

Lute Suite in A Major

Arranged for violin
by Stelian Dumitrascu

Silvius Leopold Weiss (1687-1750)

Prelude

Violin

3

5

7

9

11

Allemande

4

8

Musical score for a piece in D major (three sharps). The score consists of six staves, numbered 12, 15, 19, 23, 27, and 32. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, and fingerings (0-4). Trills (tr) and grace notes (V) are present. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at measure 32.

Courante

Musical score for a piece in D major (three sharps), labeled "Courante". The score consists of four staves, numbered 1, 5, 10, and 15. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, and fingerings (0-4). Trills (tr) and grace notes (V) are present. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at measure 15.

Bourée

4

8

12

16

20

24

27

31

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of 31 measures, organized into eight systems. The notation includes various fretboard positions (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and techniques such as triplets, slurs, and vibrato (marked with a 'V' over a note). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in the 17th measure.

35

38

41

45

This block contains five staves of musical notation, numbered 35 through 45. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, often grouped with slurs. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3) are placed above or below notes to indicate fingerings. A 'V' symbol, likely a breath mark, appears above measure 43. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of measure 45.

Sarabanda

4

7

10

13

16

This block contains six staves of musical notation for the 'Sarabanda' section, numbered 4 through 16. The key signature remains three sharps. The notation features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with many beamed together. Fingering numbers are frequently used. A 'V' symbol is present above measure 11. The section ends with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of measure 16.

Measures 20-31 of a musical score in A major (three sharps). The piece is in 4/4 time. The notation includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 0), slurs, and trills (tr). Measure 20 starts with a 4-measure rest. Measure 24 features a trill. Measure 27 includes a trill. Measure 31 ends with a double bar line.

Menuet

Measures 1-27 of a Minuet in A major (three sharps). The piece is in 3/4 time. The notation includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 0), slurs, and trills (tr). Measure 11 includes a first and second ending. Measure 27 ends with a double bar line.

Ciacona

Sheet music for Ciacona, measures 1 through 32. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4). Trills (tr) and vibrato (V) markings are present. Measure numbers 6, 10, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, and 29 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 32.

33 V 1 3 2 4 4 2 2 0 2

37 0 1 3 4 0

40 4 0

43 2 0

46 4 4 2 1

49 3 4 3 2

52 0 1 2 0 4 1 1

56 1 0 2 4 tr 0 1 V 3

60 V tr 1 tr 2 4 2 tr 1 3

65 0 3 2 0 tr

Gigue

This musical score is for a piece titled "Gigue" in D major (indicated by two sharps) and 6/8 time. The score consists of ten staves, each containing a line of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and specific musical notes (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes. Ornaments, marked with a 'V' above a note, are placed on several notes throughout the piece. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain repeat signs. The overall structure is a single melodic line with a steady 6/8 rhythm.

5

10

14

18

22

26

30

34

38

42

This page of musical notation is for guitar, written in E major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). It consists of ten staves, each containing four measures of music. The notation includes various fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), accidentals (sharps, naturals), and articulation marks (accents, slurs, and a 'V' mark). The music is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The key signature is E major, indicated by three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), accidentals (sharps, naturals), and articulation marks (accents, slurs, and a 'V' mark). The music is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The key signature is E major, indicated by three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

46

50

54

58

62

66

70

74

79

83

Notes

Original score

The original lute tablature for this piece can be found in the so called London Manuscript :

The British Library

GB-Lbl Add. Ms. 30387, pages 102 to 111

In the lute world, the piece is known as London Suite #8 .

Harmonic choice

A player familiar with the sonority of the existing offering of Baroque music for unaccompanied string instruments, such as J.S.Bach's Sonatas and Partitas, as well as his Cello Suites, may see certain harmonic elements in this transcription as odd. That is because, when facing the choice between keeping close to the original lute harmonies, on the one hand, and adapting them so that they sound more *violinish* , on the other, we opted invariably for the former approach. Evidently, ad litteram chord rendition is not always possible due to limitations of range and fingering on the violin.

Bowing

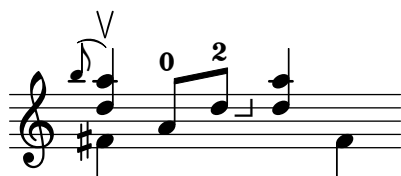
By default, the first note in a bar is down-bowed. Up-bowed first notes are explicitly marked for easier orientation. Out-of-order bowings are explicitly marked as well.

Extra fingerings

We have included fingering ties: ♯ ♭ , which the player may find useful during the first readings of the score, as well as when the score is visited infrequently. A tie is a finger applied on two strings simultaneously, in anticipation of a fifth interval to be played in the same position shortly thereafter.

Voicing

In order to give the player an idea about the voicing in the original lute score, throughout most of the violin score the bass is outlined using downward stems. Durations are not strictly observed, nor the rests:



Download

The latest PDF version of this piece is available at:

<http://geocentral.net/music>

together with MIDI files and the date of the most recent revision.

Acknowledgment

The lute score in modern notation was provided by Andrew Forrest, to whom I wish to express my gratitude.

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