Sylvius Leopold Weiss

1685 – 1750

Fuga No. 6

for Guitar

Transcribed from the lute tablature and arranged by
Deric Kennard

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PREVIEW
Low Resolution

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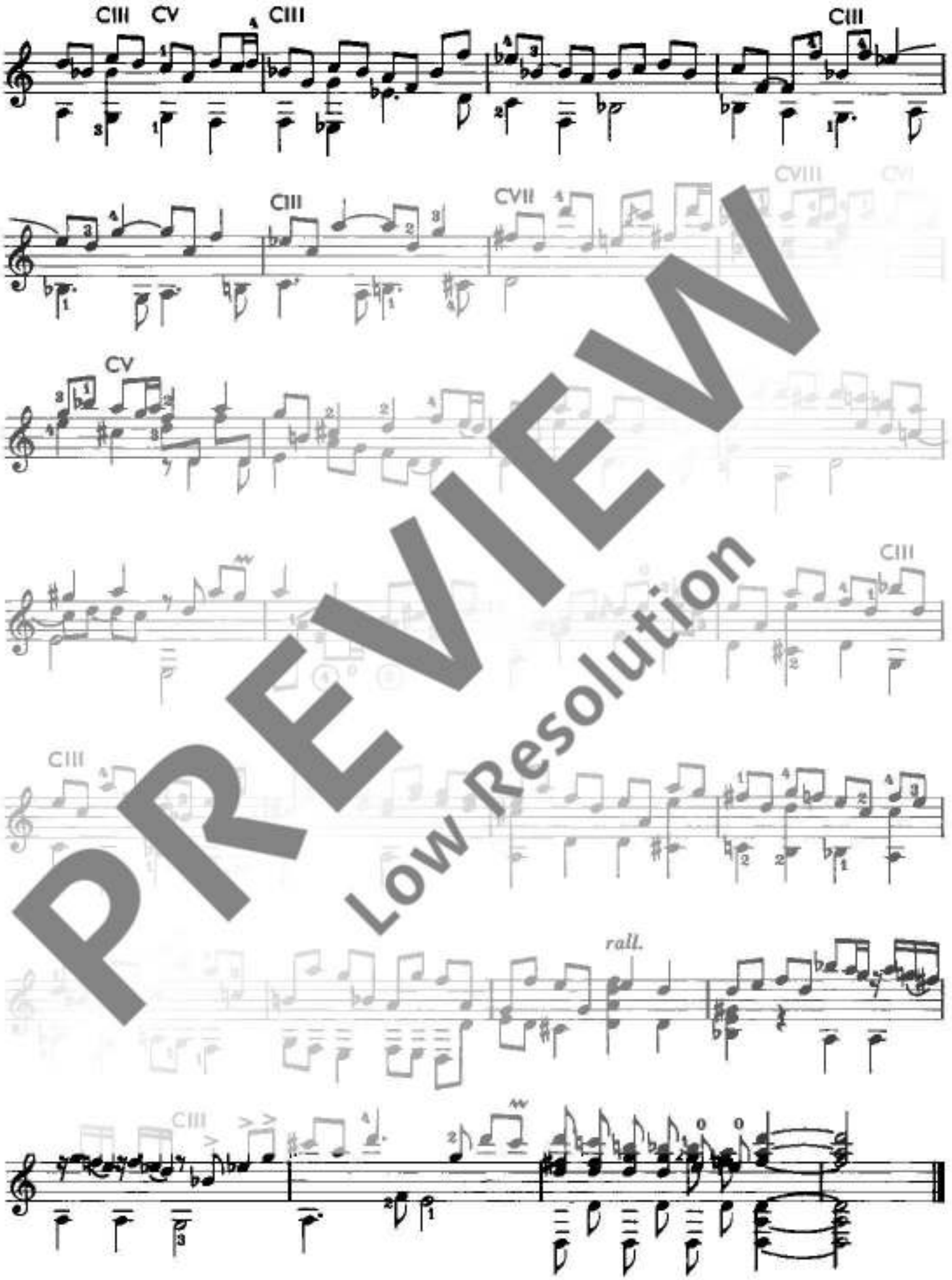

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Sylvius Leopold Weiss was born in Breslau in 1686 and died in Dresden in 1750. His father Johann Jacob was a talented musician and theorbo player, and both his brother Johann Sigismond and his own son Johann Adolphus were well-known lutenists.

As a young man Sylvius Leopold went with the Polish Prince Alexander Sobieski to Rome, living there for some six years until the prince's death in 1714. After a short stay at the Court of Hesse-Cassel, he then went back to Düsseldorf.

In 1717 he obtained the post of Court Lutenist to the Elector of Saxony and resided thereafter in Dresden. He was included in the band of the twelve best musicians which the Court sent to Vienna in 1718.

Ernst Theophile Baron, a contemporary lutenist, writes in his book on the lute (*Historisch-theoretische und practische Untersuchung des Instruments der Lauten*, 1727) that Weiss was famous for his ability to improvise fugues, that few organists could play fugues as well as he could on his lute. While at Dresden he is said to have competed in improvisation with [illegible], both players a personal friend, and he was considered by contemporaries as the greatest lute player.

Weiss played on the large 13-course lute tuned in D minor (as shown below), which gave added resonance towards the end of the lute's period of popularity.

free basses

The instrument had 8 courses on the finger board, the 7th and 8th providing free basses, the tuning of which changed according to the key of the piece. It is clear from the tablature that Weiss's lute had 13 frets on the finger board although the 7th was rarely used.

Sylvius Leopold Weiss left 11 collections of solos, 10 trios, and 4 concertos, all in Ms. tablature. In recent years these have been transcribed into notation in publications such as *Das Erbe Deutscher Musik*.

Transcriptions for the guitar have been made from Ms. tablature in the British Museum.

Some rearrangement is necessary, and generally a transposition to another key. Many of these lute pieces when transposed can nevertheless be very faithfully presented on the guitar.

The manuscript carries no indication of tempo or expression so that those given in these transcriptions are editorial.

Deric Kennard

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