

NAGELS MUSIK-ARCHIV

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JOH. SEB. BACH

⟨1685–1750⟩

SONATE IN G MOLL

FÜR OBLIGATES CEMBALO UND FLÖTE

HERAUSGEGEBEN VON

DR. LEO BALET

VERLAG ADOLPH NAGEL, HANNOVER

1931

Sonate in g-moll

für obligates Cembalo und Flöte

Violoncell

Joh. Seb. Bach

(Allegro)

The musical score for the Violoncell part of the Sonata in G minor by Johann Sebastian Bach is presented in nine staves. The key signature is G minor (two flats) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked (Allegro). The score includes various dynamic markings: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and accents. The piece begins with a strong *f* dynamic and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The score concludes with a final note on the ninth staff.

Violoncell

57 

66 

71 

79 

88 

93 

101 

108 

114 

121 

Violoncell

Adagio

Musical score for the Adagio section, starting at measure 1 and ending at measure 40. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 9/8. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, along with rests and slurs. Measure numbers 9, 18, 26, and 33 are indicated at the start of their respective staves.

Allegro

Musical score for the Allegro section, starting at measure 41 and ending at measure 30. The key signature remains two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature changes to 2/4. The piece begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation is more rhythmic, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Measure numbers 7, 14, 22, and 30 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking appears at the end of the section.

Violoncell

Violoncell musical score, measures 38-114. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music consists of ten staves of notation. Measure numbers 38, 46, 55, 61, 68, 76, 84, 91, 98, 106, and 114 are indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks.