

Johann Sebastian BACH

The Complete Works for Lute Solo

arranged for guitar by Jean-François Delcamp

PARTITA BWV 997

Prélude, Fugue, Sarabande, Gigue et Double

Opere per liuto trascritte per chitarra classica
Oeuvre pour luth arrangé pour guitare classique
Obra para laúd transcrita para guitarra clásica

The image displays two systems of musical notation for a piece by Johann Sebastian Bach. Each system consists of a single melodic line and a corresponding bass line.

System 1:

- Melody:** Four measures. Fingerings: 3141, 3141, 314, 213. Dynamics: *tr* (trill) under the second measure.
- Bass:** Four measures. Fingerings: 3 1 4 1, 3 1 4 1, 3 1 4, 2 1 3. A bracket with the number '3' is placed under the first three notes of each measure.

System 2:

- Melody:** Four measures. Fingerings: 0303, 0303, 131, 141. Dynamics: *aimp* (accidental, impetuoso) under the first measure, *tr* (trill) under the second measure.
- Bass:** Four measures. Fingerings: a i m p, a i m p, a i m, a i m. Dynamics: *aimp* (accidental, impetuoso) under the first measure. A circled '3' is placed under the third note of the third and fourth measures.

Symboles / Simboli / Symbols / Símbolos

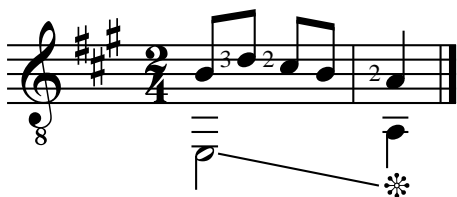
- 1 2 3 4 - Doigts de la main gauche.
- Dita della mano sinistra.
- Fingers of the left hand.
- Dedos de la mano izquierda.

- p i ma - Pouce, index, majeur et annulaire.
- Pollice, indice, medio e anulare.
- Thumb, index, middle-finger, and ring-finger.
- Pulgar, indice, medio y anular.

- CII CV CIX** - Frette où le premier doigt fait un barré.
CII CV CIX - Tasto che il primo dito preme per fare un barré.
CII CV CIX - Fret where the first finger makes a barré.
CII CV CIX - traste donde debe extenderse el dedo primero para formar una cejilla.

- C VII** ————— - La ligne horizontale indique la durée du barré.
- La linea orizzontale indica la durata del barré.
- The horizontal line indicates the duration of the barré.
- La linea horizontal muestra la duracion de la cejilla.

- ⑥ ⑤ ④ - Les cordes .
- Le corde.
- The strings.
- Las cuerdas.



- * - Stopper la résonance de la note précédente.
- Fermare la risonanza della nota precedente.
- Damp the preceding note.
- Detener la resonancia de la nota precedente.

Johann Sebastian BACH (1685-1750)

PARTITA BWV 997 EN LA MINEUR

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Praelude

The musical score is written for guitar in A minor (one sharp, F#) and 3/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings (numbers 1-4). Circled numbers (3, 4, 5, 6) indicate specific fingering points or techniques. Asterisks (*) mark certain passages. A bracket labeled 'C III' spans a section of the fourth staff. The score concludes with a final chord in the seventh staff.

The image displays seven staves of musical notation for Johann Sebastian Bach's Partita BWV 997. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music features intricate patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and triplets.

Key annotations and markings include:

- Staff 1:** Labeled "C II" with a bracket over the first two measures. Includes a circled "6" at the end.
- Staff 2:** Includes a circled "4" in the middle.
- Staff 3:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development.
- Staff 4:** Includes a circled "3" in the middle.
- Staff 5:** Labeled "C III" with a bracket over the last two measures.
- Staff 6:** Includes a circled "2" in the middle.
- Staff 7:** Labeled "C I" with a bracket over the first two measures. Includes a circled "4" in the middle.

Asterisks (*) are placed above various measures across all staves, likely indicating specific technical or performance points. The bottom of the page contains the text "Johann Sebastian BACH : PARTITA BWV 997" on the left, "www.delcamp.net" on the right, and a page number "-5-" centered at the bottom.

The image displays a musical score for Johann Sebastian Bach's Partita BWV 997, consisting of seven systems of music. Each system includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The notation is complex, featuring numerous slurs, asterisks, and circled numbers (1-6) indicating specific techniques or fingerings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written in a style typical of Baroque keyboard music, with intricate melodic lines and harmonic support.

