

The image displays a musical score for a string ensemble, consisting of six staves. Each staff is labeled 'Strings' on the left. The music is written in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. A first ending bracket is placed above the first staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals (flats). The notation is arranged in a way that suggests a specific musical arrangement, with some staves starting with rests and others beginning with notes. The overall structure is a single system of music.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

9

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

14

The musical score is a single melodic line for a Preludium, BWV 1010, from the 4th Suite of J.S. Bach. It is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The score consists of 14 measures, grouped into three systems of four measures each. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures featuring beamed sixteenth notes. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format with a large bracket on the left side of the first system.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

17

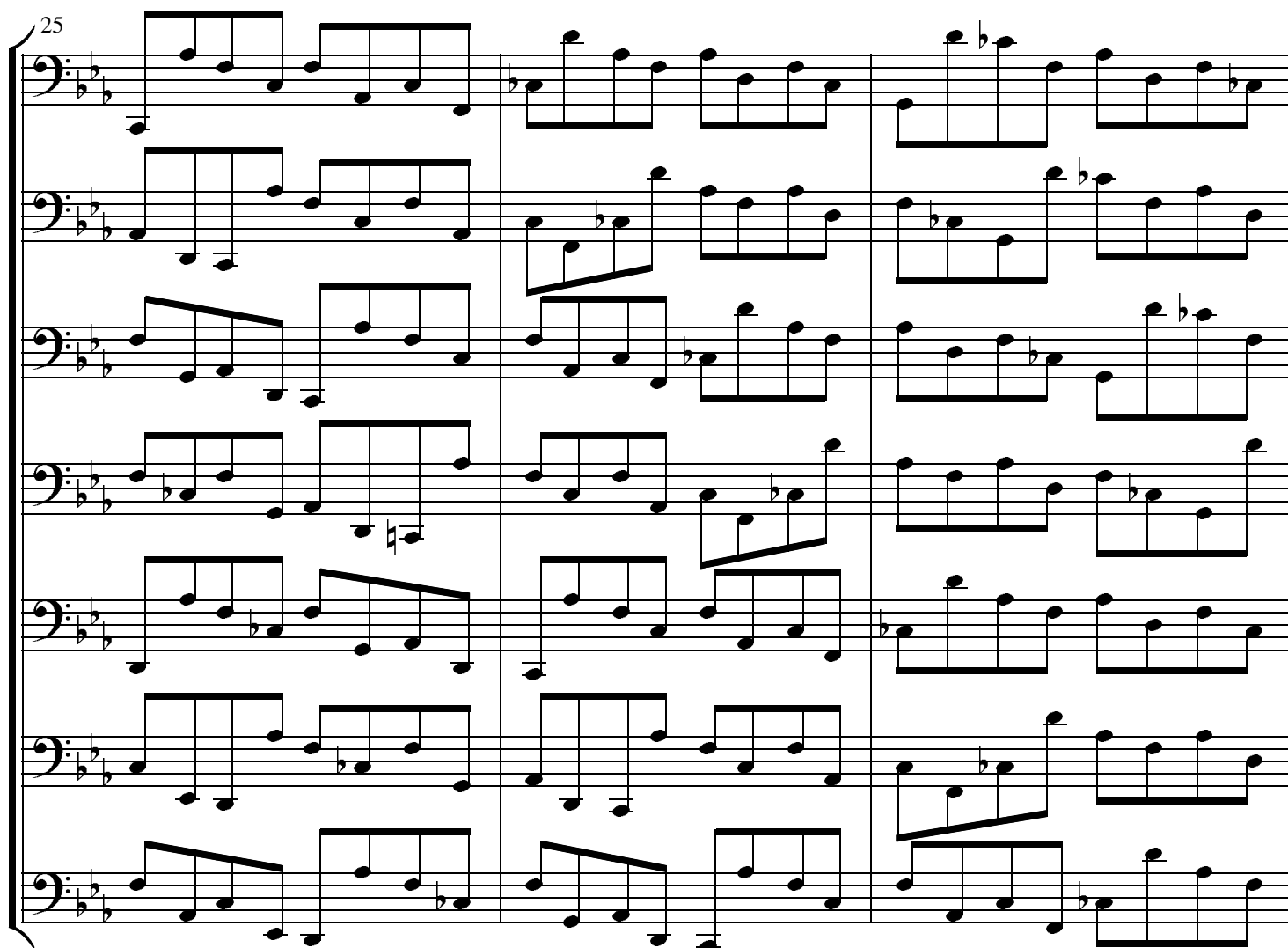
copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

21

The image shows a musical score for the 21st measure of the 4th Suite for Cello, BWV 1010 by J.S. Bach. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of seven staves, each containing a single melodic line. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. The measure number '21' is written above the first staff.

