

1

Strings

Strings

Strings

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72

75

Measures 79-83 of the Prelude in C major, BWV 1009. The score is written for three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The music features a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, creating a dense, flowing sound. The right hand (treble clef) has a melodic line with many grace notes and slurs. The left hand (bass clef) provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines. The middle staff (alto clef) is also active, often playing chords or single notes that support the overall texture.

Measures 84-87 of the Prelude in C major, BWV 1009. The score continues with the same three-staff format. The music remains highly textured with rapid sixteenth-note passages. The right hand features a prominent melodic line with many slurs and grace notes. The left hand continues to provide a harmonic base with chords and moving lines. The middle staff is also active, often playing chords or single notes that support the overall texture.

Measures 88-92 of the Prelude in C major, BWV 1009. The score concludes with the same three-staff format. The music features a final, dense texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The right hand has a melodic line with many grace notes and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines. The middle staff is also active, often playing chords or single notes that support the overall texture. The piece ends with a final chord in the right hand.

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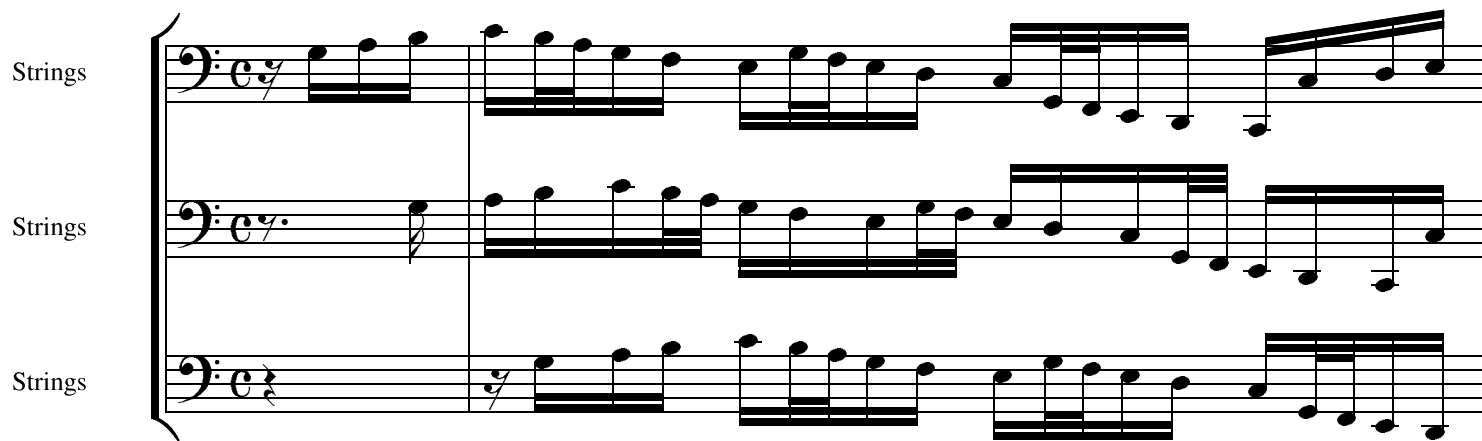
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Strings



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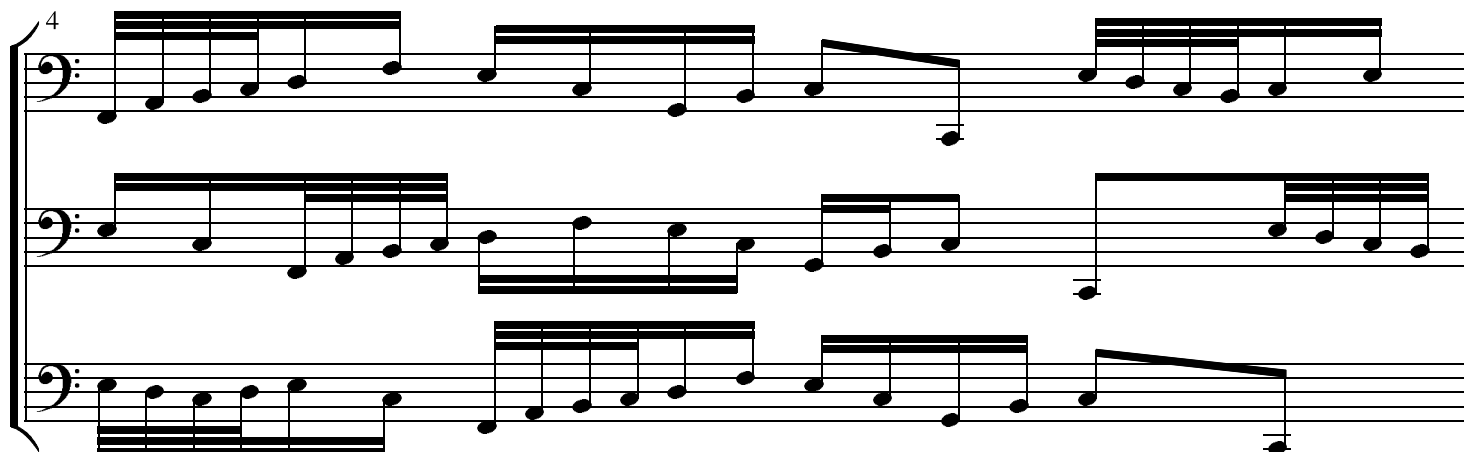


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3



4



5

Measures 5 and 6 of the Allemande. Measure 5 features a trill in the right hand. Measure 6 features a trill in the right hand and a trill in the left hand. The music is in G major and 4/4 time.

6

Measures 7 and 8 of the Allemande. Measure 7 features a trill in the right hand. Measure 8 features a trill in the right hand and a trill in the left hand. The music is in G major and 4/4 time.

7

Measures 9 and 10 of the Allemande. Measure 9 features a trill in the right hand. Measure 10 features a trill in the right hand and a trill in the left hand. The music is in G major and 4/4 time.

8

Measures 11 and 12 of the Allemande. Measure 11 features a trill in the right hand. Measure 12 features a trill in the right hand and a trill in the left hand. The music is in G major and 4/4 time.

9

Measures 9-10 of the Allemande. The score is written for three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs). Measure 9 features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the treble and middle staves, with a sharp sign in the bass staff. Measure 10 continues the melodic lines with similar rhythmic patterns and a sharp sign in the middle staff.

