

Jan Antonín
LOSÝ



Dvě suity
Zwei Suiten
Two Suites

pro kytaru upravil • für Gitarre bearbeitet von • transcribed for guitar by

D. J. S.



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Losy

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Pavel Steidl

O značném rozšíření loutnové hry v Čechách na přelomu 17. a 18. století vypovídají spíše dobová svědectví než množství dochované tvorby. Avšak i dnes známá část pravděpodobně kdysi velmi rozsáhlého loutnového repertoáru poukazuje nejen na časté využívání loutny např. k hudebnímu doprovodu k tanci v šlechtických a měšťanských kruzích, ale i na vysokou interpretační úroveň, jejíž věhlas přesáhl hranice českého království.

Koncem 17. století se v Praze objevilo několik výrazných hráčů na loutnu, z nichž jednoznačně nejvýznamnější byl český šlechtic Jan Antonín Losy. Narodil se roku 1650 na štěkeňském panství u Strakonice a v letech 1661 až 1668 studoval na pražské univerzitě. Kdo byl Losyho učitelem, není známo, neboť z pražských loutnistů své doby byl Losy nejstarší. Důležitými pro rozvoj Losyho umění se však jeví jeho v mládí podniknuté cesty do Itálie a Francie, během nichž se seznámil se skladbami novofrancouzské Gaultierovy školy a s kytarovým uměním Francesca Corbetta. Kontakt s cizími zeměmi Losy využíval po celý život; díky svému působení ve vysokém státním úřadu se střídavě pohyboval mezi Vídní a Prahou a mnohokrát navštívil i Německo. Pro českého loutnistu znamenaly tyto cesty cenný zdroj inspirace a zároveň i příležitost předvádět své interpretační umění. Byly to především zprávy o těchto jeho vystoupeních, které položily základ evropskému věhlasu Losyho jako fenomenálního hráče a improvizátora na loutnu. Jeho virtuozita se stala natolik proslulou, že povědomí o ní přetrvalo ještě dlouho po Losyho smrti v roce 1721.

Jedinou Losyho skladbou, která vyšla za jeho života tiskem a zároveň jedna ze dvou skladeb, které můžeme bezpečně datovat, je *Courante Extraordinaire* (1695). Ostatní dílo, čítající na 150 titulů, je roztroušeno po mnoha rukopisných tabulturních sbornících u nás i v zahraničí. Skladby jsou v drtivé většině určeny sólovému nástroji – loutně, ale i kytaře, mandolě nebo angelice, přičemž jejich část tvoří dobové úpravy původních loutnových kompozic. Jedná se především o samostatné, do cyklických celků nespojené taneční skladby. Kompletních suit po sobě Losy totiž zanechal jen několik. Jeho záměry v tomto ohledu zůstávají spíše nejasné, částečné vysvětlení přinášejí pouze dobová svědectví, podle nichž byl jeho přístup ke kompozici do velké míry improvizací – zajímal ho spíše drobný hudební nápad než prokomponované celky. Ve svých skladbách často uplatňoval tradiční francouzský polyfonní styl, avšak na rozdíl od pařížských loutnistů mnohdy zvýrazňoval melodii a basovou linii.

Stylizované tance obsažené v tomto svazku pocházejí z různých rukopisných pramenů. Jedná se vesměs o skladby, které byly pro účel tohoto vydání seřazeny do dvou tanečních suit způsobem typickým pro dobu Jana Antonína Losyho.

Die beträchtliche Verbreitung des Lautenspiels in Böhmen an der Jahrhundertwende vom 17. zum 18. Jahrhundert offenbart sich eher durch zeitgenössische Zeugnisse als durch die Menge erhaltener Werke. Doch selbst der heute bekannte Teil des damals offensichtlich sehr weitreichenden Lautenrepertoires zeugt nicht nur von der häufigen Verwendung der Laute als beliebtes Begleitinstrument bei adeligen oder bürgerlichen Tanzveranstaltungen, sondern verweist gleichzeitig auf ein hohes Interpretationsniveau, dessen außerordentliche Qualität auch außerhalb des böhmischen Königreichs Anerkennung fand.

Zum Ende des 17. Jahrhunderts traten in Prag einige hervorragende Lautenisten in Erscheinung, von denen der mit Abstand bedeutendste der böhmische Adelige Jan Antonín Losy war. Er wurde 1650 auf dem Herrschaftsgut Štěkeň bei Strakonice geboren und studierte von 1661 bis 1668 an der Prager Universität. Losys Lehrer ist nicht bekannt; unter den Prager Lautenspielern seiner Zeit war er der Älteste. In jungen Jahren waren für die Entwicklung seiner Spielkunst vor allem seine Reisen nach Frankreich und Italien von Bedeutung, wo er die Kompositionen der neufranzösischen Gaultier-Schule sowie die Gitarrenkunst Francesco Corbetta kennenlernte. Von seinen Auslandskontakten profitierte er ein Leben lang; aufgrund seiner Tätigkeit in einer hohen staatlichen Behörde pendelte er regelmäßig zwischen Wien und Prag und besuchte dabei auch oft Deutschland. Für den böhmischen Lautenspieler stellten diese Reisen eine wertvolle Inspirationsquelle dar und boten gleichzeitig die Möglichkeit, seine Interpretationskunst zu präsentieren. Es waren vor allem die Berichte von diesen Auftritten, die die Grundlage für seine europaweite Berühmtheit als phänomenaler Lautenspieler und Improvisator darstellten. Die ihm eigene Virtuosität erlangte einen solchen Ruhm, dass sie noch lange nach Losys Tod (1721) den Zeitgenossen präsent blieb.

