

Concerto in d minor

Arranged for Oboe, String Orchestra and Continuo

J.S. Bach (BWV 1059R)

Allegro ♩ = 90

This musical score is for a concerto in d minor by J.S. Bach, BWV 1059R, arranged for Oboe, String Orchestra, and Continuo. The tempo is marked Allegro with a quarter note equal to 90 beats per minute. The score is written for the following instruments:

- Oboe (5)
- Ob. Wood Blocks
- W.B. Violin I
- W.B. Violin II
- Vln. I
- Vln. II
- Vla. Viola
- Vcllo Violoncello
- Vc. Double Bass
- Db. Continuo
- Harp. Harpsichord
- Db. Continuo
- Hpsd. Harpsichord
- Hpsd. Harpsichord

The score features a variety of musical notations, including treble and bass clefs, common time (C), and various dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The tempo marking "Allegro ♩ = 90" is repeated in the lower staves. The score is arranged in a multi-staff format, with each instrument having its own staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is written for a full string orchestra, including Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass, as well as a Continuo. The Harpsichord is also included in the arrangement. The score is written in d minor, which is indicated by the key signature and the overall mood of the piece. The tempo is marked Allegro, which is consistent with the original work. The score is arranged for a modern ensemble, which allows for a more varied and colorful sound than the original Baroque version. The use of wood blocks and harpsichord adds to the historical authenticity of the arrangement. The score is written in a clear and legible style, making it easy to read and play. The overall structure of the score is well-balanced, with each instrument having a significant role to play. The arrangement is a faithful representation of the original work, while also incorporating modern performance practices and instrumentation. The score is a valuable resource for musicians and music lovers alike, providing a detailed and accurate transcription of this important Baroque concerto.

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for multiple instruments, including Oboe (Ob.), Wood Bass (W.B.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), Double Bass (Db.), and Harpsichord (Hpsd.). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 12 and 16 indicated. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (p for piano, f for forte). The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4.

This musical score page contains measures 24 through 28 of a piece. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Ob. (Oboe):** Measures 24-25, 28.
- W.B. (Wood Bass):** Measures 24-25, 28.
- Vln. I (Violin I):** Measures 24-28.
- Vln. II (Violin II):** Measures 24-28.
- Vla. (Viola):** Measures 24-28.
- Vc. (Violoncello):** Measures 24-28.
- Hpsd. (Harp):** Measures 24-28.
- Db. (Double Bass):** Measures 24-28.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte).

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony. The page is numbered 34 at the top left. The score is written for a large ensemble, including Oboe (Ob.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Db.). The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). A rehearsal mark '34' is present at the top left. The page is divided into two systems, with the first system starting at measure 34 and the second system starting at measure 38. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout, with the Oboe and Violin I staves at the top, followed by Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The score is written in a clear, professional notation style, with a focus on the melodic and harmonic lines of the instruments.

45

Ob.

W.B.

48

Ob.
Vln. I

W.B.
Vln. II

Ob.
Vln. I
Vla.

W.B.
Vln. II
Vc.

Vln. I
Vla.
Db.

W.B.
Vln. II
Vc.

Hrpd.
Vla.
Db.

Vc.

Hrpd.
Db.

Hrpd.

56

Ob.

W.B.

59

Ob.
Vln. I

W.B.
Vln. II

Ob.
Vln. I
Vla.

~~W.B.
Vln. II~~
Vc.

Vln. I
Vla.
Db.

~~Vln. II~~
Vc.

Hpsd.
Vla.
Db.

Vc.

Hpsd.
Db.

Hpsd.

The musical score is written for a large ensemble. The top staff is for Oboe (Ob.), followed by Wood Bass (W.B.). Measure 56 is marked. The next staff is for Violin I (Vln. I), with Oboe (Ob.) and Viola (Vla.) parts also indicated. Measure 59 is marked. The following staff is for Violin II (Vln. II), with Wood Bass (W.B.) and Violoncello (Vc.) parts also indicated. The next staff is for Violoncello (Vc.), with Violin I (Vln. I), Viola (Vla.), and Double Bass (Db.) parts also indicated. The following staff is for Double Bass (Db.), with Violoncello (Vc.) and Harpsichord (Hpsd.) parts also indicated. The next staff is for Harpsichord (Hpsd.), with Violoncello (Vc.) and Double Bass (Db.) parts also indicated. The final staff is for Harpsichord (Hpsd.). The score is written in a complex, multi-measure format with many notes and rests. Dynamics include p (piano) and f (forte). The key signature is one flat.

74

Ob.

W.B.

77

Ob.
Vln. I

W.B.
Vln. II

Ob.
Vln. I
Vla.

W.B.
Vln. II
Vc.

Vln. I
Vla.
Db.

W.B.
Vln. II
Vc.

Hpsd.
Vla.
Db.

Vc.

Hpsd.
Db.

Hpsd.

Ob.

W.B.

Ob. Vln. I

W.B. Vln. II

Ob. Vln. I Vla.

W.B. Vln. II Vc.

Vln. I Vla. Db.

Vln. II Vc.

Hrpd. Vla. Db.

Vc.

Hrpd. Db.

Hrpd.

106

Ob.

W.B.