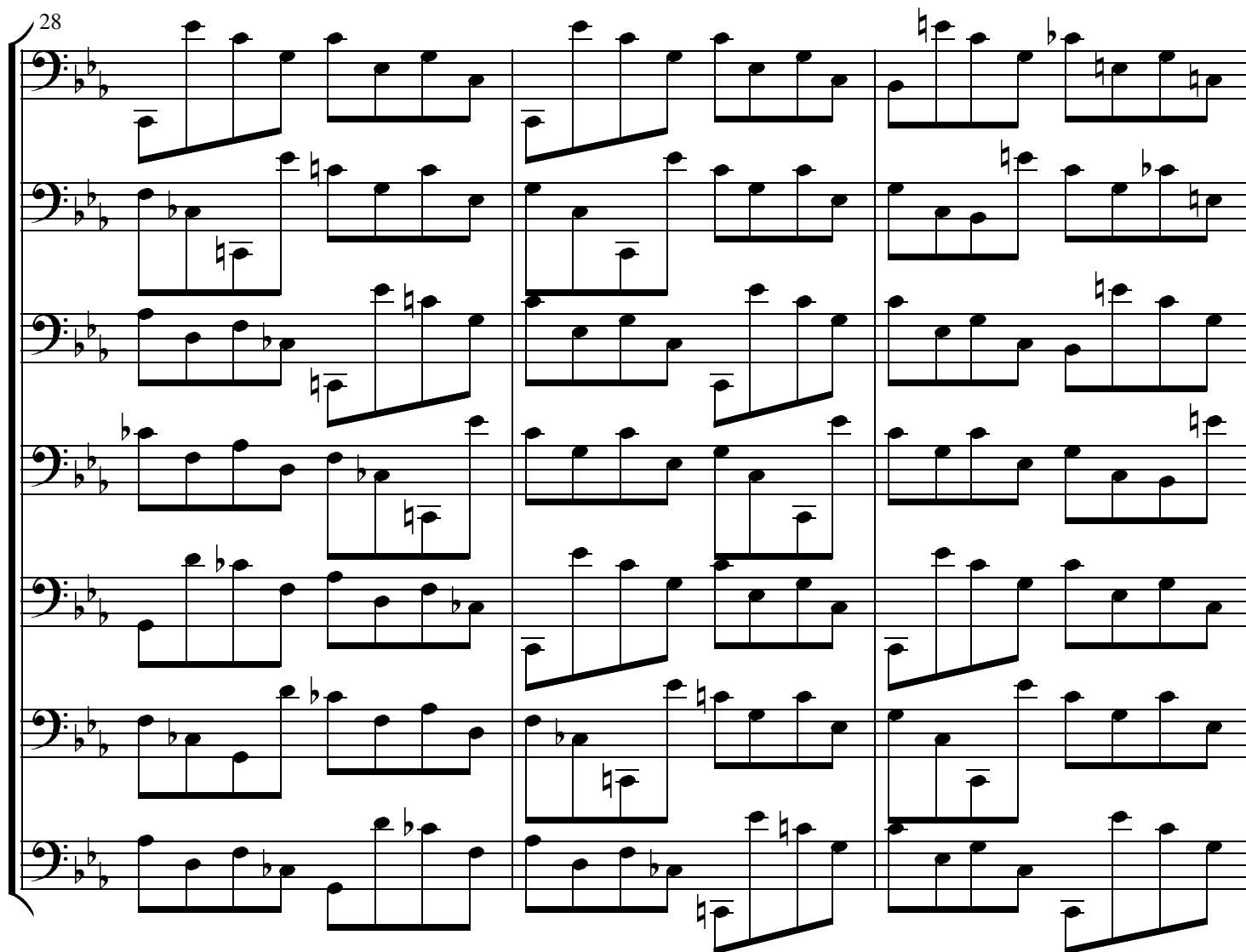
copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