10

Measures 11-12 of the Allemande. Measure 11 shows a continuation of the melodic lines with a sharp sign in the middle staff. Measure 12 features a more complex rhythmic pattern with a sharp sign in the middle staff.

11

Measures 13-14 of the Allemande. Measure 13 features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the treble and middle staves, with a sharp sign in the bass staff. Measure 14 continues the melodic lines with similar rhythmic patterns and a sharp sign in the middle staff.

12

Measures 15-16 of the Allemande. Measure 15 features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the treble and middle staves, with a sharp sign in the bass staff. Measure 16 continues the melodic lines with similar rhythmic patterns and a sharp sign in the middle staff.

14

Measures 14-15 of the Allemande. The system consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a measure rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and a final quarter note. The middle staff (treble clef) contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The bottom staff (bass clef) features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

15

Measures 16-17 of the Allemande. The system consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a measure rest followed by a half note and a quarter note. The middle staff (treble clef) continues the eighth-note pattern. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

16

Measures 18-19 of the Allemande. The system consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The middle staff (treble clef) has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

17

Measures 20-21 of the Allemande. The system consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a measure rest, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The middle staff (treble clef) has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

18

Measures 18-19 of the Allemande. The score is written for three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs). Measure 18 features a trill (tr) on the middle staff. Measure 19 continues the melodic and harmonic development.

19

Measures 20-21 of the Allemande. The score continues with complex melodic lines and harmonic support across the three staves.

20

Measures 22-23 of the Allemande. The music features a variety of note values and rests, creating a rhythmic pattern.

21

Measures 24-25 of the Allemande. The score concludes with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line.

Measures 22-23 of the Allemande from J.S. Bach's 3rd Suite for Cello. The score is written for three staves (treble, alto, and bass clefs). Measure 22 shows a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 23 continues the pattern, ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Measures 24-25 of the Allemande from J.S. Bach's 3rd Suite for Cello. The score is written for three staves (treble, alto, and bass clefs). Measure 24 shows a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 25 continues the pattern, ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

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Strings

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Strings

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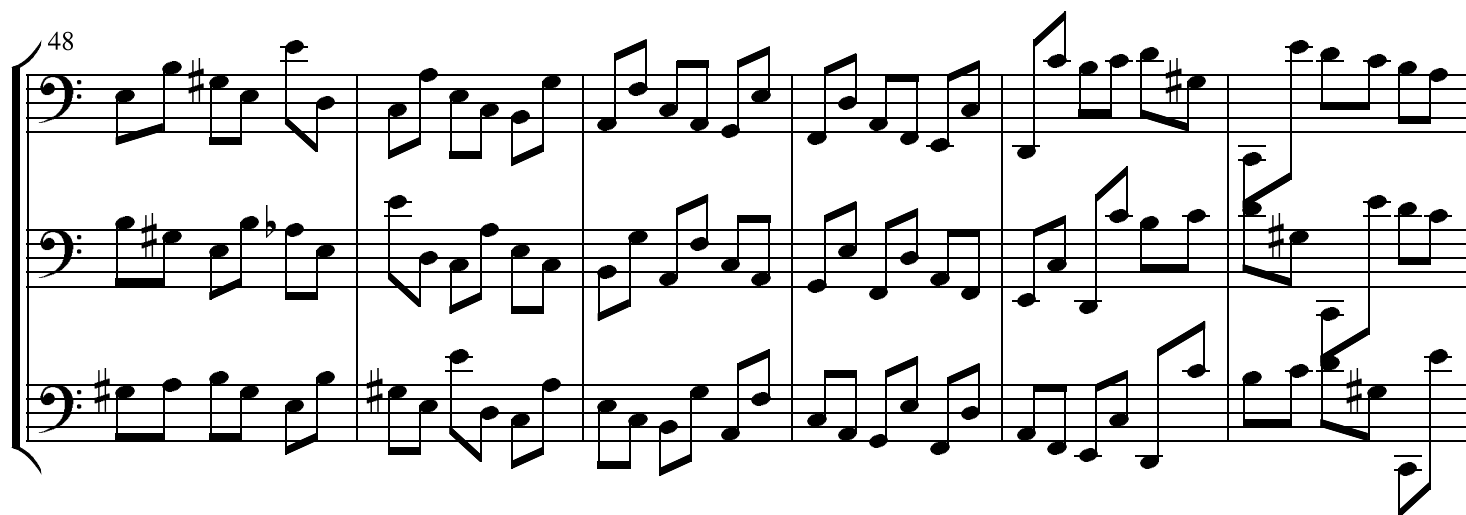
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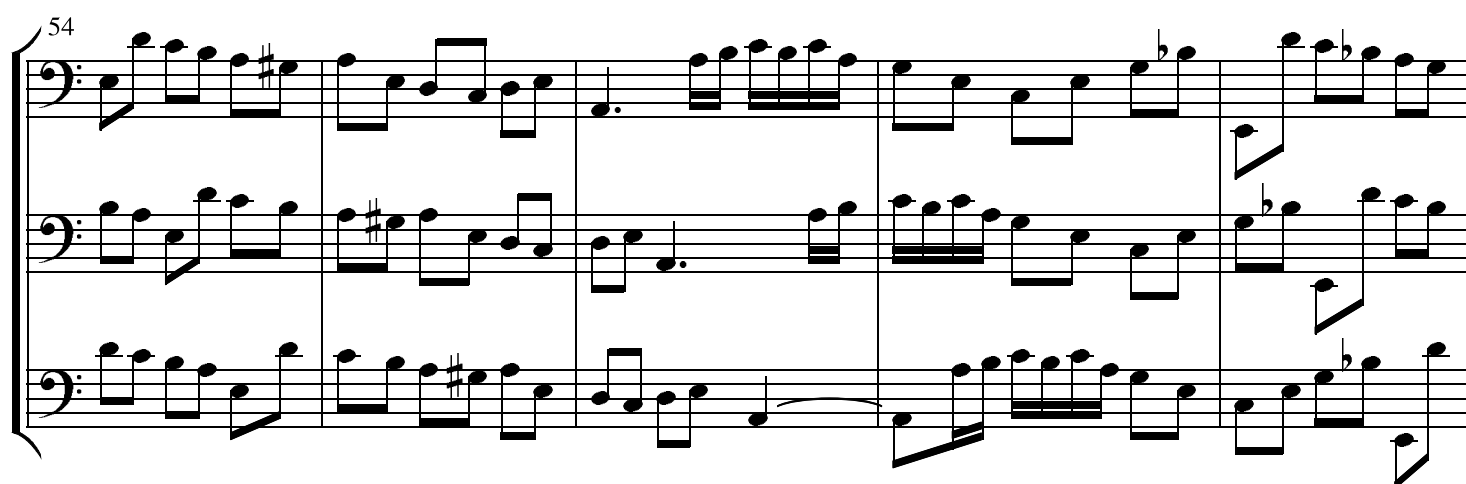
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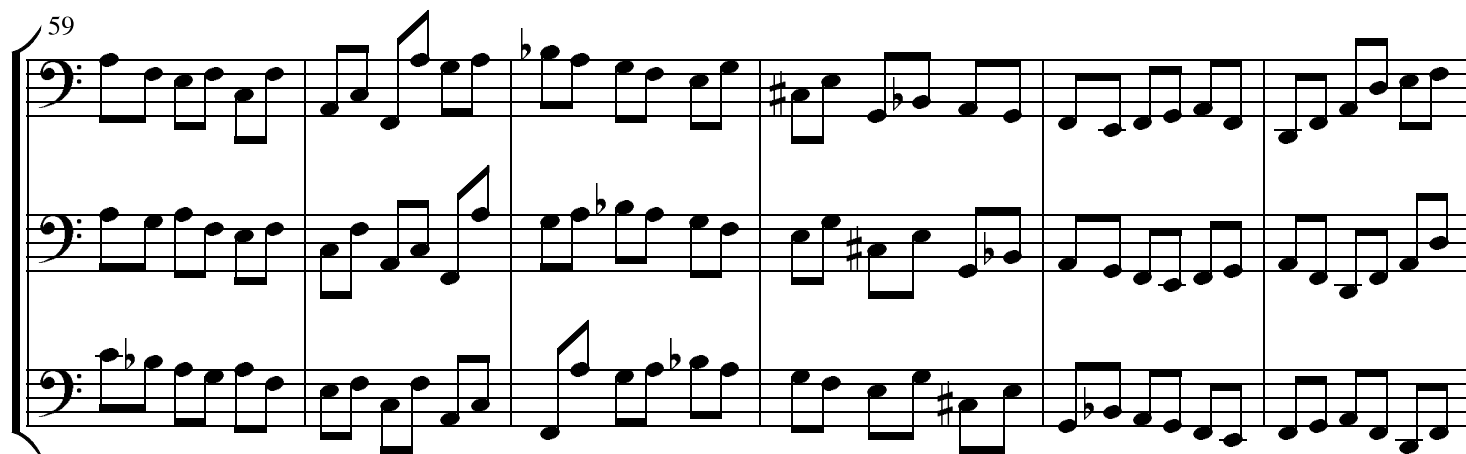
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72