Losys einzige Komposition, die zu seinen Lebzeiten als Druck erschien (und die gleichzeitig eine von zwei Kompositionen ist, die sich exakt datieren lässt), ist die *Courante Extraordinaire* (1695). Der Rest seines Werks, das an die 150 Titel umfasst, ist heute zerstreut. Man findet es in zahlreichen handschriftlichen Tabulaturesammelbänden, die in tschechischen und anderen Beständen vorhanden sind. In den allermeisten Fällen haben wir es mit Kompositionen für ein Soloinstrument zu tun: Laute, aber auch Gitarre, Mandora oder Angelica – bei den letzteren handelt es sich dabei um zeitgenössische Bearbeitungen von ursprünglichen Lautenkompositionen. Es sind in erster Linie eigenständige Tanzkompositionen, die in keine Zyklen eingebunden sind; vollständige Suiten hat Losy nur wenige hinterlassen. Seine Beweggründe bleiben in dieser Hinsicht eher unklar, eine teilweise Erklärung liefern zeitgenössische Zeugnisse, wonach sein Kompositionsstil im großen Maße improvisatorischer Natur war. Sein Interesse galt eher der kleinen musikalischen Idee als einem durchkomponierten Ganzen. In seinen Kompositionen bediente er sich oft des traditionellen französischen polyphonen Stils; im Gegensatz zu den Pariser Lautenspielern verlieh er allerdings eher der Melodie sowie der Basslinie besonderen Ausdruck.

Die in diesem Band enthaltenen stilisierten Tänze entstammen verschiedenen handschriftlichen Quellen. Es handelt sich ausnahmslos um Kompositionen, die eigens für diese Ausgabe in zwei Tanzsuiten vereint wurden, so wie es für die Zeit Jan Antonín Losys typisch war.

The considerable spread of lute playing throughout the Czech lands at the turn of the 18th century is indicated less by a wealth of preserved output than by period accounts. However, that which is known today of what was once probably a very extensive lute repertoire not only is a sign of frequent use of lute for accompanying dance in aristocratic and middle-class circles, but also reflects the high-level performance, whose popularity extended far outside the Czech Kingdom.

There appeared several distinguished lutenists in Prague at the end of the 17th century; of them, the most prolific player was undoubtedly Czech aristocrat Jan Antonín Losy. He was born in 1650 at the Štěkeň Castle near Strakonice in South Bohemia and from 1661 to 1668 he studied at Prague University. It is not known who was Losy's teacher, as he was the oldest of the contemporary Prague lutenists. In any case, it appears that tours he undertook in his youth in Italy and France, where he got acquainted with compositions of the Gaultier school as well as with pieces by the guitarist Francesco Corbetta, played a crucial role in the development of his own style. Losy exploited good relations to foreign countries throughout his whole life; due to his appointment in the state bureau, he made frequent journeys between Vienna and Prague and he often visited Germany. For Losy, these journeys represented a vital source of inspiration as well as the opportunity to display his performing skills on various occasions. Above all, accounts of these appearances of Losy gave rise to his Europe-wide fame as a phenomenal lutenist and improvisator. His virtuosity on the lute gained him prestige, which lived on long after Losy's death in 1721.

The only composition by Losy, which was published in print form during his lifetime and, at the same time, to which a date of origin can be attributed with a certainty, is *Courante Extraordinaire* (1695). The remainder of his oeuvre (altogether 150 pieces) is distributed among many manuscript collections both in the Czech Republic and abroad. The vast majority of compositions is intended for a solo instrument – lute, but also guitar, mandore or angélique, while period arrangements of the original lute compositions comprise a considerable portion of non-lute pieces. Losy's compositions are for the most part individual dance compositions not grouped into cyclic units. He left only few complete suites and his intentions in this regard remain unclear. Partial explanation can only be traced in period accounts according to which his approach to the act of composing tended to be of an improvisational nature – he was more interested in minute musical ideas than through-composed entities. In his compositions, Losy adopted the traditional French style but unlike the Parisian lutenists, he laid emphasis on distinct melody and bass lines.

Dance movements, included in this edition, stem from various manuscript sources. They are mainly compositions, which, for the sake of this edition, have been grouped into two dance suites in a manner typical for the times of Jan Antonín Losy.

Karla Hanzlová

POZNÁMKY K INTERPRETACI

Ve své úpravě jsem vycházel z koncepce, v níž nápadně jednoduchý tabulturní zápis je jen osnovou celkového hudebního obrazu. Z tohoto důvodu najdeme ve skladbách veliký počet notových záznamů ossia, které mají sloužit jako obohacení původního zápisu v repetičích, představují však i určitý návod, jak tvořivě přistupovat – ovšem citlivě a zcela v duchu dobového vkusu – k Losyho skladbám obecně. Ossia, vyskytující se na závěr *Gigue* v *Suitě G dur*, nahrazuje konec skladby, který se nedochoval.