Musical score for Johann Sebastian Bach's Partita BWV 997, page 7. The score consists of eight staves of music in G major, 3/8 time. It features intricate sixteenth-note patterns, triplets, and various ornaments. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 in circles. Ornaments are marked with asterisks. Chordal figures are labeled "C VII 2131" and "C V". The piece concludes with a final cadence.

Fuga



202020 *Fine*

tr * C II

The image displays a page of musical notation for Johann Sebastian Bach's Partita BWV 997. It consists of eight systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous slurs, ties, and specific fingering instructions (numbers 1-4). There are also asterisks (*) indicating articulation points and circled numbers (2, 3, 4, 5, 6) likely representing measure numbers or specific fingering groups. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word "Fine".

The image displays eight systems of musical notation for Johann Sebastian Bach's Partita BWV 997. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and fingerings. Asterisks (*) are placed above or below notes to indicate specific technical points or ornaments. Circled numbers (1-6) are used to denote fingerings. Some systems include a 'C I' marking with a line pointing to a specific note. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 8/8.

The image displays a page of musical notation for Johann Sebastian Bach's Partita BWV 997. It consists of seven systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The notation is highly technical, featuring numerous slurs, ties, and specific fingering instructions (numbers 1-5) placed above or below notes. Asterisks (*) are used to mark specific passages. Circled numbers (3, 5, 6) likely indicate measure numbers or specific fingering points. Labels 'C II' and 'C V' are placed above certain sections of the music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The overall style is characteristic of Baroque lute or harpsichord music.

This musical score is for Johann Sebastian Bach's Partita BWV 997, presented in a guitar-style notation. It consists of eight staves of music. The notation includes various techniques such as triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and slurs. Circled numbers (1-6) indicate specific fingering or picking points. Asterisks (*) mark particular passages. Roman numerals (C I, C II, C IV) are used to denote specific sections or chords. The score concludes with the instruction "D.S. al Fine".

Sarabande

CV

C III

2

This musical score is for the Partita BWV 997 by Johann Sebastian Bach, presented as guitar tablature. It consists of seven staves of music. The notation includes standard musical symbols such as treble clefs, stems, and beams, along with guitar-specific elements like fret numbers (0-4), string numbers (1-6), and fingering numbers (1-4).

Key features of the score include:

- Staff 1:** Features chords labeled C III and C V. Includes a circled 5 and a circled 4.
- Staff 2:** Features a chord labeled C II. Includes circled 2, 5, and 6.
- Staff 3:** Features a chord labeled C II. Includes a circled 2 and a circled 5.
- Staff 4:** Features a chord labeled C II_{4/6}. Includes a circled 4.
- Staff 5:** Includes a circled 3.
- Staff 6:** Includes a circled 5.
- Staff 7:** Features a chord labeled C II and includes circled 2, 3, and 6. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

424

1020

tr

C II

aimp 1414

tr

C II

Detailed description of the musical score: The score consists of eight staves of music in G major, 4/4 time. It features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and triplets. Annotations include measure numbers (424, 1020, 1414), performance instructions like *tr* (trill) and *aimp* (accidental in preparation), and section markers 'C II'. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4, and articulation is shown with asterisks and slurs. The piece concludes with a repeat sign.

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Double

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major, 3/8 time. It consists of eight staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature of 8, which likely refers to the eighth-note value. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often grouped with slurs. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. Asterisks (*) are placed above certain sixteenth-note runs. A section labeled 'C II' is marked above the fourth staff. Circled numbers 2, 3, and 4 are placed above specific notes to indicate fingering. The piece ends with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

This page of the musical score for Johann Sebastian Bach's Partita BWV 997 contains eight staves of music. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth-note runs and triplets. Key features include:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a circled '2' over a triplet of sixteenth notes. Includes a circled '4' at the end of the staff.
- Staff 2:** Features a circled '5' and a circled '1'.
- Staff 3:** Contains several triplet markings.
- Staff 4:** Includes a circled '2' and a circled '3'.
- Staff 5:** Contains a circled '4' and a circled '5'.
- Staff 6:** Features a circled '2' and a circled '3'.
- Staff 7:** Includes a circled '3'.
- Staff 8:** Ends with a circled '6'.

The image displays a musical score for Johann Sebastian Bach's Partita BWV 997, specifically the first movement. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. Ornaments, represented by asterisks (*), are placed above certain notes. There are also repeat signs and a section marked 'C II' with a fermata. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/8. The score is annotated with circled numbers (2, 3, 6) and a circled '212' with a double-headed arrow, likely indicating specific measures or techniques. The bottom of the page contains the composer's name, the work title, a page number, and a website URL.