78



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Strings

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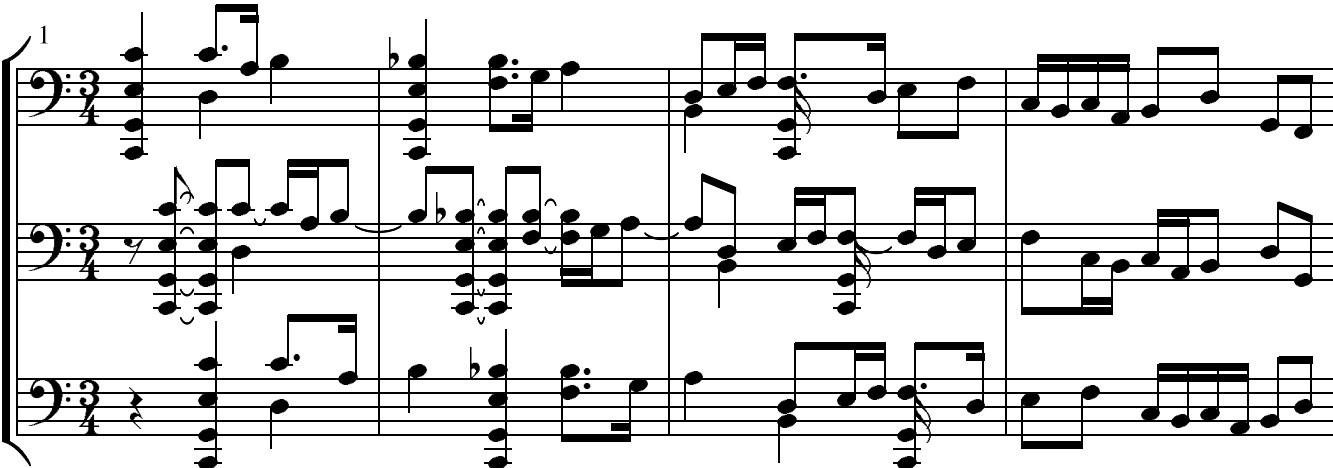
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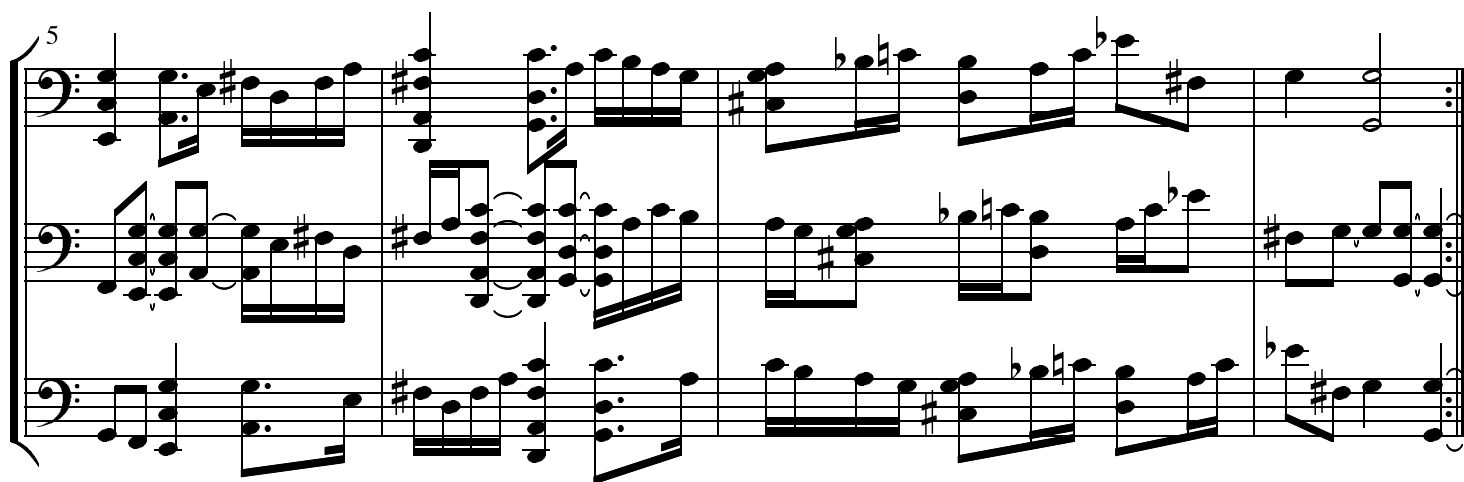
Strings