Obdobně tvůrčí přístup je nutné uplatnit i v ozdobách. Ne všechny ozdoby, které jsem v jednotlivých částech suit vyznačil, jsou původní. Ve svých úpravách jsem ale vycházel z dobové praxe a stejně tak hudebníci, kterým se moje úpravy dostanou do rukou, mají prostor podobně uplatnit svou vlastní invenci; pro inspiraci doporučuji publikaci Frederica Neumanna *Ornamentation in Baroque and Post-Baroque Music, with Special Emphasis on J. S. Bach* (Princeton, 1978). Chtěl bych podtrhnout význam appoggiatury (značena malou nepřeskrtnutou notičkou), představující disonanci, protože se jedná o nejzákladnější výrazový prostředek barokní hudby. Její provedení může být různorodé, např. jako trylek, mordent apod. Ozdoba appoggiatura také ovlivňuje agogiku, artikulaci a dynamiku; zde bych rád citoval kapelníka G. H. Stölzela, který popisuje své setkání s Losym: „... nemohu dostatečně popsat, jak se hraběcí milost kochala krásou hudby [...] prodléval několikrát na jedné správně použité disonanci, aby se jí řádně dosyta naposlouchal a přitom křičel: „È una nota d'oro!“ Tato nota je zlatá.“

V několika částech se objevuje *petite reprise* neboli malá repetice (označena Ro), závěrečná pasáž opakující se po normální repetici. Tento úsek je vhodné variovat, přičemž echo může být jednou z možností.

ANMERKUNGEN ZUR INTERPRETATION

Bei meiner Bearbeitung ging ich von der Konzeption aus, dass eine auffällig einfache Tabulatur lediglich den Entwurf eines ganzheitlichen musikalischen Bildes darstellt. Aus diesem Grund finden sich in den Kompositionen zahlreiche ossia Einträge, die als eine Bereicherung der ursprünglichen Aufzeichnung innerhalb der Repetitionen fungieren. Gleichzeitig stellen sie eine bestimmte Anleitung dar, die einen kreativen Zugang zu Losys Kompositionen im Allgemeinen ermöglichen – allerdings auf sensible Art und Weise und stets im Geiste des damaligen Geschmacks. Das am Ende von *Gigue* in der *Suite in G-Dur* stehende ossia ersetzt den Abschluss der Komposition, der nicht erhalten blieb.

Ein ähnlich kreativer Zugang ist auch bei den Verzierungen erforderlich. Nicht alle Verzierungen, die ich in den einzelnen Teilen der Suiten markiert habe, sind ursprünglichen Charakters. Bei meiner Bearbeitung bin ich aber von der damaligen Praxis ausgegangen; so

können auch alle Musiker, die diese Edition in den Händen halten, in ähnlicher Weise ihre eigene Invention zur Geltung bringen. Als Inspiration empfehle ich folgende Publikation von Frederic Neumann: *Ornamentation in Baroque and Post-Baroque Music, with Special Emphasis on J. S. Bach* (Princeton, 1978). Besonders möchte ich die Bedeutung der Appoggiatura unterstreichen, die ich mit einer kleinen, nicht durchgestrichenen Note gekennzeichnet habe. Sie stellt eine Dissonanz dar, weil es sich um das grundlegendste Ausdrucksmittel der barocken Musik handelt. Ihre Ausführung kann verschiedenartig sein, z.B. als Triller, Mordent u.ä. Die Appoggiatura-Verzierung beeinflusst auch die Agogik, Artikulation und Dynamik; hier möchte ich gerne den Kapellmeister G. H. Stölzel zitieren, der seine Begegnung mit Losy beschreibt: „... ich kann nicht hinreichend beschreiben, wie sich der gnädige Herr Graf an der Schönheit der Musik ergötzte [...] er verweilte einige Male an einer richtig gesetzten Dissonanz, bis er sich regelrecht an ihr satt hörte, um danach auszurufen: 'È una nota d'oro!' Das ist eine goldene Note.“

In einigen Abschnitten erscheint eine *petite reprise*, die mit der Abkürzung Ro gekennzeichnet ist, eine abschließende Passage, die sich nach einer normalen Repetition wiederholt. Es bietet sich an, diesen Abschnitt zu variieren, dabei kann der Echoeffekt eine Möglichkeit sein.

NOTES ON INTERPRETATION

Arrangements included in this edition grew out of my belief that strikingly simple tablature notation represents solely an outline of the overall musical picture. For this reason, you will find a great amount of *ossias* in the individual movements, which should serve as enrichment of the original notation in repetitions, however, they are likewise intended as a kind of guide on a creative approach – yet sensitive and in line with the period taste – to Losy's compositions generally. The *ossia* included at the close of the Gigue in *Suite in G major* compensates for the lost ending of the composition.

A similarly creative approach should be employed in embellishments. Not all ornaments marked in the individual movements are original. In my arrangements, I followed the principles of period performance practice and players, who will get their hands on my arrangements, have a similar opportunity to make the most of their own inventiveness; I recommend Frederic Neumann's *Ornamentation in Baroque and Post-Baroque Music, with Special Emphasis on J. S. Bach* (Princeton, 1978) as a great source of inspiration. I should stress the importance of an *appoggiatura* (marked as an uncrossed small note), representing a dissonance, for it is the most fundamental expressive means in baroque music. Its realisation may vary, it can be played e.g. as a trill, mordent etc. The *appoggiatura* has likewise an effect on agogics, articulation and dynamics; on this point, I would like to quote the bandmaster G. H. Stölzel describing his encounter with Losy: "... I lack words to sufficiently describe the way His Highness took delight in music's beauty [...] he dwelled repeatedly on a single suitably realised dissonance in order to listen to it to his heart's content and cried at the same time: 'È una nota d'oro!' This note is made of gold!"

In several movements, *petite reprise*, or the short repetition (marked as Ro) appears, a final part that should be repeated after the standard repetition. This passage should be suitably varied, while echo might be one of the possibilities.

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Suita C dur *Suite in C-Dur / Suite in C major*

Allemande

Jan Antonín Losy
(c1650–1721)

⑤ = G

⑥ = D

The musical score for the Allemande is presented in five systems. The first system begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The first measure contains a '3' below the staff, indicating a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written in C major, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and fingerings (numbers 1-4). There are also some performance markings like 'mp' and 'i'. The piece is in 3/4 time, as indicated by the '3' in the first measure of the first system.

1

ossia:

III

V

I

VIII

III

ossia:

H 7892

⑥ = D

H 7892

1 2 1 3 1 3 1 4 3 3

1 4 4 1 0 III 1 4 2 III 3 4

1 4 2 4 4 0

1 4 0 4 1 4 2 2 4 1 0

1 4 3 4 4 4 2 4 2 4

4 1 0 tr 4 1 4 1. 2.

ossia: 4 1 0 1 4 1

Gavotte

⑤ = G

⑥ = D

⑤ = G
⑥ = D

ossia:

ossia: *p*

VIII

III

Ro

The Gavotte score consists of three systems of music. The first system contains measures 1-4, the second system contains measures 5-8, and the third system contains measures 9-12. The music is written for guitar in C major, 4/4 time. It features a melody on the treble staff and a bass line on the bass staff. Fingering numbers (0-4) are provided for the right hand. The score includes two alternative versions (ossias) for measures 1-4 and 5-8. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The Roman numeral VIII is placed above the final measure of the third system.

Sarabande

⑤ = G

⑥ = D

⑤ = G
⑥ = D

V

VIII

III

V

Ro

The Sarabande score consists of three systems of music. The first system contains measures 1-4, the second system contains measures 5-8, and the third system contains measures 9-12. The music is written for guitar in C major, 3/4 time. It features a melody on the treble staff and a bass line on the bass staff. Fingering numbers (0-4) are provided for the right hand. The score includes two alternative versions (ossias) for measures 1-4 and 5-8. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The Roman numeral VIII is placed above the final measure of the third system.

Double

⑤ = G

⑥ = D

The musical score is written for guitar in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes a treble clef and various musical symbols such as eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. Slurs are used to group notes. The sixth staff includes Roman numeral indicators for chords: VIII, Ro, V, and III. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

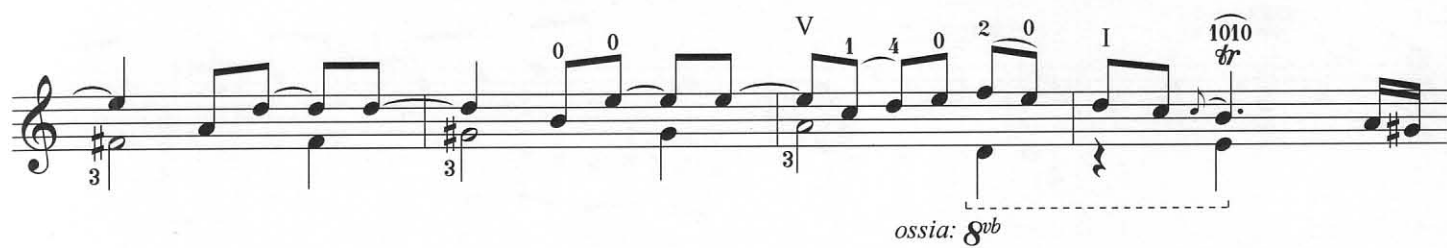
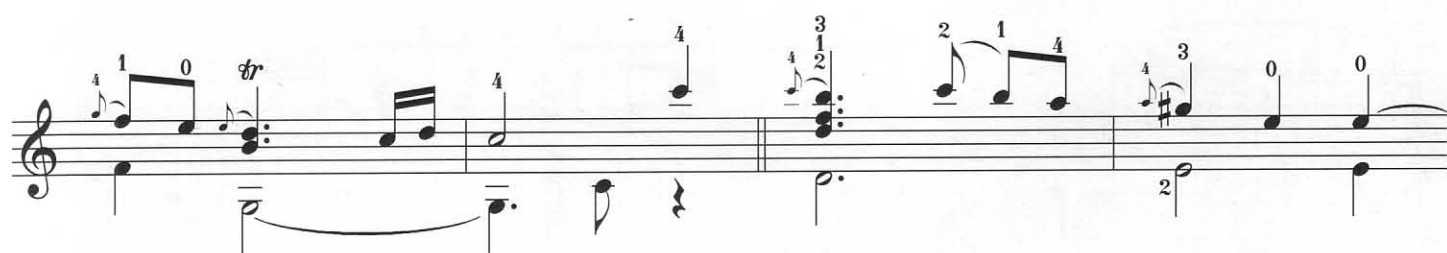
Three staves of musical notation. The first staff includes fingerings 4, 1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, and a section marked 'III' with a 4. The second staff includes fingerings 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 4, 1, 4. The third staff includes fingerings 0, 0, 4, 2, 4, 1, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Rondeau