109

Ob.
Vln. I

W.B.
Vln. II

Ob.
Vln. I
Vla.

~~W.B.
Vln. II~~
Vc.

Vln. I
Vla.
Db.

~~Vln. II~~
Vc.

Hpsd.
Vla.
Db.

Vc.

Hpsd.
Db.

Hpsd.

f

f

f

f

f

f

p

p

p

Ob. 115 *tr*

W.B.

Ob. 118 *p*

Vln. I

W.B. Vln. II

Ob. Vln. I Vla. *p*

W.B. Vln. II Vc. *p*

Vln. I Vla. Db. *f*

W.B. Vln. II Vc. *f*

Hpsd. Vla. Db. *f* *p*

Vc. *f*

Hpsd. Db. *f*

Hpsd. *f*

125

Ob.

W.B.

Vln. I

128

Vln. II

W.B.
Vla.

Vln. I
c.

Vln. II
Db.

Vla.

Hpsd.

Vc.

Db.

Hpsd.

1 Adagio ♩ = 60

Ob. *mp*

W.B.

5 Ob. *p*

W.B. 9 Vln. II

Ob. Vln. I *p*

Vla. *p*

W.B. Vln. I *p*

Vln. I Vla. *p*

W.B. Vln. II *p*

Vc. *p*

Vla. *p*

Db. *p*

Vc. *p*

Hpsd. *p*

Db. *p*

Hpsd. *p*

Adagio ♩ = 60 *p*

13

Ob.

W.B.

Vln. I

17

Vln. II

W.B. Vla.

Vln. I c.

Vln. II Db.

Vla.

Hpsd.

Vc.

Db.

Hpsd.

Presto ♩ = 190

1

Ob.

W.B.

10

Ob.

W.B.

19

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vc.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vc.

Vla.

Db.

Hpsd.

Db.

Hpsd.

p

p

Presto ♩ = 190

[illegible]

84

Ob.

W.B.

93

Ob.
Vln. I

W.B.
Vln. II

Ob.
Vln. I
Vla.

~~W.B.~~
~~Vln. II~~
Vc.

Vln. I
Vla.
Db.

~~Vln. II~~
~~Vc.~~

Hpsd.
Vla.
Db.

Vc.

Hpsd.
Db.

Hpsd.

p

p

p

109

Ob.

W.B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

Hpsd.

This musical score page contains measures 109 through 114. The instruments are Oboe (Ob.), Wood Bass (W.B.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), Double Bass (Db.), and Harpsichord (Hpsd.). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The Oboe part features rapid sixteenth-note passages and trills. The Wood Bass part consists of whole rests. The Violin I part has a melodic line with some grace notes. Violin II and Viola play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with rests. The Violoncello and Double Bass parts have similar rhythmic patterns, with the Double Bass also featuring sixteenth-note runs. The Harpsichord part follows a similar rhythmic pattern to the lower strings.

Oboe

Concerto in dminor

Arranged for Oboe, String Orchestra and Continuo

J.S. Bach (BWV 1059R)

Allegro ♩ = 90

8

mf

10

12

16

19

21

tr.

mp

24

27

30

32

34

37

39

41

45

48

tr

f

tr

This musical score for Oboe spans measures 24 to 48. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and slurs. Trills are indicated by 'tr' above notes in measures 32, 34, 37, and 45. A forte dynamic 'f' is present in measure 37. The score is presented on ten staves, with measure numbers 24, 27, 30, 32, 34, 37, 39, 41, 45, and 48 marking the beginning of each line.



74

76

79

82

85

88

93

96

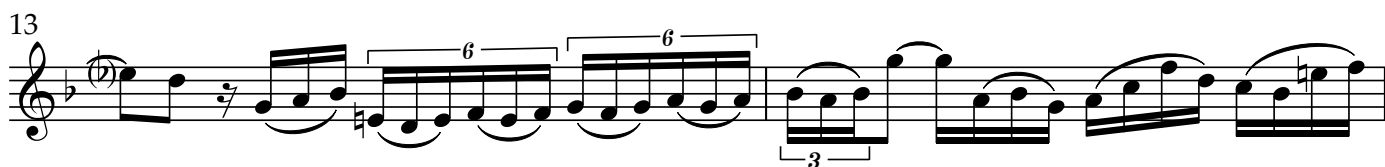
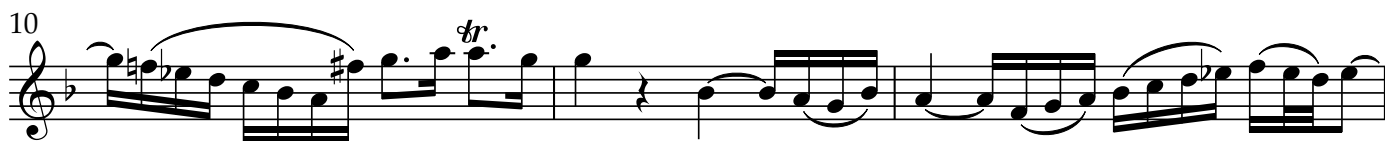
99

103

This musical score for Oboe consists of ten staves of music, numbered 74 through 103. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and slurs. Trills are indicated by 'tr' above notes in measures 79 and 88. A wavy line above a note in measure 88 suggests a trill or a rapid oscillation. The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a measure or two of music. The notation is clear and professional, typical of a printed musical score.



