

Sechs Sonaten
für das
VIOLONCELL

von
JOH. SEB. BACH

mit
Klavierbegleitung
(nebst Fingersatz und Bogenstrich-Bezeichnung)

von
CARL G. P. GRÄDENER.

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ERSTES HEFT, enthaltend drei Sonaten in G, D-moll und C.

✓ ZWEITES HEFT, enthaltend drei Sonaten in Es, C-moll und D.



Eigenthum des Verlegers.  
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Joh. Seb. Bach.

## SONATE IV.

## PRÉLUDE.

Es major.

Acc. von Carl G. P. Grädener.

Allegro non troppo.

*p* *poco cresc.* *mf*

*mf*

*poco cresc.*

*mf*

*cresc.* 1 *mf*

*p* *mf*

First system: Treble and bass staves with chords and a moving bass line. The bass line includes a triplet of eighth notes.

Second system: Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The bass line features a triplet of eighth notes.

Third system: Treble and bass staves. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble and a sustained note in the bass.

# ALLEMANDE.

Allegro.

First system: Treble and bass staves. The melody is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The bass line has a triplet of eighth notes.

Second system: Treble and bass staves. The melody continues with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass line has a triplet of eighth notes.

Third system: Treble and bass staves. The melody continues with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass line has a triplet of eighth notes.

Fourth system: Treble and bass staves. The melody continues with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass line has a triplet of eighth notes. The instruction *poco cresc.* (poco crescendo) is written above the bass line.

Fifth system: Treble and bass staves. The melody continues with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass line has a triplet of eighth notes. The instruction *mf* (mezzo-forte) is written below the bass line.



# COURANTE.

Allegro.





## SARABANDE.

Lento.

3 *p*

3 *p*

1 *p*

The Sarabande is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of four systems of piano and bass staves. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system includes a repeat sign. The third system begins with a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

## LOURE I.

Poco Allegro.

*p*

*pp* *poco cresc.*

The Loure I is written in 6/8 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of two systems of piano and bass staves. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system begins with a pianissimo (pp) dynamic and includes the instruction 'poco cresc.' (poco crescendo). The piece concludes with a double bar line.



## LOURE II.



Loure I. D. C.

## GIGUE.

Allegro.







# SONATE IV.

Es major.

## PRELUDE.

Allegro non troppo.

The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb), which changes to one sharp (F#) in the second staff. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Some notes have accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The piece concludes with a final cadence on the eighth staff.

This musical score is written for a single melodic line in bass clef, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation spans ten staves. Key features include:

- Staff 1:** Begins with a half note, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. A crescendo (*cresc.*) is marked over a series of sixteenth-note runs. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic development with slurs and dynamic markings *f* and *p*.
- Staff 3:** Features a trill (*tr*) and various slurs. Dynamics *f* and *p* are present.
- Staff 4:** Includes a trill (*tr*) and dynamic markings *f* and *p*.
- Staff 5:** Shows a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with dynamic markings *f* and *p*.
- Staff 6:** Contains a *fp* (fortissimo piano) marking and a 24-measure rest.
- Staff 7:** Features a crescendo (*cresc.*) and dynamic markings *p* and *f*.
- Staff 8:** Includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and dynamic markings *p* and *f*.
- Staff 9:** Continues the melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings *f* and *p*.
- Staff 10:** Concludes the piece with a double bar line and repeat dots.

## ALLEMANDE.

Allegro.

*f*  
*cresc.*  
*f*  
*fp*  
*f*  
*p*  
*f*  
*p*  
*cresc.*  
*dim.*  
*cresc.*  
*f*

## COURANTE.

Allegro.

*mf*  
*p*  
*cresc.*

$f$   
 $mf$   
 $f$  *dim.*  
 $f$   
 $f$   
 $f$

# SARABANDE.

Lento.

*molto espressivo.*  
*molto espressivo.*  
*molto espressivo.*  
*molto espressivo.*  
*molto espressivo.*  
*molto espressivo.*  
*molto espressivo.*

LOURE I.  
Poco Allegro.

*p leggiero.*

*pp* *cresc.*

*f* *p leggiero.*

*cresc.* *f*

*pp* *cresc.*

*f* *dim.* *cresc.*

*cresc.* *f*

*p*

*cresc.* *f*

LOURE II.

*pp* *piu f*

*pp*

GIGUE.  
Allegro.

The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major). It consists of 11 staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The dynamics are marked as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The score also features several fingerings and articulations, including slurs and ties. The music is characterized by a lively, rhythmic feel, typical of a gigue.