⑤ = G

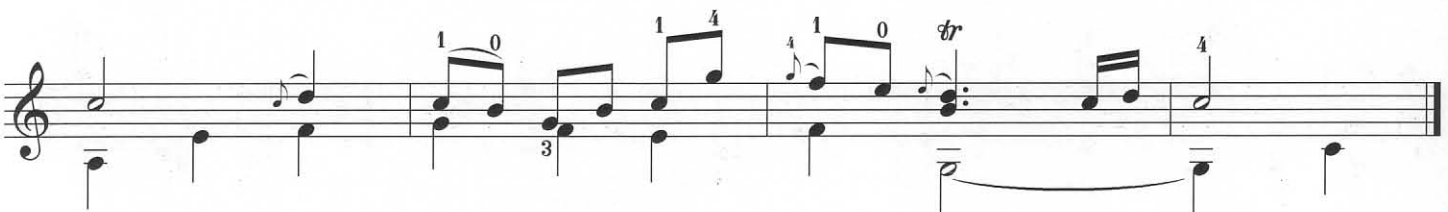
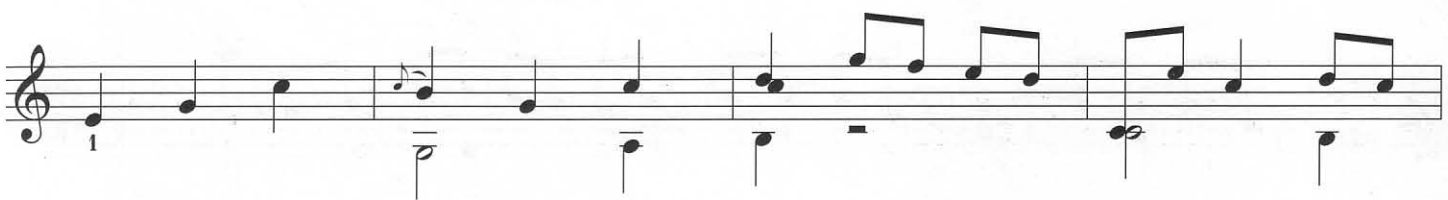
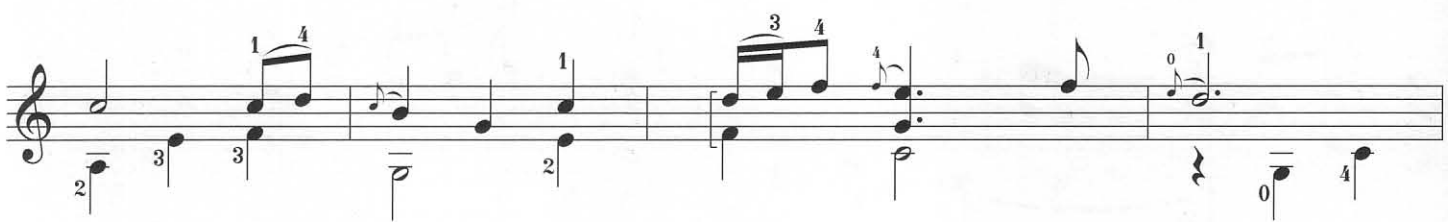
⑥ = D

Two staves of musical notation for the 'Rondeau' piece. The first staff includes fingerings 4, 1, 0, 2, 2, 0, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 3, 3. The second staff includes fingerings 1, 3, 4, 0, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 3, 3. An 'ossia' section is provided below the second staff, showing an alternative phrasing with fingerings 3, 4, 4, 0, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 3, 3.



ossia: 8^{vb}





Suita G dur

Suite in G-Dur / Suite in G major

Ouverture

Jan Antonín Losy
(c1650–1721)

⑤ = G
⑥ = D

Grave

Allegro

[illegible]

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a single staff in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The lyrics are written below the staff, aligned with the notes. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains the lyrics 'The Rose Tree', the second 'The Rose Tree', the third 'The Rose Tree', and the fourth 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written in a simple, clear font.

[illegible]

ossia:

ossia: 8^{vb}

ossia:

a m i

p

2

3

3

4

Grave

0202

tr

2

3

1

0

rit.

0 3 4 1 3

ossia:

ossia: 8^{vb}

7

First system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). Below the staff, there is a bracketed section labeled "ossia: 8vb" with a lower melodic line. The system is divided into two measures by a dashed line. The first measure is marked with a Roman numeral "V" and the second with "VII".

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with ornaments and fingerings. Below it, a bracketed section labeled "ossia:" contains a lower melodic line. The system is divided into two measures by a dashed line.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with ornaments and fingerings. Below it, a bracketed section labeled "ossia:" contains a lower melodic line. The system is divided into two measures by a dashed line. The first measure is marked with a Roman numeral "V".

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with ornaments and fingerings. Below it, a bracketed section labeled "ossia:" contains a lower melodic line. The system is divided into two measures by a dashed line. The first measure is marked with a Roman numeral "V".