1 Adagio ♩ = 60



1 **Presto** ♩ = 190

8 *p*

16

23

29

36

43

50 *tr*

58

65



Wood Blocks

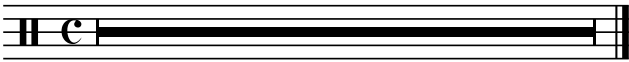
Concerto in dminor

Arranged for Oboe, String Orchestra and Continuo

J.S. Bach (BWV 1059R)

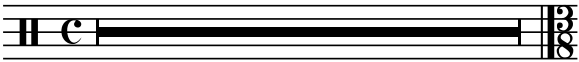
Allegro ♩ = 90

TACET



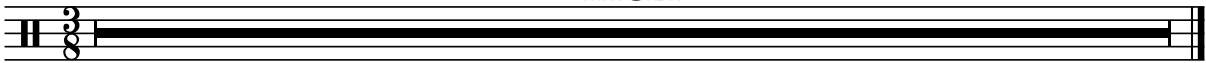
¹ Adagio ♩ = 60

TACET



¹ Presto ♩ = 190

TACET



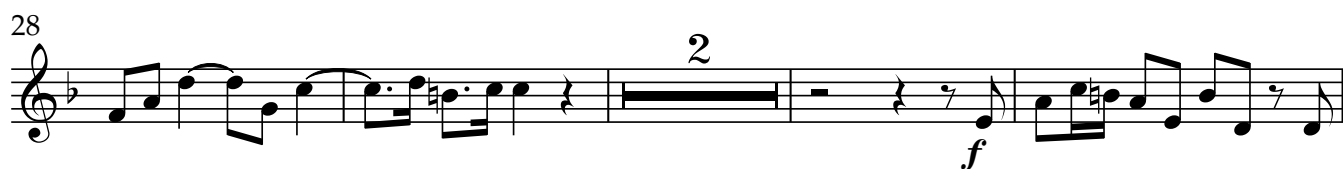
Violin I

Concerto in dminor

Arranged for Oboe, String Orchestra and Continuo

J.S. Bach (BWV 1059R)

Allegro ♩ = 90



34 *p*

39 *f* *p*

43 *f*

45 *p*

48 *f* 5

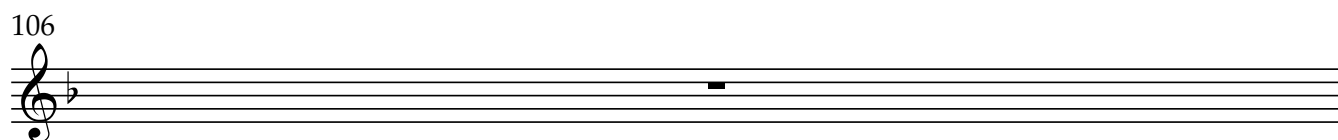
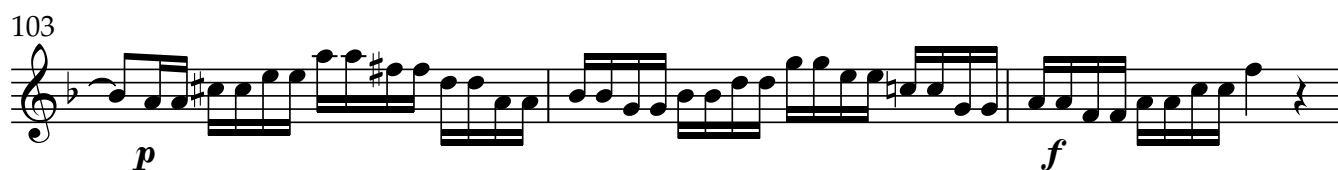
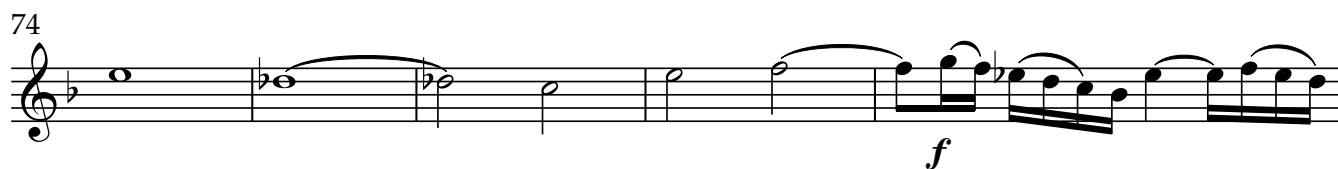
56