25



copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

28



copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

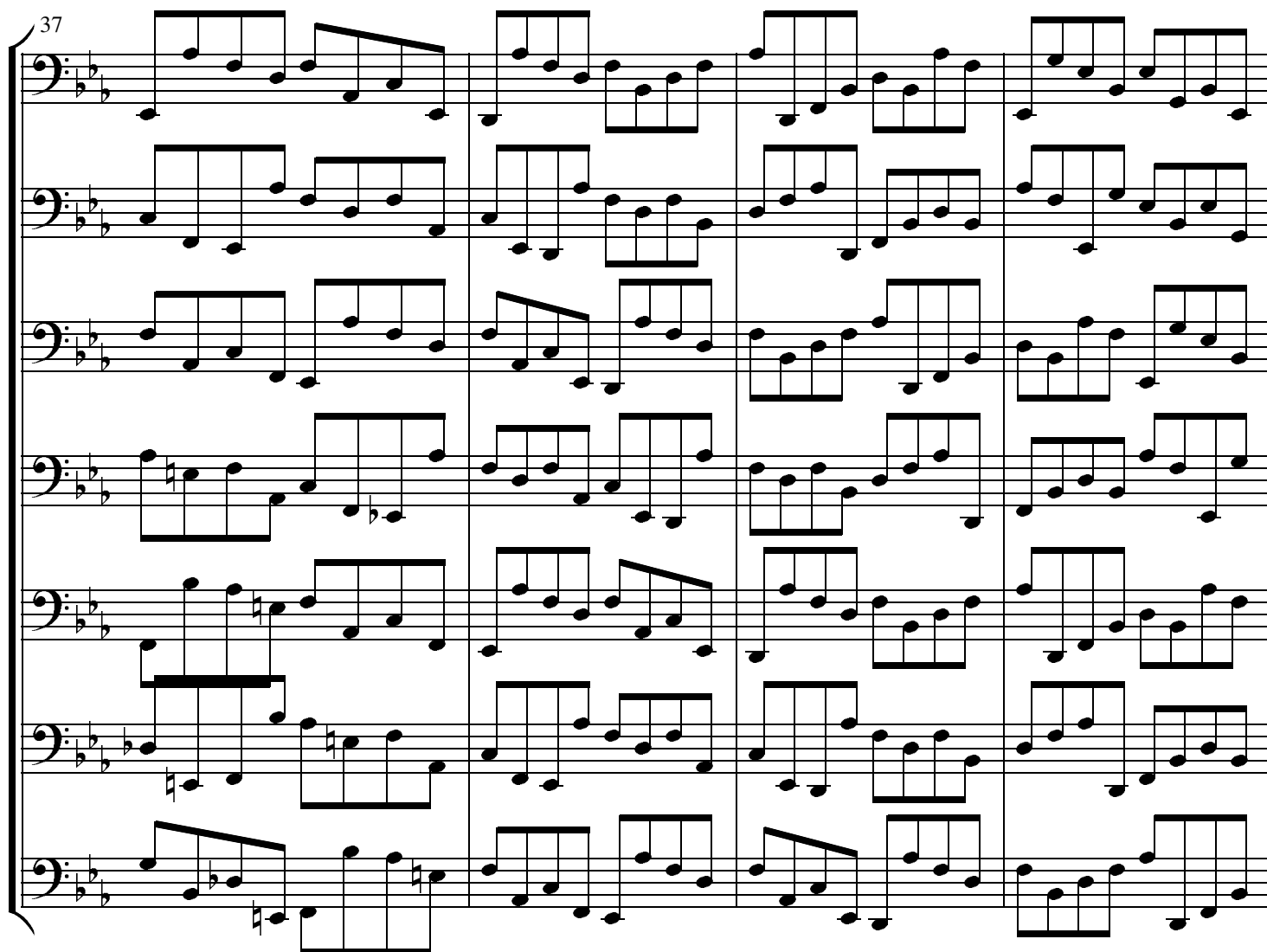
31

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

34

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

37

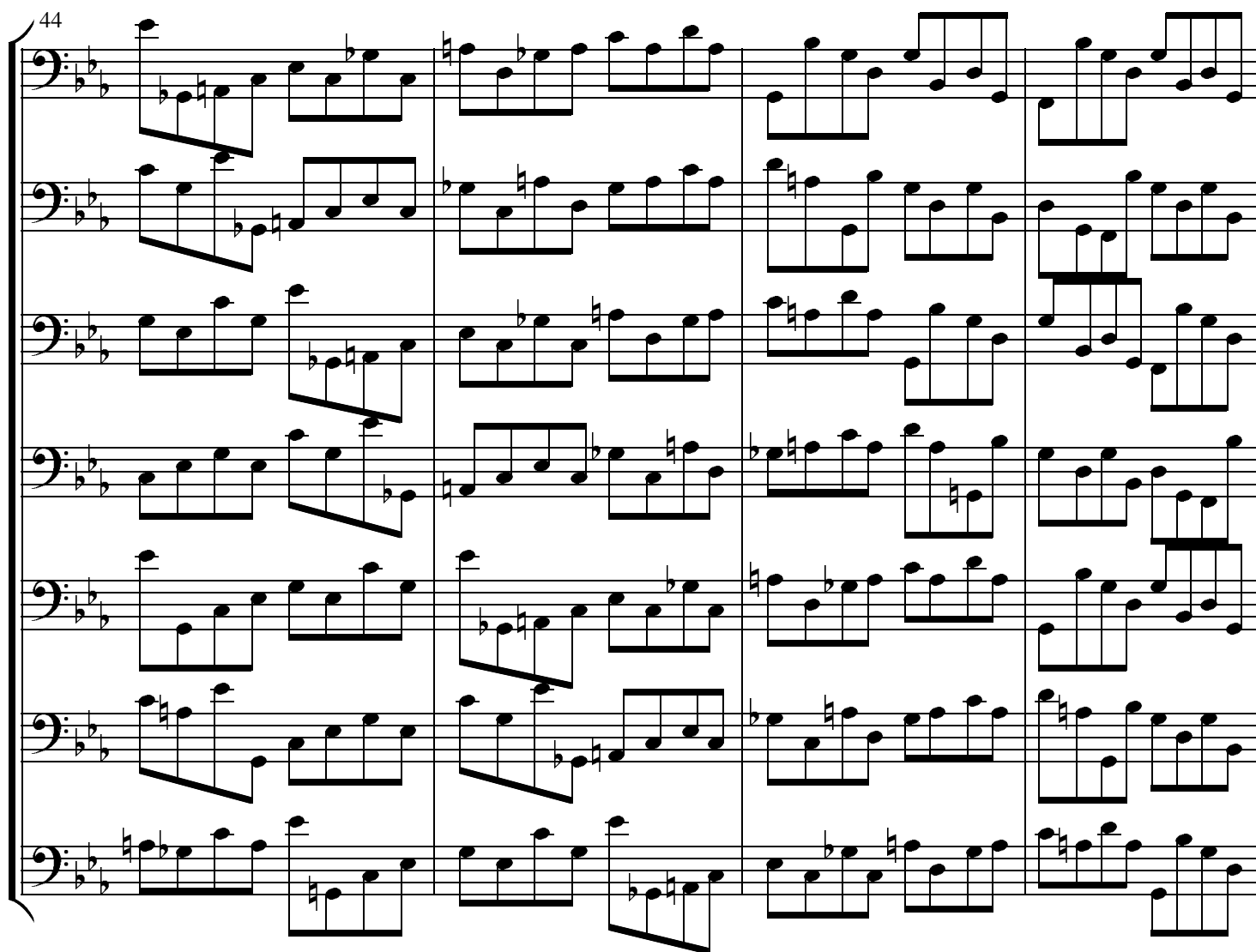


copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

41

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

44



copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

48

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

51

The musical score for the 51st measure of the Preludium (4th Suite) by J.S. Bach, BWV 1010, is presented in a grand staff format. The score is written for a grand staff with two bass staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to B-flat major. The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature change to B-flat major. The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to B-flat major. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature change to B-flat major. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to B-flat major. The sixth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature change to B-flat major. The seventh staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to B-flat major. The eighth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature change to B-flat major. The score ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to B-flat major.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

52

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

54

The musical score for the 54th measure of the Prelude from the 4th Suite for Cello by J.S. Bach, BWV 1010. The score is written for a single cello on a single staff in C major (one sharp). The measure number 54 is indicated at the top left. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed sixteenth notes and a final quarter note. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but is 4/4 based on the context of the piece.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

57

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into two systems, each with four staves. The first system starts with a measure number 57. The second system continues the melody. The score ends with a double bar line and a final measure.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

59

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

61

The musical score for measure 61 is presented on a grand staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The measure is divided into two main parts by a bar line. The first part contains a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The second part continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including a triplet of eighth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accidentals to indicate phrasing and pitch.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

62

tr

tr

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

63

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

66

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

69

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

72

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

74

