket on the right side of the first two staves is labeled "시작" (Start). A red bracket on the right side of the last two staves is labeled "끝" (End).

7.

7. Musical score for exercise 7, consisting of four staves. The first two staves are bass clef, and the last two are treble clef. The score is not crossed out. It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. A red circle highlights the number "7." at the beginning. A red bracket on the right side of the second and third staves is labeled "시작" (Start). A red bracket on the right side of the fourth staff is labeled "끝" (End).

2 4 4  
1 3 2

II I

3 1 3 1  
2 0 2 0

*segue* 3 3 4 2 2 3 2 1 4 3 1 1 3 1 2 1 2 1 4 2

II III

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

4 3 4 3 3  
2 1 2 1 1

3 4  
1 2

*segue*

4 3  
2 1

*segue*

3 1

3  
0

8.

3 1

II I II

III

3  
0

*segue*

3 1

3 1  
0 0

3 1  
0 0

1 3  
0 0

# SUITE VI.

무모든 악장 반복없이 연주

Für ein Instrument mit 5 Saiten geschrieben: (nach der „Bach-Ausgabe“ für die von J. S. Bach erfundene „Viola pomposa“).  
Written for an instrument with 5 strings: (according to the „Bach-Ausgabe“ for the „Viola pomposa“ invented by J. S. Bach).

## PRAELUDIUM. (♩. = 104.)

The musical score is written for a 5-stringed instrument in G major (one sharp) and 12/8 time. It consists of 13 staves. The tempo is marked as ♩. = 104. The score includes various dynamics such as *f*, *p*, *sfz*, and *dim.*, as well as articulation marks like accents and slurs. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated throughout. The piece ends with a fermata on the final note. A large red 'X' is drawn across the entire score.

\*) Die „piano- und forte-Bezeichnungen“ der ersten Zeilen befinden sich auch im Original.  
The signs for „piano and forte“ in the first lines are also contained in the original.

Handwritten red mark resembling a stylized 'A' or '4' with a vertical line.

Handwritten musical score for a string quartet, consisting of 14 staves. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, mf, f, cresc., dim., poco), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingering (numbers 1-4, 0). The lyrics "cre - scen - do" are written across several staves. The score is marked with several red annotations: a bracket on the first staff, a large red 'X' on the bottom right, and a red line underlining the bottom staff.

\*) Dotzauer und Grützmacher:



ALLEMANDE. (♩ = 54.) (Adagio.)

The musical score consists of two systems of staves. The first system includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The second system includes a bass clef staff and a treble clef staff. The music is in 3/4 time and features various ornaments, trills, and dynamic markings such as *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *sfz*, and *pp*. A large red 'X' is drawn across the entire page.

*Az*  
**COURANTE.** (♩ = 160.) (Allegro energico.)

Musical score for a piece in G major, 12/8 time. The score consists of ten systems, each with a bass staff and a treble staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as dynamics (*f*, *mf*, *p*, *sfz*, *ff*, *dim.*, *pp*, *scen*, *do*), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingering (1-4). A large red 'X' is drawn across the entire page, and a red bracket with the number '17' is on the right side of the fourth system.



SARABANDE. (d = 52.) a)

*p espressivo*

do mf mf I p III p III

cre - scen - do

mf p mf f

do mf

mf cre - scen

GAVOTTE I. (d = 69.)

*f*

cre - scen - do

*f* *mf*

*rit.*

a) Orig: b) Orig: c) Orig: d) Orig: e) Orig: f) Orig: g) Orig: h) Orig: i) Orig: k) Orig:

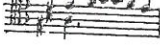
### GAVOTTE II. (♩ = 88.)

Musical score for Gavotte II, measures 1-16. The score is written in G major and 3/8 time. It consists of two systems of staves (treble and bass clef). Dynamics include *sf*, *mf*, *p*, and *fz*. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated throughout. The piece concludes with the instruction "Gavotte I da Capo."

### GIGUE. (♩ = 84.) (Allegro.)

Musical score for Gigue, measures 1-16. The score is written in G major and 6/8 time. It consists of two systems of staves (treble and bass clef). Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, and *p*. The score includes markings for *cresc.* and repeat signs labeled "II". Specific markings 'a)', 'b)', and 'c)' are present.

Original in Bach-Ausgabe: Grütz- Dot-  
 macher: zauer: a) b) Original: c) Bach-Ausgabe wie oben

Bach- Ausgabe:  d) e) Bach- Ausgabe letzte Note: a

Edition Peters.