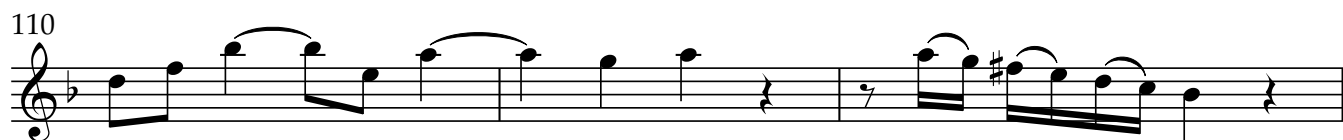
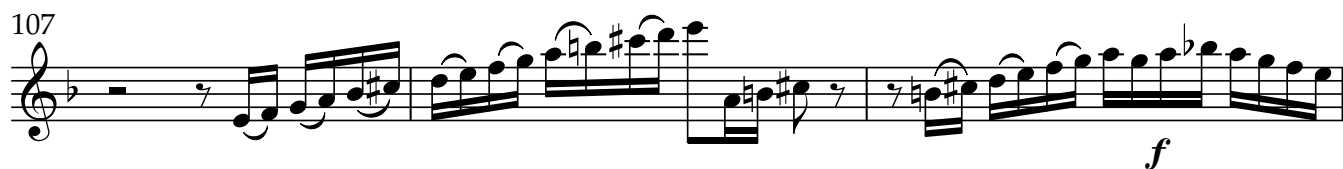
61

63

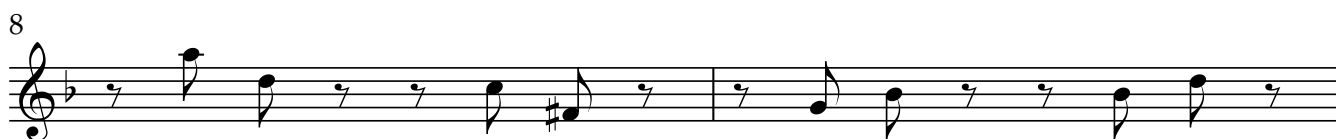
65 *p* *f*

68 *p*



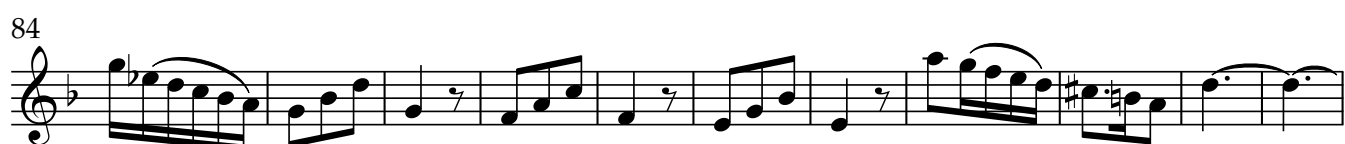


1 Adagio ♩ = 60



1 Presto ♩ = 190





Violin II

Concerto in dminor

Arranged for Oboe, String Orchestra and Continuo

J.S. Bach (BWV 1059R)

Allegro ♩ = 90

5

8

12

16

24

28

34

39

43

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

45



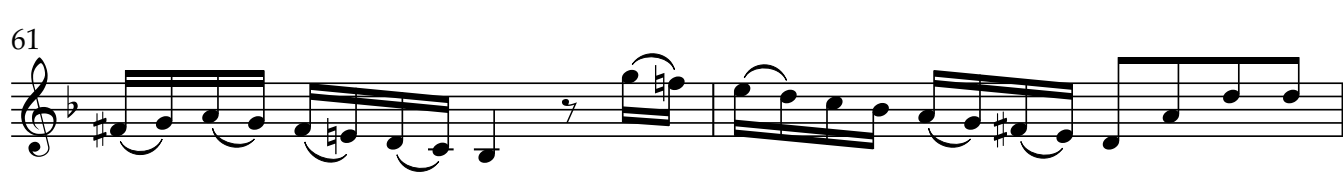
48



56



61



63



65



67



70



74

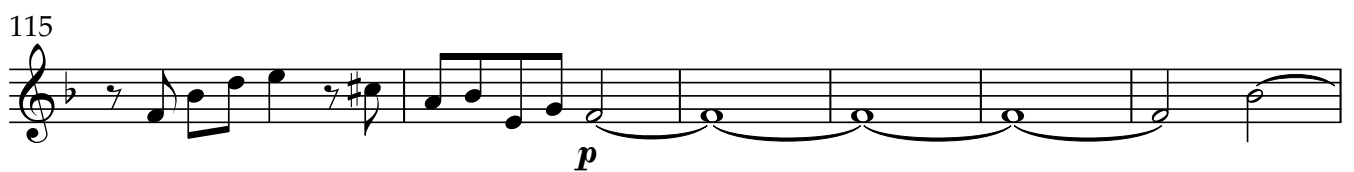
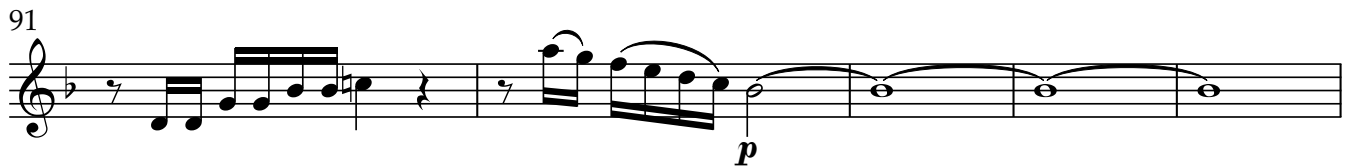