The image shows a musical score for a piano piece, specifically the 74th measure of the Prelude in B-flat major, BWV 1010, by J.S. Bach. The score is written for a grand staff with eight staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The music consists of a continuous sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, forming a descending and then ascending scale-like pattern. The notation includes various accidentals (flats and naturals) and a large brace on the left side of the first four staves.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

77

The musical score is presented in a single system with two staves. The first staff is in treble clef and the second is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time. The score begins at measure 77. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, with a final measure in the second system ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

79



copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

81

The musical score is presented on seven staves, grouped into two systems of four staves each. The first system covers measures 81 to 84, and the second system covers measures 85 to 88. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of note values, rests, and phrasing slurs. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is written for a grand staff, with the bass clef on the left and the treble clef on the right. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and phrasing slurs.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

83

The musical score is presented on eight staves, organized into four systems of two staves each. The notation is in bass clef for all staves, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major). The score begins at measure 83. The music is characterized by a dense, polyphonic texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. There are several instances of beamed sixteenth notes and groups of beamed thirty-second notes, creating a rapid, flowing melody. The bass line is particularly active, often moving in parallel motion with the upper voices. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and there are some phrasing slurs over certain passages. The overall style is Baroque, reflecting the original work by J.S. Bach.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

86

The musical score is presented on a single system with a grand staff. The left hand (bass clef) plays a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the right hand (treble clef) plays a more complex melody. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the page number 86 is indicated at the top left.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

90

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

92

tr

tr

tr

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

The image displays a musical score for the Allemande from J.S. Bach's Suite No. 1 in C major, BWV 1007, arranged for a string ensemble. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It consists of seven staves, each labeled 'Strings' on the left. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs, indicating a complex arrangement of the piece. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

