



# Richard Lenz

Australie

## Bourrée (BWV 996) Bach, Johann Sebastian

### A propos de l'artiste

Richard Lenz, born in Amsterdam, started to play the guitar at the age of nine. In the Netherlands Richard studied at the Conservatorium in Alkmaar with Tamara Kropat and subsequently at the Conservatorium in Rotterdam with Dick Hoogeveen.

He won two scholarships to help him further his studies overseas in Wales. As a student of the Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama, Richard undertook his postgraduate studies in Cardiff with guitarist John Mills and also studied period performance practice, visiting early music specialist Nigel North in London. Throughout his studies, Richard played in numerous festivals and master classes with many of the world's leading guitarists.

Richard maintains a busy performance and tuition schedule and has appeared in recitals both as a soloist and in various ensembles, including a Royal Performance.

As part of Duo Lenz, Richard and his wife Ruth have established themselves as one of Australia's leading cl... (la suite en ligne)

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### A propos de la pièce



**Titre :** Bourrée  
[BWV 996]  
**Compositeur :** Bach, Johann Sebastian  
**Arrangeur :** Lenz, Richard  
**Droit d'auteur :** Copyright © Richard Lenz  
**Editeur :** Lenz, Richard  
**Instrumentation :** Guitare seule (notation standard)  
**Style :** Baroque

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# Bourrée

From Suite, BWV 996

J.S.Bach  
Ed. Richard Lenz

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The piece is in G major and 3/4 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The bass line is indicated by numbers 0-4 below the staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below the notes. The first measure starts with a 0 on the bass line and a 1 on the first finger. The second measure has a 2 on the bass line and a 1 on the first finger. The third measure has a 4 on the bass line and a 3 on the third finger. The fourth measure has a 2 on the bass line and a 4 on the fourth finger.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The notation continues from the first system. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The bass line is indicated by numbers 0-4 below the staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below the notes. The fifth measure starts with a 1 on the bass line and a 2 on the second finger. The sixth measure has a 3 on the bass line and a 1 on the first finger. The seventh measure has a 0 on the bass line and a 3 on the third finger. The eighth measure has a 0 on the bass line and a 4 on the fourth finger.

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). The notation continues from the second system. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The bass line is indicated by numbers 0-4 below the staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below the notes. The ninth measure starts with a 4 on the bass line and a 1 on the first finger. The tenth measure has a 2 on the bass line and a 1 on the first finger. The eleventh measure has a 3 on the bass line and a 3 on the third finger. The twelfth measure has a 0 on the bass line and a 2 on the second finger.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The notation continues from the third system. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The bass line is indicated by numbers 0-4 below the staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below the notes. The thirteenth measure starts with a 4 on the bass line and a 3 on the third finger. The fourteenth measure has a 3 on the bass line and a 1 on the first finger. The fifteenth measure has a 3 on the bass line and a 3 on the third finger. The sixteenth measure has a 0 on the bass line and a 1 on the first finger. A trill (tr) is indicated above the sixteenth measure. The notation ends with a repeat sign and a fermata.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 17-20). The notation continues from the fourth system. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The bass line is indicated by numbers 0-4 below the staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below the notes. The seventeenth measure starts with a 4 on the bass line and a 1 on the first finger. The eighteenth measure has a 4 on the bass line and a 1 on the first finger. The nineteenth measure has a 2 on the bass line and a 3 on the third finger. The twentieth measure has a 3 on the bass line and a 1 on the first finger. The notation ends with a repeat sign and a fermata.

Sixth system of musical notation (measures 21-24). The notation continues from the fifth system. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The bass line is indicated by numbers 0-4 below the staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below the notes. The twenty-first measure starts with a 2 on the bass line and a 3 on the third finger. The twenty-second measure has a 3 on the bass line and a 1 on the first finger. The twenty-third measure has a 2 on the bass line and a 4 on the fourth finger. The twenty-fourth measure has a 3 on the bass line and a 1 on the first finger. The notation ends with a repeat sign and a fermata.