Strings

Strings



5



9



12

Measures 12-15 of the Sarabande. The score is written for three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass and treble staves, with a more melodic line in the middle staff. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and accidentals.

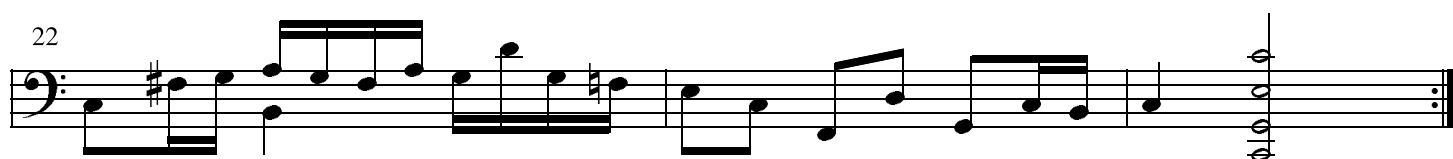
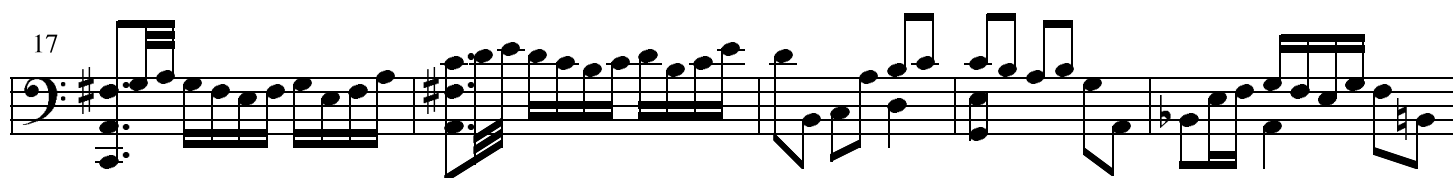
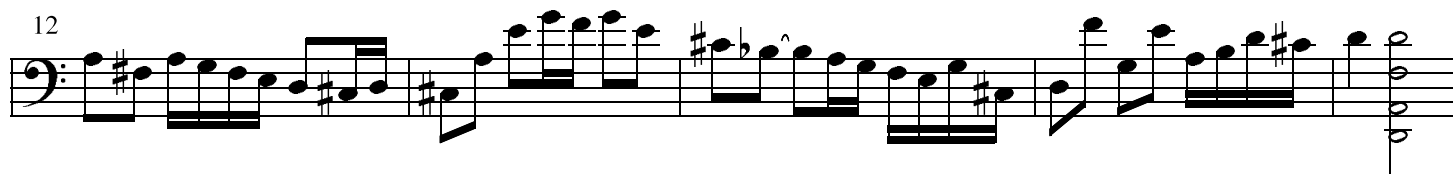
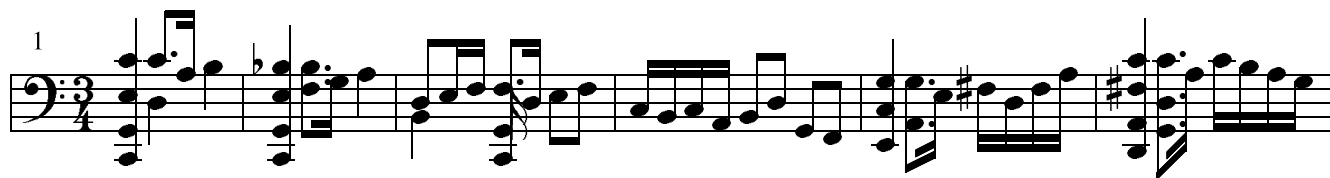
16

Measures 16-19 of the Sarabande. The score continues with the same three-staff format. The melody in the middle staff becomes more complex, featuring sixteenth-note runs and some grace notes. The accompaniment remains consistent with eighth notes.

20

Measures 20-23 of the Sarabande. The score concludes with measures 20-23. The melody in the middle staff features a final flourish with sixteenth notes. The accompaniment continues with eighth notes until the end of the piece.