80



85





125



128



1 Adagio ♩ = 60



4



8



10



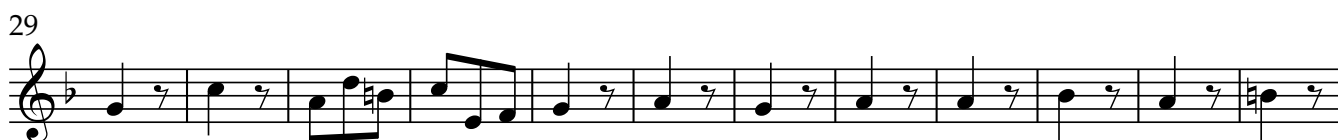
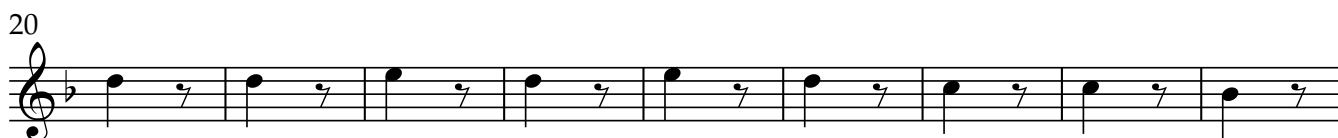
13

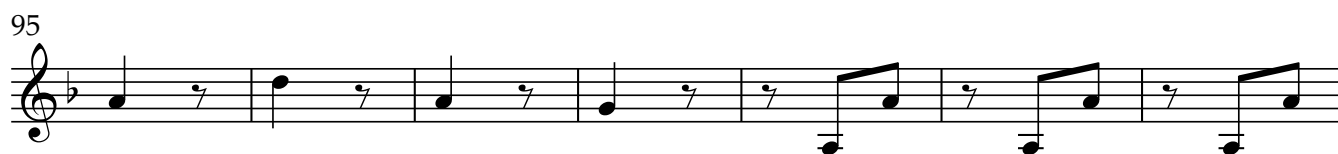


17



1 Presto ♩ = 190





Concerto in dminor

J.S. Bach (BWV 1059R)

Andante ♩ = 90

4

7

12

17

24

28

34

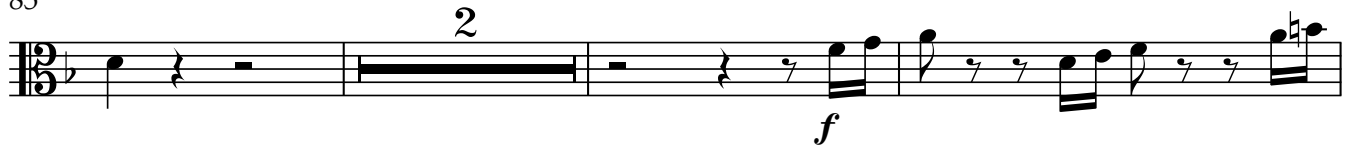
39

43

The first staff of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes a whole note B-flat, followed by a half note G, a half note F, and a half note E. This is followed by a half note D, a half note C, and a half note B. The piece then transitions to a forte (*f*) dynamic, starting with a half note A, a half note G, and a half note F. The staff concludes with a half note E, a half note D, and a half note C.

The first system of the musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed sixteenth notes. The system ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a first ending bracket over the final notes.

85



90



96



101



104



106



110



115



121



125



128



1 Adagio ♩ = 60



4



8



10



13



17



1 Presto ♩ = 190



10



19



29



41



53



63



73



84



96



103



109



Violoncello

Concerto in dminor

Arranged for Oboe, String Orchestra and Continuo

J.S. Bach (BWV 1059R)

Allegro ♩ = 90

5

[illegible]

8

12

16

[illegible]

20

24

[illegible]

28

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The notation is written on a single staff.