3

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

5

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

7

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

9

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled 'ALLEMANDE J.S. BACH Suite 1 BWV 1007'. The score is written for a single melodic line in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system contains measures 9 through 14, and the second system contains measures 15 through 20. The music features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and a more complex melodic line in the right hand, including some triplets and grace notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

[illegible]

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

13

tr

tr

tr

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

[illegible]

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

17

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

19

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

21

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

23

The musical score is written for a 12-string guitar, with six staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a complex, flowing melody with many accidentals and a steady bass line. The page number 23 is written above the first staff.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

25

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

27

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

29

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

31

The musical score is written for a grand staff with seven staves. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The score is divided into two systems by a vertical line. The first system contains measures 31 through 36, and the second system contains measures 37 through 42. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

33

The musical score is written for a grand staff with eight staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation includes slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

1

Strings

Strings

Strings

Strings

Strings

Strings

5

9

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

14

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

19

Measures 19-22 of the Sarabande. The score is written for a single melodic line on a bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The first measure (19) starts with a B-flat. The second measure (20) has a sharp sign above the first note. The third measure (21) has a sharp sign above the first note. The fourth measure (22) has a sharp sign above the first note.

23

Measures 23-26 of the Sarabande. The score is written for a single melodic line on a bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The first measure (23) starts with a B-flat. The second measure (24) has a sharp sign above the first note. The third measure (25) has a sharp sign above the first note. The fourth measure (26) has a sharp sign above the first note.

26

This block contains the musical notation for measures 26 through 31 of the Sarabande. It consists of seven staves, each with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, with some measures featuring slurs and repeat signs. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style characteristic of Baroque lute or harpsichord music.

29

This block contains the musical notation for measures 29 through 34 of the Sarabande. It consists of seven staves, each with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, with some measures featuring slurs and repeat signs. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style characteristic of Baroque lute or harpsichord music.

The image displays a musical score for the Courante (5ème Suite de J.S. Bach BWV 1011) for strings. The score is written for six string parts, each labeled "Strings" on the left. The music is in 3/2 time and D minor. The notation is arranged in six staves, with the first staff being the highest and the last being the lowest. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains a whole note chord in the first staff, followed by a half note chord in the second staff, and a quarter note chord in the third staff. The second measure contains a half note chord in the first staff, followed by a half note chord in the second staff, and a half note chord in the third staff. The third measure contains a half note chord in the first staff, followed by a half note chord in the second staff, and a half note chord in the third staff. The notation is in bass clef and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

The image displays a musical score for the Courante (5ème Suite de J.S. Bach BWV 1011). The score is written for a single melodic line on a single staff, with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'COURANTE' and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains measures 1 through 8, and the second system contains measures 9 through 16. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation is clear and professional, with a focus on the melodic line.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

A musical score for a Courante from the 5th Suite for J.S. Bach, BWV 1011. The score is written for a single melodic line on a single staff, using a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'COURANTE'. The score is divided into two systems, each containing two measures. The first measure of each system is marked with a '5' above the staff, indicating a fifth measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The second measure of the second system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

A musical score for a Courante from the 5th Suite for Solo Cello by J.S. Bach, BWV 1011. The score is written for a single instrument in C minor (three flats) and 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The music is divided into two systems, each containing five staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The piece is marked with a '7' at the beginning, indicating a specific measure or section.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

A musical score for a Courante in G minor, BWV 1011, by J.S. Bach. The score is written for a single melodic line on a single staff, with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems, each containing two measures. The first measure of each system contains a complex melodic line with many accidentals (sharps and flats) and a final sharp sign. The second measure of each system contains a similar melodic line, also with many accidentals and a final sharp sign. The score is written in a style that is typical of 18th-century manuscript notation, with a focus on the melodic line and its ornamentation. The notation includes many accidentals, including sharps, flats, and naturals, which are used to indicate the specific pitch of each note. The final sharp sign at the end of each measure is a common notation for a sharp sign in 18th-century manuscripts. The score is written in a style that is typical of 18th-century manuscript notation, with a focus on the melodic line and its ornamentation.

11

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled 'COURANTE (5ème Suite de J.S. Bach BWV 1011)'. The score is written for a single melodic line on a single staff, using a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'COURANTE'. The score begins with a measure number '11' in the top left corner. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several trills marked with 'tr' above specific notes. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains measures 11 through 16, and the second system contains measures 17 through 22. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the final measure.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

13

The image displays a musical score for a Courante from the 5th Suite for Cello and Double Bass by J.S. Bach, BWV 1011. The score is written for a four-part ensemble, with each part on a separate staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 3/4. The score begins at measure 13, indicated by a bracket and the number '13' at the top left. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The third and fourth staves continue the harmonic support, with the fourth staff showing some phrasing slurs. The score is presented in a clear, black-and-white format, typical of a printed musical manuscript.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

15

17

tr

19

19

21

23

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

1.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled 'COURANTE (5ème Suite de J.S. Bach BWV 1011)'. The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff, using a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'COURANTE'. The score begins with a measure number '23' in the left margin. The notation includes various musical symbols: eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and trills (marked 'tr'). The piece concludes with a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a repeat sign. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

25 1.