Strings



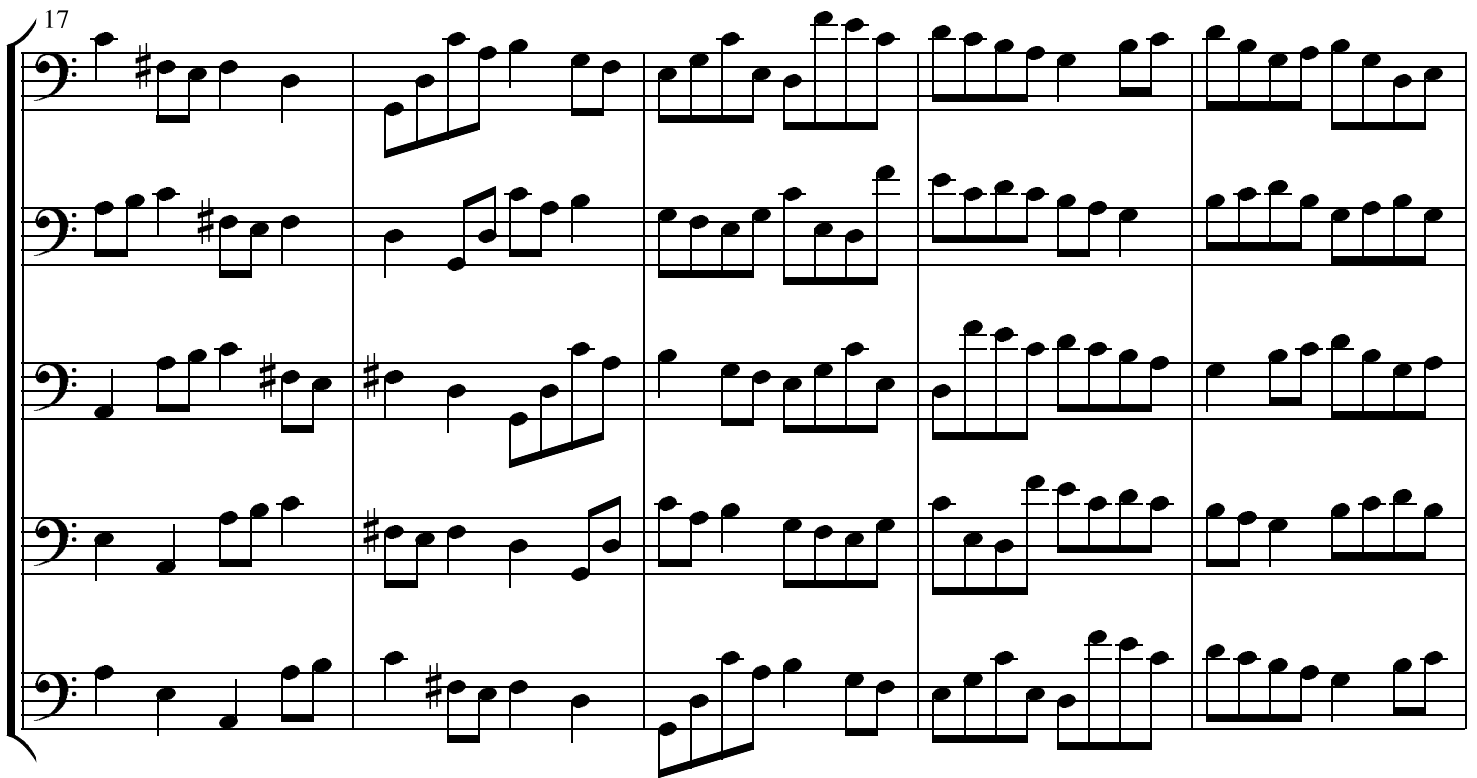
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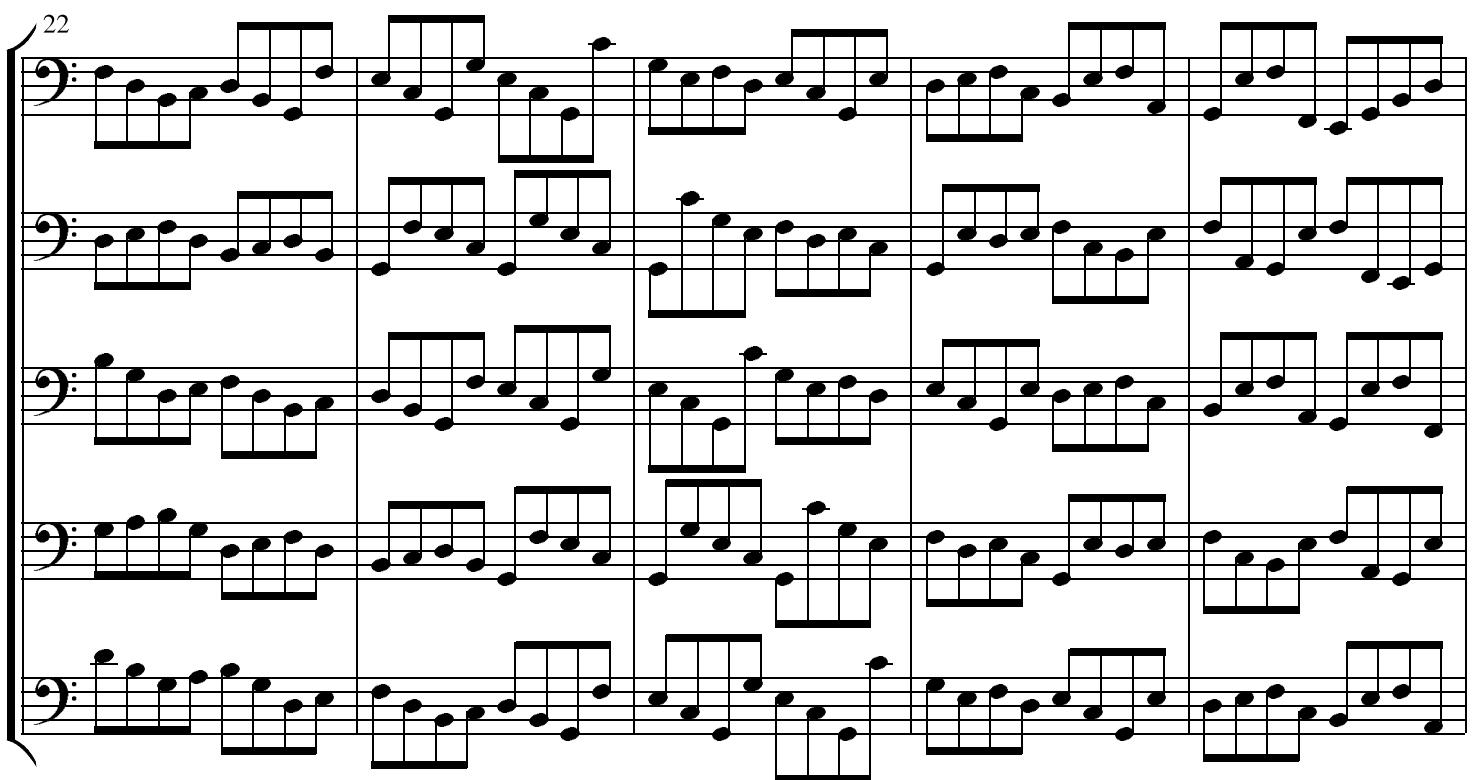
Measures 9-12 of the Bourree 1&2. The score is written for five staves, each in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music consists of a continuous sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The notation is in a single system with a brace on the left.