Courante

⑤ = G

⑥ = D

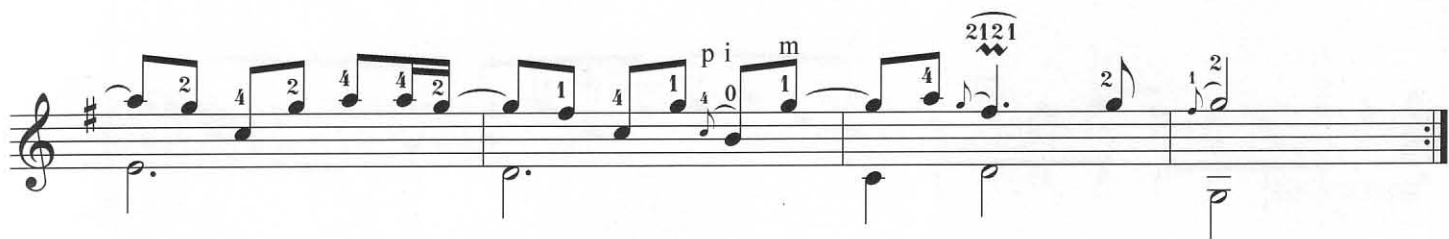
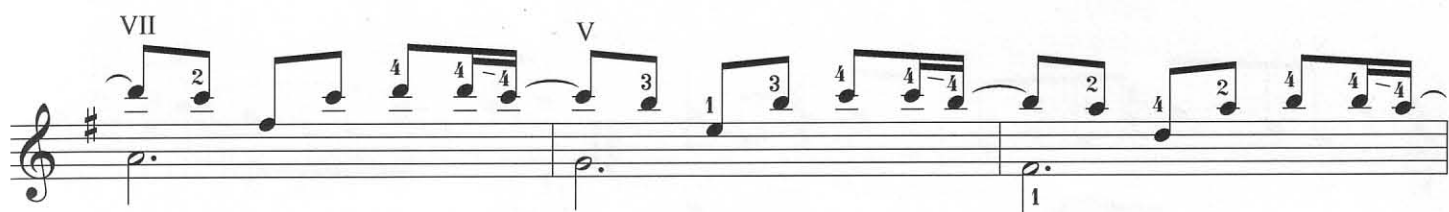
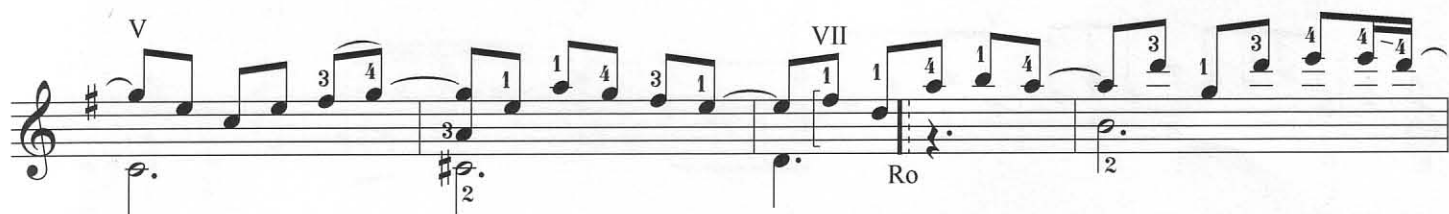
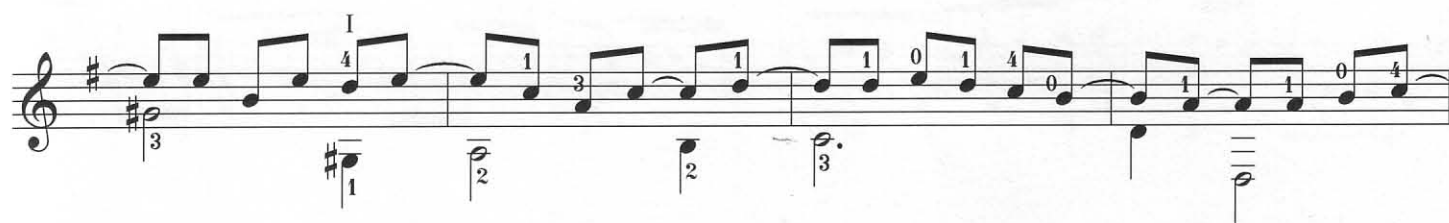
First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass clef staff provides harmonic support. The melody features various fingerings (1, 3, 4, 1, 0, 0, 2, 4) and a repeat sign. An *ossia:* section is indicated below the main staff, showing an alternative melodic line.

Second system of musical notation. The melody continues with fingerings 1, 4, 1, 0, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 3, 0, 4, 2, 0. A dynamic marking *amip* (accrescendo in piano) is present, along with a trill (tr) and a piano (*p*) marking. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Third system of musical notation, marked with a Roman numeral *II*. The melody continues with fingerings 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 0, 3, 1, 3. The bass clef staff shows a sequence of chords.

Fourth system of musical notation, marked with a Roman numeral *III*. The melody continues with fingerings 4, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 0, 4, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Fifth system of musical notation, marked with a Roman numeral *V*. The melody continues with fingerings 0, 2, 4, 2, 0, 4, 2, 4, 1. The system ends with a repeat sign and a final note.



Gavotte

$$\textcircled{5} = \mathbf{G}$$

⑥ = D

⑤ = G
⑥ = D

ossia:

VII V IV V IV V

ossia: 8vb

V II

ossia: 8vb

V

Sarabande

⑤ = G
⑥ = D

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The first staff contains the main melody with various fingerings and a repeat sign. The second staff contains an *ossia* (alternative) version of the first measure, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, followed by a series of notes with fingerings 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The first staff continues the melody, marked with a 'V' (trill) above measure 6. The second staff contains an *ossia* version of measures 5-6, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, followed by a series of notes with fingerings 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 0, 2, 3, 2.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The first staff continues the melody, marked with a '212' (trill) above measure 10 and a 'IV' (trill) above measure 11. The second staff contains an *ossia* version of measures 9-10, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, followed by a series of notes with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3. The third staff contains an *ossia* version of measures 11-12, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, followed by a series of notes with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3.

IV
404040

ossia:

2121

ossia:

1.

ossia: 8vb

2.

ossia: 8vb

Menuet

⑤ = G
⑥ = D

Bourrée

⑤ = G
⑥ = D

First system of musical notation. The main staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several measures with fingerings (1, 2, 4) and a trill marked "1010". A bracketed section is labeled "ossia:" and contains a treble clef staff with a circled "3" and fingerings (2, 0, 1, 0, 3). To the right, another bracketed section contains a treble clef staff with a trill marked "2121" and fingerings (3, 0).

Second system of musical notation. The main staff continues with measures including fingerings (2, 4, 1, 1) and a trill marked "1414". A bracketed section labeled "ossia:" contains a treble clef staff with a trill marked "2121" and fingerings (3, 0, 4).

Third system of musical notation. The main staff includes measures with fingerings (1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 4, 0) and a trill marked "Ro". A bracketed section labeled "ossia:" contains a treble clef staff with a trill marked "Ro" and fingerings (1, 4, 0).

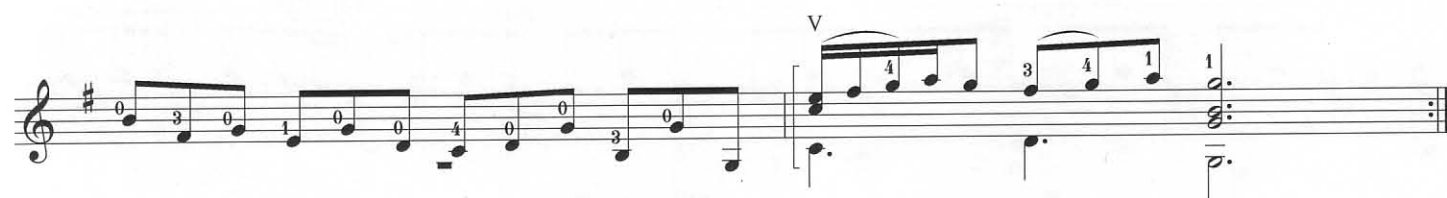
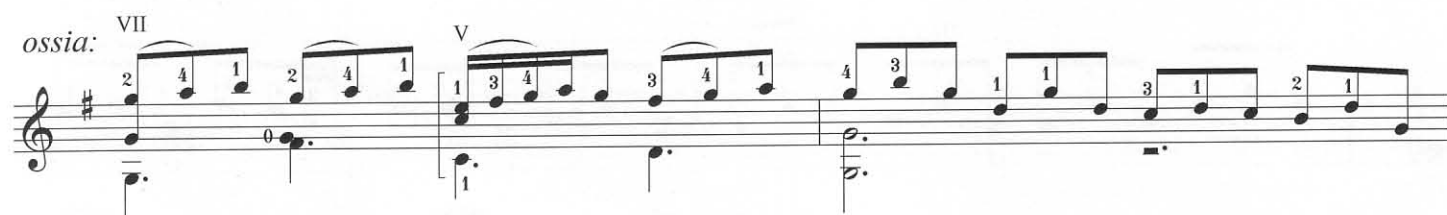
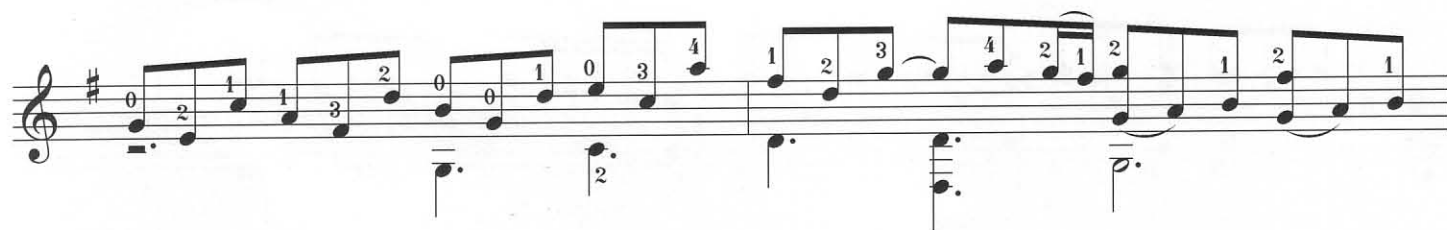
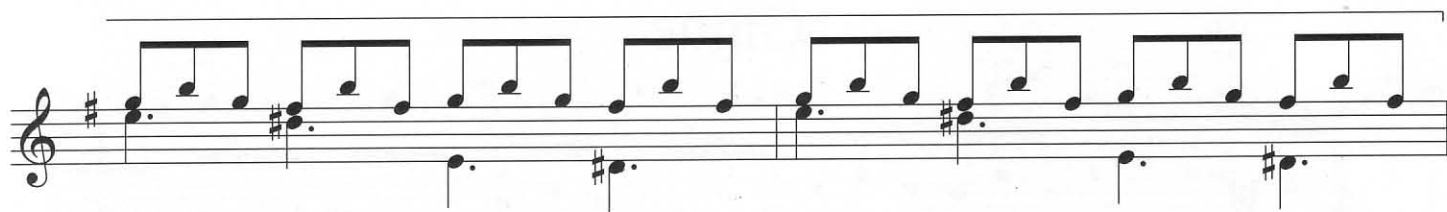
Fourth system of musical notation. The main staff includes measures with trills marked "4242", "4242", and "2121", and fingerings (2, 2, 4, 3, 4, 2). A bracketed section labeled "ossia:" contains a treble clef staff with a trill marked "2121" and fingerings (3, 4, 2).

