

Silvius Leopold Weiss (1686 - 1750)

Suite in E minor

Original in D



Transcription for a Classical Guitar
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BAROQUE PERIOD

1600–1750

The Baroque style is characterised by emotional exuberance and sensuous richness.

This epoch began with the creation of the opera in around 1600. The “Sun King”. Louis XIV of France, was the symbol of absolute monarchy, a model for all other rulers during his long reign.

LEXICON:

Bach, Johann Sebastian	The seven lute works by Johann Sebastian Bach represent only a small portion of his complete oeuvre, but they are nonetheless considered “the towering achievements of lute music”.
Baroque guitar	This five-course (double-stringed) string instrument was very fashionable in the courts of Europe and is regarded as a precursor to the modern guitar.
Baroque tuning	The tuning of the Baroque guitar corresponded to that of the present-day guitar, but had a significantly narrower bass range, since the lowest (fifth) string sounded an octave higher and there was as yet no sixth string. The tuning of the Baroque lute in D minor, on the other hand, was completely unlike that of the modern guitar.
Cimarosa, Domenico	Italian opera composer of the transitional period between Baroque and the Classical period. While he outlived Mozart by ten years, in many of his works he remained faithful to the musical language of the Baroque. This Larghetto is taken from a harpsichord sonata in the style of Scarlatti.
Figured bass	In terms of its music, the Baroque is often referred to as the “basso continuo period”, because the bass foundation played a dominant role.
Guitar	In the Baroque period, the guitar did not yet exist in its present form. All the pieces in this chapter (with the exception of the two harpsichord pieces by Cimarosa and Scarlatti) were originally composed for lute or Baroque guitar and only later transcribed for guitar.
Lute	The Baroque lute is a plucked instrument with a characteristic pear-shaped body and one to three courses of strings (the top course a single string). This instrument has more than twice as many strings in the bass range as does the Renaissance lute, helping it to meet the demands placed on a basso continuo instrument.
Sanz, Gaspar	Spanish composer and guitarist. In 1674 he published the first important treatise on playing the Baroque guitar: “Instrucción de música sobre la guitarra española”.
Scarlatti, Domenico	This Italian composer of over 500 harpsichord sonatas spent many years in Spain and Portugal. He was born in 1685, as were Bach and Handel, and his idiosyncratic style made him a very important influence for the Classical period that followed.
Suite	A suite is a series of dance movements. It evolved in 17th-century France and initially consisted of the movements allemande – courante – sarabande – gigue. Later the number of movements steadily grew. The various movements of a given suite are usually in the same key.
Tablature	Tablature is a notation that indicates finger placement. The Baroque-guitar pieces in this chapter by Sanz and the lute suite by Weiss were originally notated in tablature and only later transcribed into present-day notation. The works by Bach, Scarlatti and Cimarosa, however, were written in modern notation.
Weiss, Sylvius Leopold	Weiss was the last great lute virtuoso of the Baroque. Regrettably, the D minor tuning of the Baroque lute means that many of his cleverest and most innovative compositional ideas cannot be satisfactorily transferred to the guitar.

GITARISTS:

Gareth Koch	Australia – He learned the Flamenco style in Spain and studied classical guitar in Vienna. Great success came upon his return to Australia. His first CD, recorded in his Vienna days and full of guitaristic “lollipops”, has been re-released – and is ideal for the concept of this book!
Steve Kostelnik	USA – Winner of the 1996 GFA Competition.
Jacob Lindberg	Sweden – Began his musical career as a guitarist and later studied lute with Diana Poulton at London’s Royal College of Music, where he is now a teacher himself. Recording projects include the complete solo works of John Dowland and Johann Sebastian Bach.
Martha Masters	USA – Studied with Manuel Barrueco and Scott Tennant; winner of the 2000 GFA Competition.
Franco Platino	Italy/USA – Prize student and duo partner of Manuel Barrueco; winner of the 1997 GFA Competition.
Jukka Savijoki	Finland – Professor for guitar at Helsinki’s Sibelius Academy.



SUITE e-Moll

Originaltonart: d-Moll

Jukka Savijoki

Original-CD: BIS-CD-176 Baroque Guitar Suites

PRELUDE

Sylvius Leopold Weiss

(1686–1750)

VII

VII

VII

V

i m a m i m i i a m i a m
 II i m a m i m i a m i a II
 p i m a p i m a



08

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ALLEMANDE

Sylvius Leopold Weiss
(1686–1750)

a m i a m VII a m i m i III
 VII i m i m a m i m i
 tr

VIII

VII

VII

V VII

V II



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COURANTE

Sylvius Leopold Weiss
(1686-1750)

II

II

VII

a m i a m i m i m i m i m i p i m i m i p i m

This system contains the first two lines of the musical score. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a single staff with various rhythmic values including eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. There are also some rests and dynamic markings like *p*.

i m i m i m i m a m i m i m i

This system contains the third and fourth lines of the musical score. It continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. There are some rests and dynamic markings like *p*.

i a m i m i m i

A small musical staff fragment showing a specific melodic phrase with fingerings and dynamics.

m a tr 413141 m i m i m i a

This system contains the fifth and sixth lines of the musical score. It features a trill marked *tr* over a note, with the fingering 413141. There are also some rests and dynamic markings like *p*.

III

i m i m i m a

A small musical staff fragment showing a specific melodic phrase with fingerings and dynamics.

VII

A small musical staff fragment showing a specific melodic phrase with fingerings and dynamics.

m i m i a i m i m i m i m i m i a m i

This system contains the seventh and eighth lines of the musical score. It continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. There are also some rests and dynamic markings like *p*.

VII

i m i m II i m a i m i i m i m i m i m

This system contains the ninth and tenth lines of the musical score. It features a section marked *II* and continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. There are also some rests and dynamic markings like *p*.

i i m a m i i a m i m i m i m i

This system contains the eleventh and twelfth lines of the musical score. It continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. There are also some rests and dynamic markings like *p*.

II m i m i a m i a m i m i a i a m

This system contains the thirteenth and fourteenth lines of the musical score. It features a section marked *II* and continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. There are also some rests and dynamic markings like *p*.

SARABANDE



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GIGUE

Sylvius Leopold Weiss

(1686-1750)

This musical score is for guitar, written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various fretting techniques such as triplets, slurs, and ties, along with specific fingerings indicated by circled numbers (1, 2, 3, 4). Dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'm' (mezzo-forte) are used throughout. The score includes several sections: a main melodic line, a section marked 'III' with a 'm' dynamic, a section marked 'VII', and a section marked 'II'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. A small asterisk symbol is present at the end of the final staff.