Measures 13-16 of the Bourree 1&2. The score continues on five staves in bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The musical texture is consistent with the previous system, featuring a flowing line of eighth and sixteenth notes. The notation is in a single system with a brace on the left.

17



22



27

FIN

32

36

Measures 36-40 of the Bourree 1&2. The music is in G major (one sharp). The texture is dense with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and slurs. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of the system.

41

Measures 41-45 of the Bourree 1&2. The music continues in G major. The texture remains complex with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including ornaments and slurs.

45

Measures 45-48 of the Bourree 1&2. The music is in G major (one sharp). The texture is dense with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and slurs. The bottom staff has a large brace on the left side.

49

Measures 49-52 of the Bourree 1&2. The music is in G major (one sharp). The texture is dense with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and slurs. The bottom staff has a large brace on the left side.

Strings

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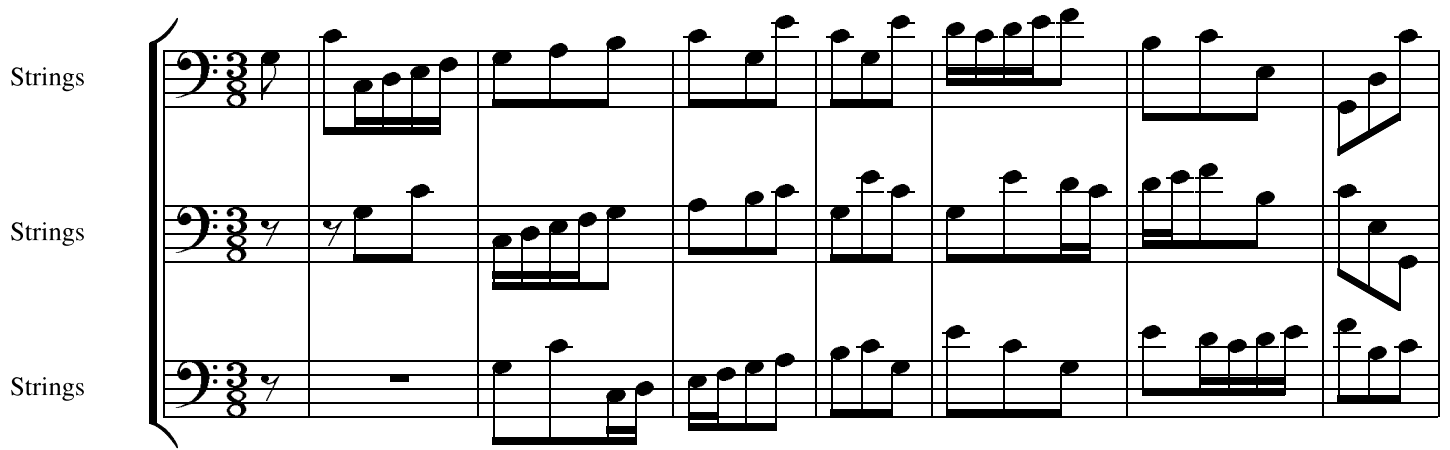
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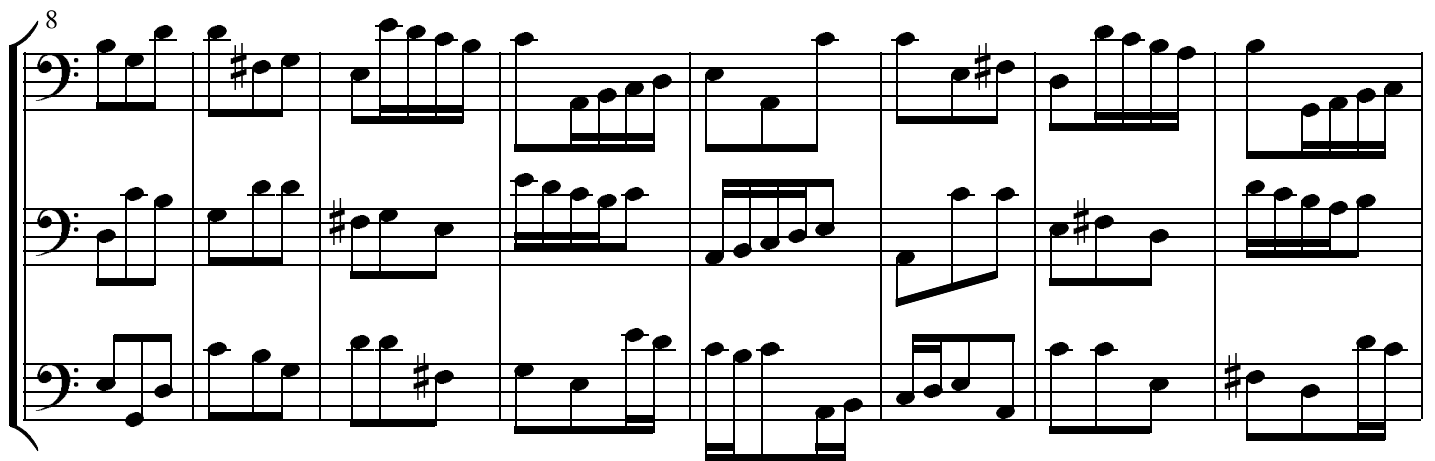
52