Gigue

⑤ = G

⑥ = D

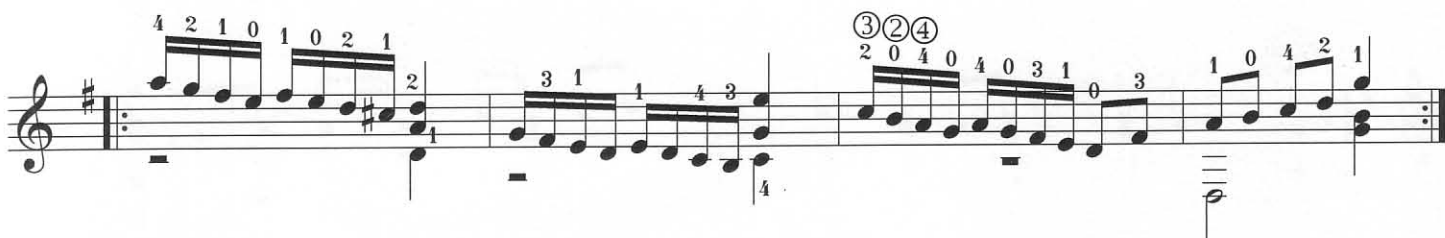
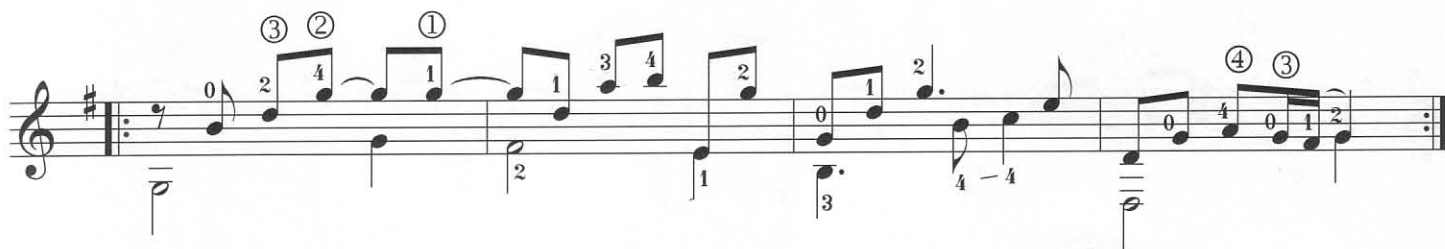
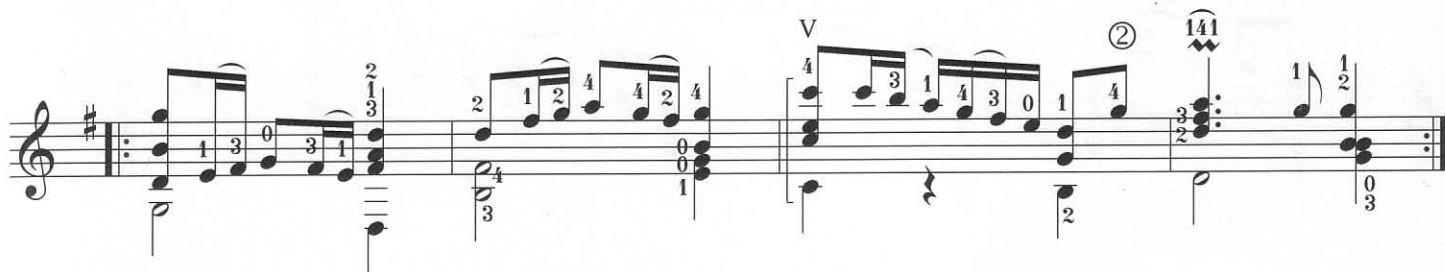
The musical score for "Gigue" is written in G major (one sharp) and 12/8 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 12/8. The music features various musical notations, including treble clef, key signature (one sharp), time signature (12/8), and fingerings. The score includes performance instructions such as "III", "V", and "VII" above certain measures, and "ossia: 8vb" below a measure in the sixth staff. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, with some measures containing multiple beamed eighth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



Passacaglia

⑤ = G
⑥ = D

♩ = 84



The first system of the musical score is written on a single five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above the notes. A repeat sign is used at the beginning and end of the system. A fermata is placed over a note in the middle of the system. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in G major, 2/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, primarily using chords and single notes. The score includes various musical notations such as chords (e.g., VII, V), fingerings (e.g., 2, 4, 1, 3, 2), and a final cadence marked with a double bar line and repeat dots. The overall structure is a short, single-measure piece, typical of a folk song or a simple musical exercise.

[illegible]