The musical score is written for a four-part setting (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) in G minor. The first two staves (Soprano and Alto) are mostly rests. The Tenor and Bass staves contain the melody. The Tenor part starts with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note F#3, and then a half note E3. The Bass part starts with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note F#3, and then a half note E3. The melody continues with a quarter note D3, a half note C3, and then a half note B2. The piece ends with a final chord of G3, B2, and D3.

Strings

Strings

Strings

Strings

Strings

Strings

Strings

5

Strings

Strings

Strings

Strings

Strings

Strings

Strings

9

13

17

22

27

FIN

32

36

Measures 36-40 of the Bourree 1&2, BWV 1009, 3rd Suite for Cello. The music is in G minor (one flat) and 3/4 time. The score shows a dense texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and slurs. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of the section.

40

Measures 40-44 of the Bourree 1&2, BWV 1009, 3rd Suite for Cello. The music continues with the same complex texture of sixteenth and thirty-second notes, triplets, and slurs.

44

48

52

The musical score is presented on a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains measures 52-54, and the second system contains measures 55-57. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and phrasing slurs. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 57.

The image displays a musical score for a Gigue, identified as the 6th Suite by J.S. Bach, BWV 1012. The score is written for seven string instruments, labeled 'Str' at the bottom. The notation is arranged in a grid of 7 columns and 7 rows. Each column represents a different string part, and each row represents a different measure of the piece. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs, indicating the melodic and harmonic structure of the piece. The first row shows the beginning of the piece with a key signature change from C major to F# major. The subsequent rows show the development of the melody and harmony across the seven string parts.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Gigue (6ème Suite de J.S. Bach BWV 1012)". The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major. The time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, connected by stems. The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. There are several dynamic markings, including "f" (forte) and "p" (piano), and articulation marks like slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The overall layout is clean and professional, typical of a printed musical score.

The image displays a musical score for a Gigue, identified as the 6th Suite by J.S. Bach, BWV 1012. The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major. The time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, along with dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. At the bottom left, there is a small number '13' next to a double bar line, suggesting a page or measure count. The overall layout is clean and professional, typical of a printed musical score.

A musical score for a Gigue, identified as the 6th Suite by J.S. Bach, BWV 1012. The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major. The time signature is 3/4. The score consists of 17 measures, with the final measure being a double bar line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. The piece is characterized by its lively, dance-like quality, typical of a Gigue.

GIGUE (6ème Suite de J.S.Bach BWV 1012)

Giovanni fév. 2022

5

The image displays a musical score for a Gigue, identified as the 6th Suite by J.S. Bach, BWV 1012. The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major. The tempo or character is marked 'Gigue'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes beamed together. The overall structure is typical of a short, lively dance piece. The page number '25' is visible in the bottom left corner of the score area.

This musical score is for a Gigue, a short dance piece from the 6th Suite for guitar by Johann Sebastian Bach (BWV 1012). The score is written for guitar and consists of 29 measures. It is in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps, F# and C#) and 3/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into two systems, each containing four staves. The first system covers measures 1 through 14, and the second system covers measures 15 through 29. The piece concludes with a final double bar line and a repeat sign.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Gigue (6ème Suite de J.S. Bach BWV 1012)". The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major. The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several instances of beamed notes and slurs. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The page number "33" is visible in the bottom left corner.

37

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Gigue (6ème Suite de J.S. Bach BWV 1012)". The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major. The tempo or style is marked "Allegro". The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. There are several instances of repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) and first/second endings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The page number "10" is located at the bottom left, and the number "43" is written near the beginning of the score.

A musical score for a Gigue, identified as the 6th Suite by J.S. Bach, BWV 1012. The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major. The time signature is 4/8, with a '48' marking above the first measure. The notation includes various musical symbols: eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and beams. There are several slurs and phrasing marks throughout the piece. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The overall structure is a single melodic line with various rhythmic patterns and intervals.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled 'Gigue (6ème Suite de J.S. Bach BWV 1012)'. The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff, using a treble clef. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. It includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and trills (marked with 'tr'). A measure number '52' is indicated at the beginning of the first staff. The notation is clear and professional, typical of a printed musical score.

57

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled 'GIGUE (6ème Suite de J.S. Bach BWV 1012)'. The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major. The tempo or character is marked 'Gigue'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The number '57' is printed at the beginning of the staff.

The image displays a musical score for the Gigue (6ème Suite de J.S. Bach BWV 1012). The score is written on a grand staff with two systems of staves. The first system consists of two staves, and the second system also consists of two staves. The music is written in treble and bass clefs. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The piece is a lively dance in 3/4 time, characterized by its rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The score is presented in a clear, black-and-white format, suitable for printing and performance.