FIN

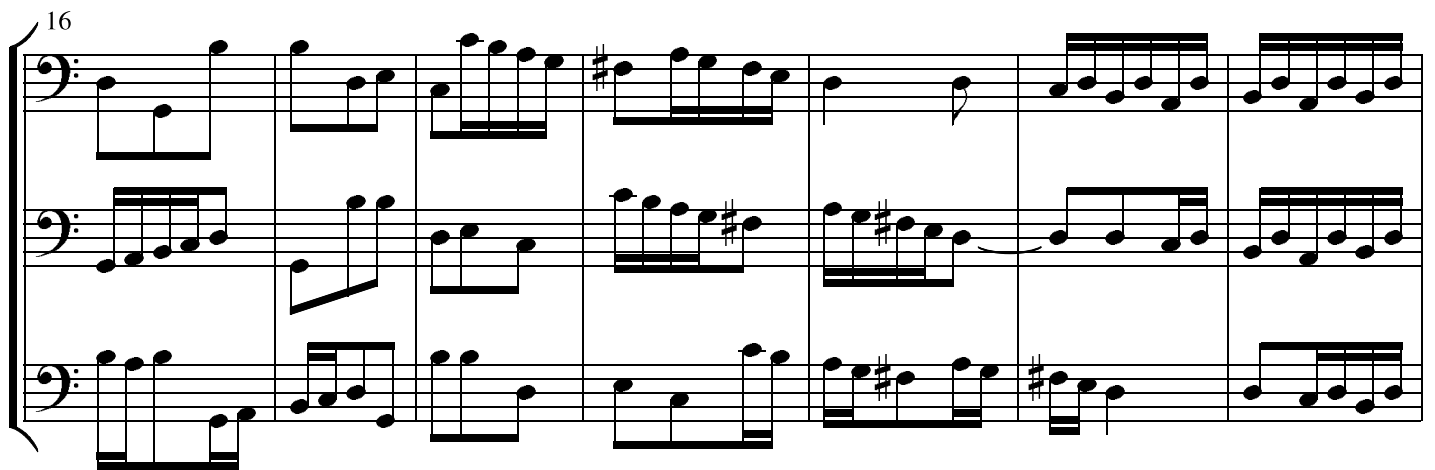
Strings



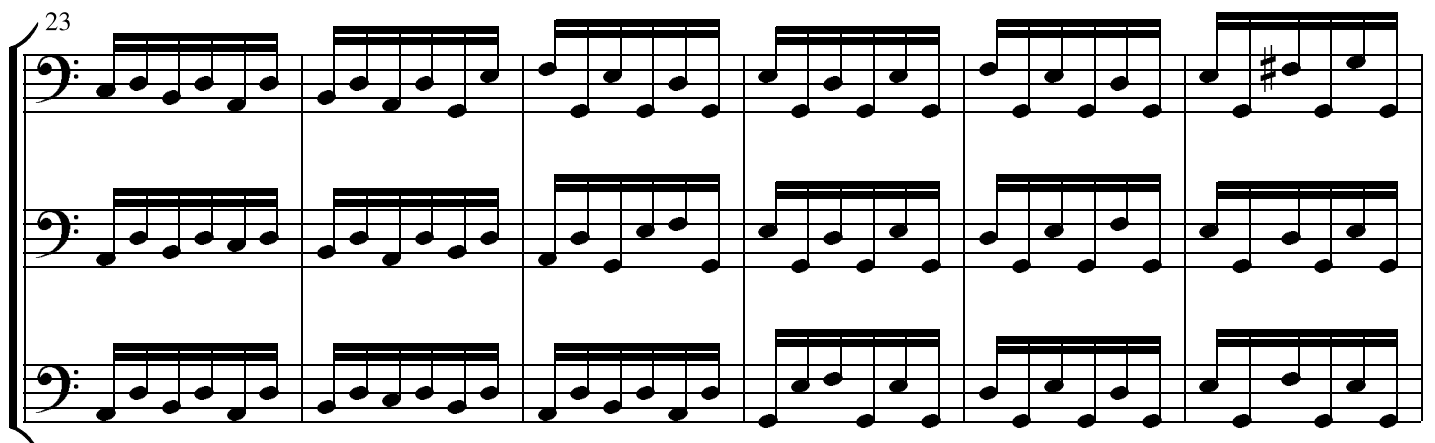
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16



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102

Strings

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The SECRETS of J.S. Bach's 3rd Cello Suite BWV 1009

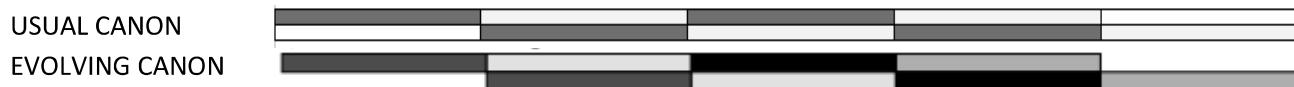
Unveiled by Giovanni P. Orefice

Previous work

My discovery of the Cello Suites secrets follows that of the second Suite ones, as you can freely read on the documents and scores at the following link [https://imslp.org/wiki/Cello Suite No.2 in D minor %2C BWV 1008 \(Bach%2C Johann Sebastian\)](https://imslp.org/wiki/Cello_Suite_No.2_in_D_minor%2C_BWV_1008_(Bach%2C_Johann_Sebastian)). After this first journey the work on the first Bach's Suite and the present one on the third was much easier and I will expose it here briefly.

Unveiling the first secret

All the pieces of the first Cello Suite are **evolving canons** for several cellos, more complex than the trivial canons:



This immanent (hidden) structure does not transform in any manner the solo cello piece, as it was played and misused in the last centuries, it just confirms Bach's geniality and complex polyphonic hear while composing.

Unveiling the second secret

The complexity is larger than expected, as it happens for the second Suite: the Prélude, the Allemande, the Courante, the Sarabande and both Bourrées are in fact **double canons for 3 cellos**. Let's now see the double canon form: each element shall be overlapped to two elements at the same time, so it must be compliant with three couples of elements as shown in the next scheme: the black element shall be nice when plaid with the red and yellow couple, with the green and yellow couple and with the green and blue couple.



Compared to the second Suite, with its unachieved Prélude, the third Suite has less incoherent notes that do not fit with the double canon form, and the Chords shall not be developed. I changed few notes and the result is less nice than the original version by Anna Magdalena, several changes have still to be done. I hope someone will do it.

Unveiling the third secret

The two Bourrées can be seen as a **five cellos canon**. There could have been a Bach's plan to assemble a complete Suite for five cellos using just a piece token from each of the six Suites.

Other remarks

Once having seen the “serial canoner” behaviour of Bach in the two first Suites architecture, I am clearly expecting that also the other Suites 4-5-6 are hiding complex secrets. The fifth Suite for sure: the Preludium is a double canon followed by a very explicite fugue. Once more please note that the canon is also the simplest form of metamusic while we are assembling a music piece with itself, and the resulting perception is completely different from the preception of the original music piece.