31

34



39



42



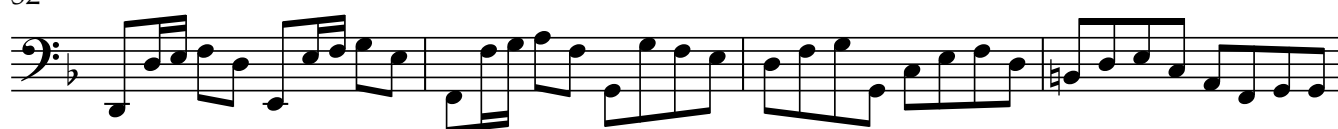
45



49



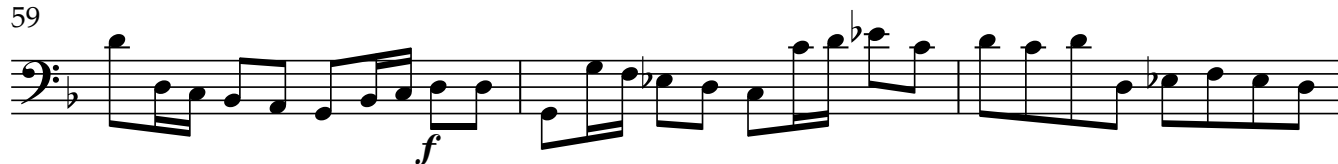
52



56



59



62



65



69



74



80



82



85



89



93



96



100



103



106



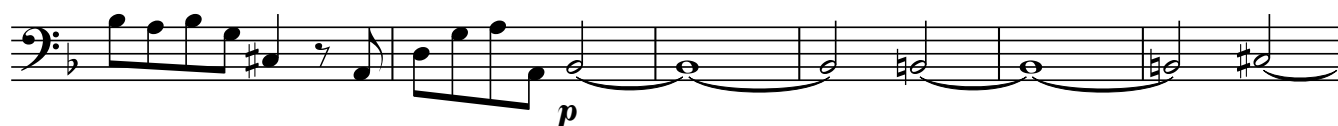
110



112



115



121



125



128



1 Adagio ♩ = 60



5



9



13



17



1 Presto ♩ = 190



11



20



29



41



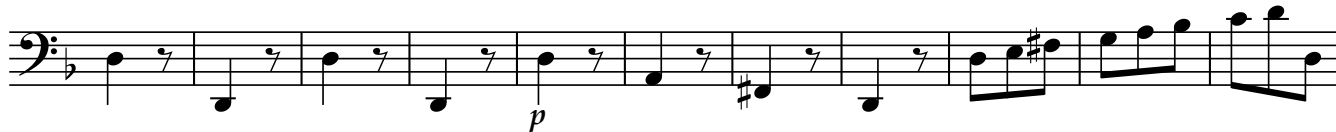
52



62



73



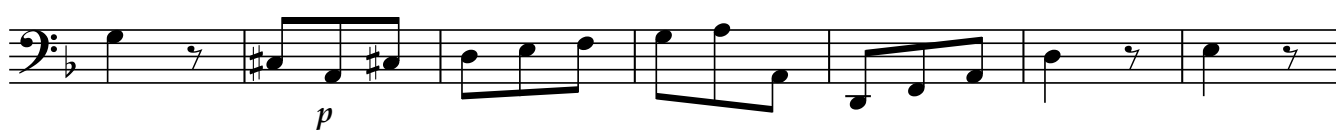
84



95



102



109



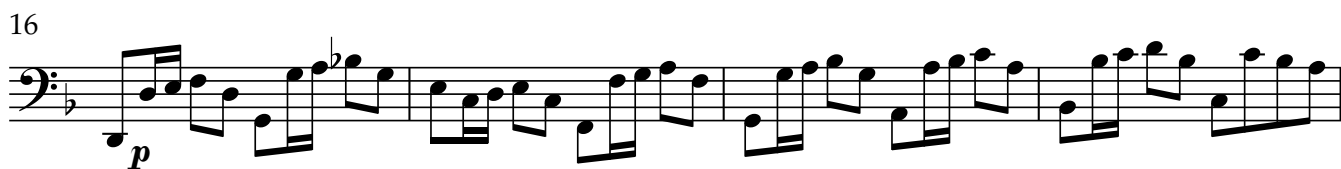
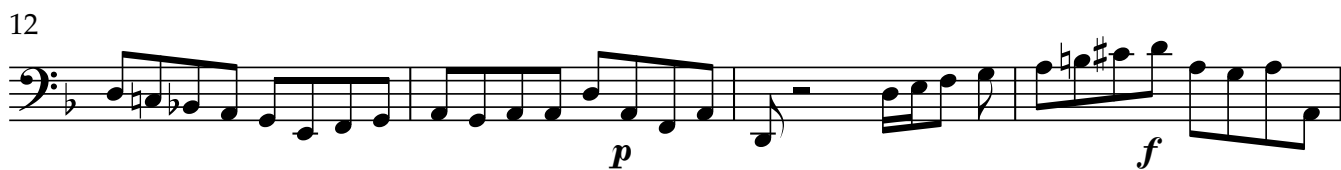
Double Bass

Concerto in d minor

Arranged for Oboe, String Orchestra and Continuo

J.S. Bach (BWV 1059R)