66

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Gigue (6ème Suite de J.S. Bach BWV 1012)". The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major. The time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, connected by beams. There are several slurs indicating phrasing. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The overall layout is clean and professional, typical of a printed musical manuscript.

1

Strings

5

10

15

20

25

30

34

38

43

48

51

54

58

60

63

67

71

75

78

81

85

89

92

Strings

3

6

9

11

14

17

20

23

25

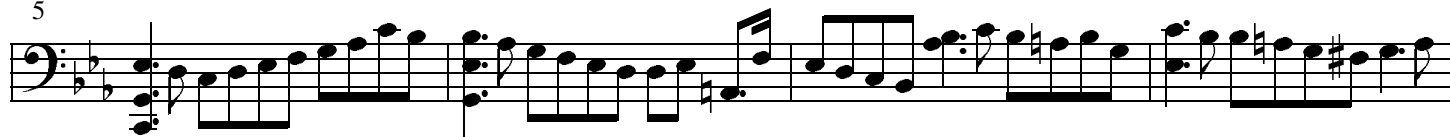
28

31

Strings



5



9



13



17



21



copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

1

Strings

6

12

18

23

27

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177414-3f3> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

Strings

6

12

18

24

30

35

41

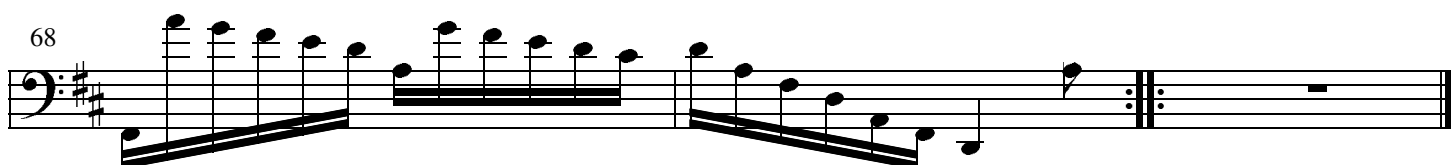
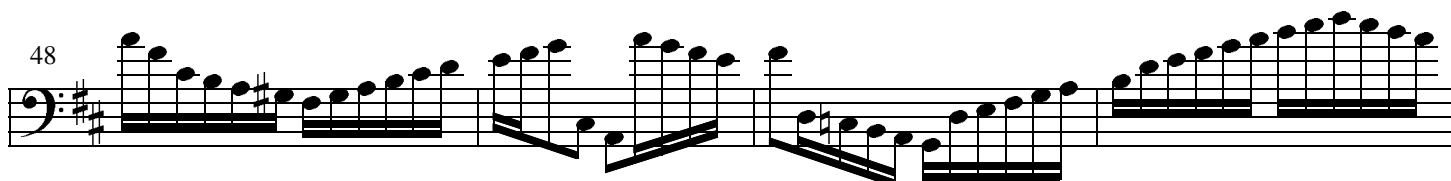
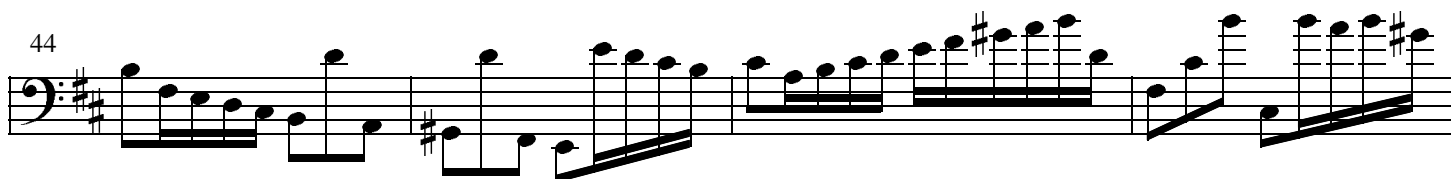
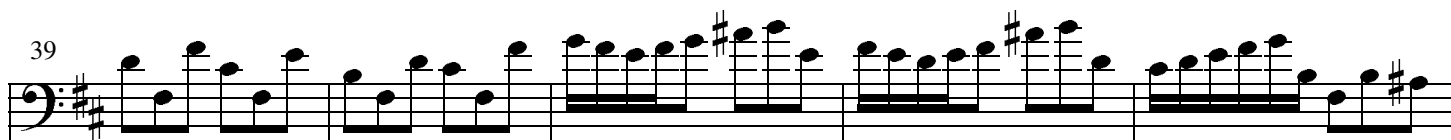
47

52

FIN

Strings

The image displays a musical score for the 'Gigue' from the '6ème Suite de J.S. Bach BWV 1012', specifically for the 'Strings' part. The score is written on a single staff in bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. The piece is marked with a 'G' for Gigue. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 7, 12, 16, 22, 25, 29, and 34 indicated at the beginning of their respective lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps and naturals), and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final line of music.