To learn more about metamusic, some of my compositions and explanations can be found at [https://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Orefice%2C Giovanni Pietro](https://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Orefice%2C_Giovanni_Pietro) . Contacts: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

Les SECRETS de la 3^{ème} Suite pour violoncelle BWV 1009 de J.S. Bach

dévoilés par Giovanni P. Orefice

Découvertes précédentes

Le dévoilement des secrets des Suites de Bach pour violoncelle a commencé par ceux de la deuxième Suite, dont le recit et les partitions, sont accessibles parmi les arrangements à l'adresse suivante: [https://imslp.org/wiki/Cello_Suite_No.2_in_D_minor%2C_BWV_1008_\(Bach%2C_Johann_Sebastian\)](https://imslp.org/wiki/Cello_Suite_No.2_in_D_minor%2C_BWV_1008_(Bach%2C_Johann_Sebastian)). Le travail sur la première Suite qui a suivi a été beaucoup plus rapide et aisé, tout comme le présent sur la troisième Suite.

Révélation du premier secret

Toutes les pièces de cette Suite sont des **canons évolutifs**, beaucoup plus complexes que les canons simples :

CANON TRIVIAL



CANON EVOLUTIF



Cette structure cachée de canon n'enlève rien à la version pour violoncelle seul, jouée et abusée pendant des siècles, elle confirme si besoin en était l'extraordinaire capacité de Bach, grand organiste improvisateur à plusieurs voix, d'avoir une écoute polyphonique active pendant son activité de compositeur.

Révélation du deuxième secret

La complexité cachée est en fait supérieure à celle d'un canon évolutif: le Prélude, l'Allemande, la Courante, la Sarabande les deux Bourrées sont des **contre-canons ou canons doubles**, à trois voix. Dans un DOUBLE CANON pour trois violoncelles, chaque élément doit pouvoir s'associer à trois *couples* d'éléments, on obtient :



L'élément noir s'associe avec le couple jaune-rouge, puis avec le couple jaune-vert, puis avec le couple vert-bleu. Par rapport à la deuxième Suite, qui avait un Prélude incomplet, la troisième Suite a moins de notes incohérentes et il ne faut pas développer les haccords. J'ai apporté quelques retouches, moins élégantes par rapport à l'original de Anna Magdalena, mais il en manque encore, j'encourage donc tous les chercheurs à approfondir mon analyse.

Révélation du troisième secret

Les deux Bourrées peuvent être considérées comme un **quadruple canon pour cinq violoncelles**, il y a peut-être un dessin de Bach de constituer une Suite des Suites pour cinq violoncelles, avec une pièce tirée de chaque Suite.

Autres considérations

Ayant constaté le caractère de « serial canoner » de Bach tout laisse prévoir que la forme canon ou d'autres formes se cachent aussi dans les autres Suites 4-5-6. La cinquième par exemple commence par un Prélude en contre-canon à trois voix suivi de la fugue très évidente.

Pour terminer je remarque encore une fois que le canon est aussi la forme basique de métamusique, parce qu'on combine un morceau de musique avec lui-même et la perception obtenue est très différente de celle du morceau d'origine. Vous trouverez quelques exemples de ma métamusique et quelques explications sur https://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Orefice%2C_Giovanni_Pietro. Contacts: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

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I SEGRETI della Terza SUITE per VIOLONCELLO BWV 1009 di J.S. Bach

Rivelazione di Giovanni P. Orefice

Indagini precedenti

Il disvelamento dei segreti delle Suites di J.S. Bach è cominciato con la seconda Suite, come potrete leggere sul documento che ho caricato con gli spartiti corrispondenti, tra gli arrangiamenti su [https://imslp.org/wiki/Cello Suite No.2 in D minor%2C BWV 1008 \(Bach%2C Johann Sebastian\)](https://imslp.org/wiki/Cello_Suite_No.2_in_D_minor%2C_BWV_1008_(Bach%2C_Johann_Sebastian)).

L'indagine sulla prima Suite è risultata ovvia dopo la precedente, così come la presente sulla terza Suite.

Disvelamento del primo segreto

Tutti i pezzi di questa Suite, dal Preludio alle varie danze sono strutturati in **canoni evolutivi per più violoncelli**.

CANONE TRIVIALE



CANONE EVOLUTIVO



Questa struttura immanente di canone non toglie niente alla stranota versione per violoncello solo suonata e arrangiata da secoli, conferma solo la straordinaria capacità di Bach, grande organista improvvisatore a più voci, di un ascolto polifonico durante la sua attività compositiva.

Disvelamento del secondo segreto

La complessità è maggiore di un canone evolutivo, come per la seconda Suite. Il Preludio, l'Allemande, la Courante, la Sarabande, le due Bourrées risultano infatti essere dei **controcanoni, o doppi canoni, a tre voci**.

In un CONTROCANONE ogni elemento deve sovrapporsi armoniosamente a tre diverse *coppie* di elementi:



l'elemento nero deve combaciare con il giallo E il rosso, poi con il giallo E il verde, poi con il verde E il blu, etc ...

Rispetto alla seconda Suite che risultava incompleta nel Preludio, la terza Suite sembra avere meno problemi e meno note incoerenti, anche gli accordi NON vanno sviluppati. Ho proposto qualche cambiamento, ma le soluzioni che si propongono sono meno belle di quella originale tramandata da Anna Magdalena, sempre sia lodata. Non ho fatto tutte le correzioni richieste dal doppio canone. Spero che qualcuno trovi soluzioni più brillanti.

Disvelamento del terzo segreto

Le due Bourrées possono essere intese come **quadruplo canone, a cinque voci**. Si sta configurando il probabile disegno di avere per ogni Suite un pezzo a cinque voci diverso per fare una settimana "Suite delle Suites".

Altre considerazioni

Visto il comportamento di "serial canoner" di Bach, tutto lascia supporre che la forma canone o altre forme immanenti siano nascoste nelle altre Suites 4-5-6. Sicuramente la quinta Suite comincia con un preludio a triplo canone che si sviluppa poi visibilmente in fuga.

Il canone è anche la forma più semplice di metamusica, infatti vi si combina un pezzo con se stesso e l'esito percepito è notevolmente diverso dal pezzo originale.

Chi volesse approfondire il tema della metamusica può trovare qualche mio pezzo con allegate spiegazioni nella libreria IMSLP: [https://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Orefice%2C Giovanni Pietro](https://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Orefice%2C_Giovanni_Pietro) contact giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com