Allegro ♩ = 90



24



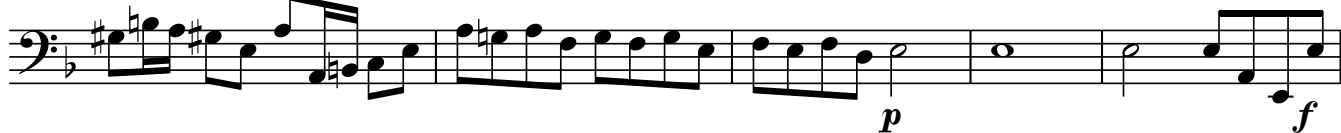
28



31



34



39



42



45



49



52

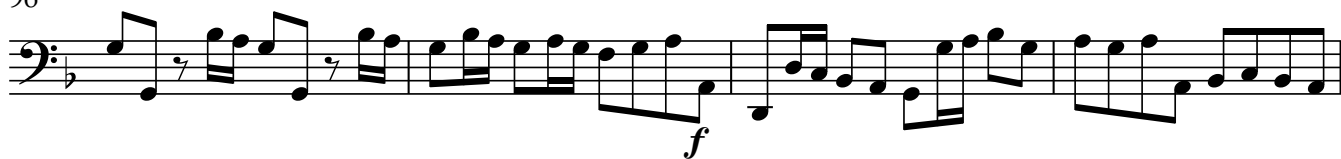


56





96



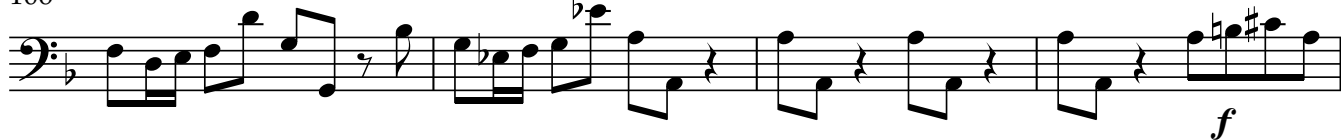
100



103



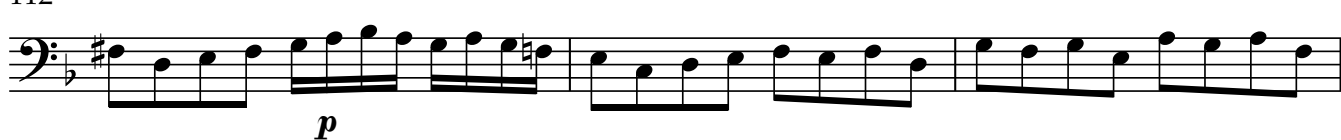
106



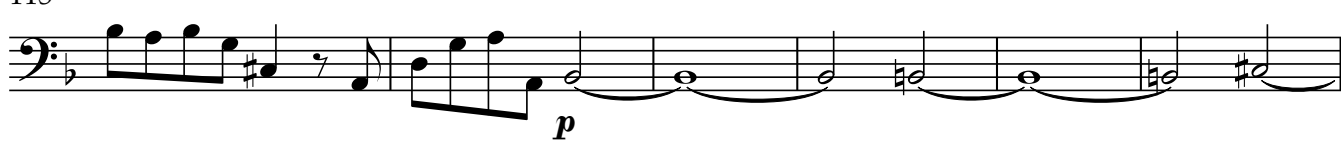
110



112



115



121



125



128



1 Adagio ♩ = 60



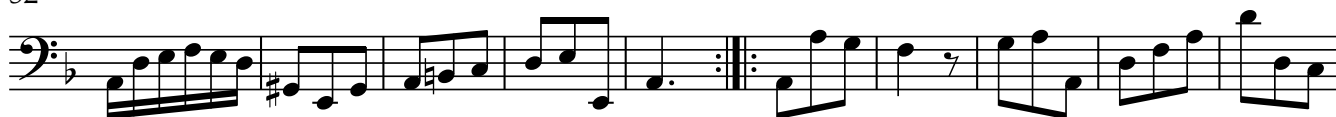
29



41



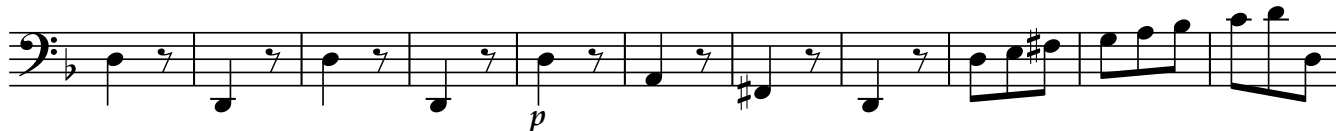
52



62



73



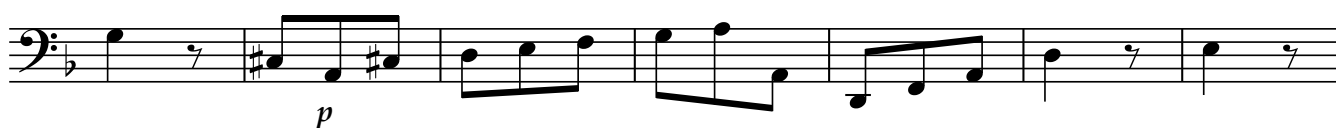
84



95



102



109



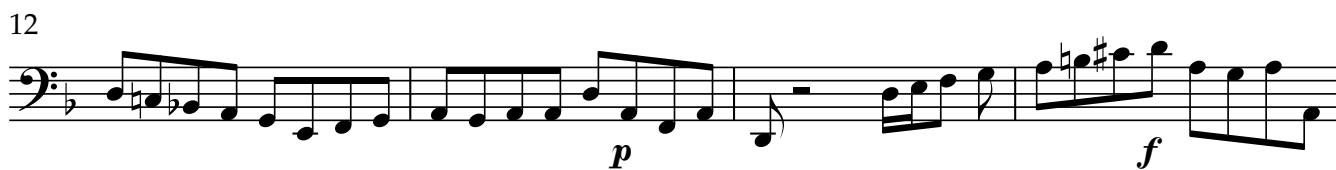
Harpsichord

Concerto in d minor

Arranged for Oboe, String Orchestra and Continuo

J.S. Bach (BWV 1059R)

Allegro ♩ = 90



24



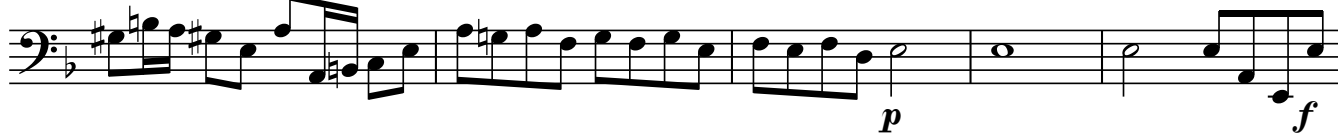
28



31



34



39



42



45



49



52

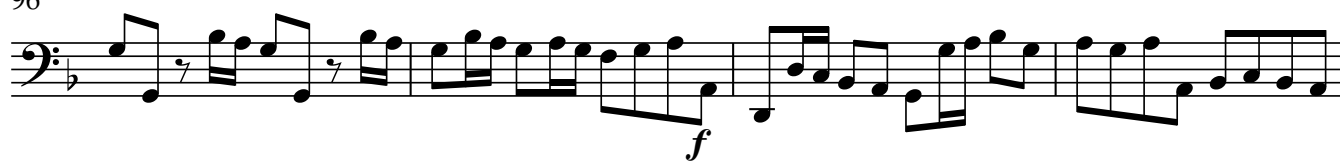


56





96



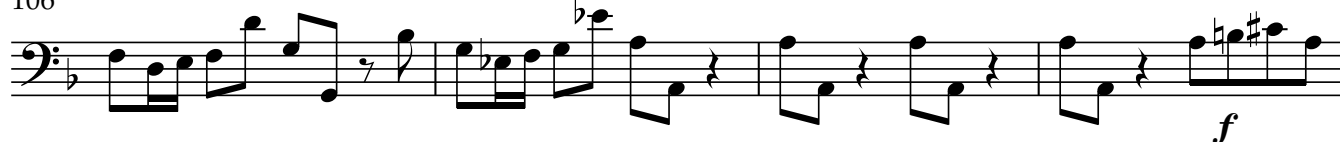
100



103



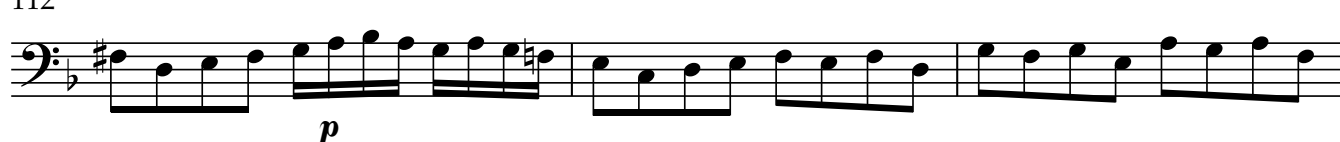
106



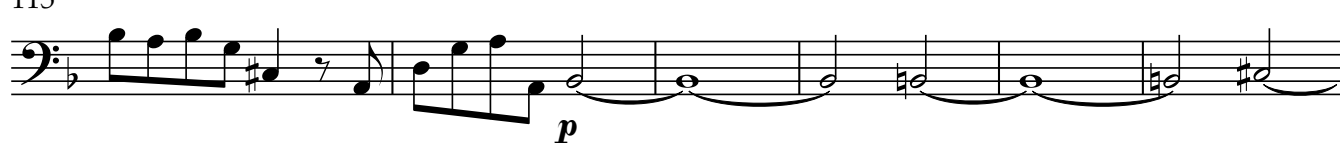
110



112



115



121



125



128



1 **Adagio** = 60

[illegible]

5

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of the following notes: G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), B-flat2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), F2 (quarter), E2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), C2 (half). The notes are grouped into four measures: the first measure contains G2, A2, and B-flat2; the second measure contains A2, G2, and F2; the third measure contains E2, D2, and C2; and the fourth measure contains a half note C2.

9

[illegible]

13

[illegible]

17

[illegible]

1 **Presto** ♩ = 190

11

[illegible]

20

Musical notation for the bass line of "The Rose Tree" in G major, 3/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with a final quarter rest.

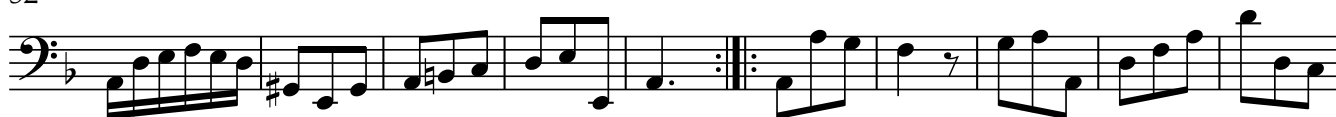
29



41



52



62



73



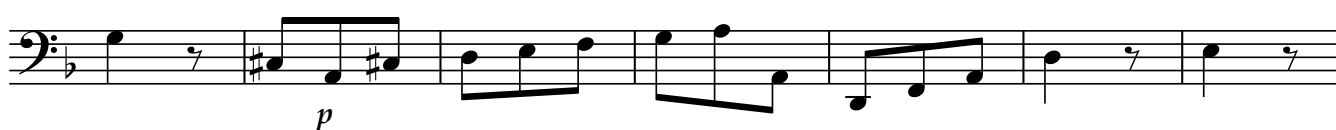
84



95



102



109