The SECRETS of J.S. Bach's Cello Suites BWV 1007-1012

Unveiled by Giovanni Pietro Orefice

Previous work

My discovery of the Cello Suites secrets began with the second Suite ones, as you can freely read on the documents and arrangement 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 other Bach's Suite was much easier and I will expose it here briefly.

Unveiling the first secret

All the pieces of the six Cello Suites, from the Prélude to the last dance, are **evolving canons** for several cellos. The usual canons just have

two elements (two  colours in the scheme)

that can be superposed, repeated many times.

USUAL CANON

In Bach's steady evolving canon the elements are changing all the time and each element shall be compliant with two neighbouring elements, one before and after it, as follows:

EVOLVING CANON 

This immanent (hidden) structure does not limit in any manner the famous solo cello piece, played and misused in the last centuries, but once playing it with several cellos it's a great surprise. It also confirms Bach's geniality and ability to use a complex polyphonic hear while composing, surely due to his organ improvisation talent.

Unveiling the second secret

The complexity is larger than the already great evolutive canon : all of the pieces are in fact **double canons**. Let's now see the double canon form: each element shall be harmoniously overlapped to two elements at the same time, so it must be

compliant with three  couples of elements as shown in the next scheme:

DOUBLE CANON

The black element shall fit with the red and yellow couple, the green and yellow one and the green and blue one. Some score details (less than 10%) do not fit with the double canon scheme and shall be adapted, this is a difficult game and the result is always less elegant than the original version of Anna Magdalena. Good luck to the scouts. For the 4th-5th-6th Suites I just checked the most important pieces to understand how it works, only few pieces are documented and the other have still to be checked and adjusted.

Unveiling the third secret

In each of the six Suites there is only one of the six pieces (Prelude or dance) that has got a **5 voices canon**

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177413-394> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

structure. Grouping these six special pieces together leads to build a **seventh Suite for five cellos**, that can be found at the following address: https://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Orefice%2C_Giovanni_Pietro.

Update of march 2022: the previous special pieces actually work as **seven voices** canons, which is surely more appropriate for an immanent "**seventh Suite for seven Cellos**". Moreover the last piece (the Gigue) of the last Suite is reaching a nine voices canon, that I have partially represented in an arrangement for wind instruments ensemble to ensure an easier listening of the different voices.

Consequences

The last fact implies that **there are only six Bach's Suites for Cello**, none was lost by Anna Magdalena. It also implies that the six Suites were composed as **unique coherent work**, a music **for a single instrument**, used in new genial manners for that time (dischordable fifth Suite and virtuous sixth Suite).

Other remarks

We can verify that Bach was proud to be a champion of the canon architecture looking at the portrait by Elias Gottlob Haussmann (<http://www.jsbach.net/basselementsbach-hausmann.jpg>), at the piece of paper hold by Bach.

The Suites are a minimal version of the magnificence of Versailles composed for the small German courts, and Leopold prince of Koethen and viola da gamba player, was most probably the receiver of this work in its initial shape (at least the first and the third Suites), that was probably trasformed into solo Cello suites after having discovered that the prince never would have been able to play and appreciate it. The hidden double canon formalism makes these Suites a high valuable gift and a treasure of the music history.

In the third and in the sixth Suite some elements are missed, in the second one the final chords shall be developed: Anna Magdalena surely had to complete many parts of the work, with the very elegant and timeless result we can appreciate, however she didn't comply the double canon structure.

The various revisions of famous cellists along the centuries didn't notice the canon structure and often added corrections or arrangements in wrong directions.

Please note that the canon is also the simplest form of metamusic because we are assembling a music piece with itself, and the resulting perception is completely different from the perception of the original music piece. This explains why I noticed the canon structure of the Bach's Suites.

To learn more about metamusic, some of my compositions and explanations can be freely found at https://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Orefice%2C_Giovanni_Pietro

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177413-394> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

Les SECRETS des Suites pour violoncelle de J.S. Bach BWV 1007-1012

dévoilés par Giovanni Pietro Orefice

Début de l'analyse

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 les autres Suites a été beaucoup plus rapide et aisé, je le raconterai donc très brièvement.

Révélation du premier secret

Toutes les pièces des six Suites, du Prélude à la dernière des danses sont des canons évolutifs pour plusieurs violoncelles. Il faut souligner aussi qu'un canon évolutif est beaucoup plus complexe que les canons simples, composés par deux

éléments

superposables qui se

répètent trivialement, je représente ceci par un schéma :



CANON TRIVIAL

CANON EVOLUTIF



Cette structure cachée de canon n'enlève rien à la célèbre version pour violoncelle seul, jouée et abusée pendant des siècles, elle confirme l'extraordinaire écoute polyphonique de Bach, grand organiste improvisateur à plusieurs voix. En jouant ces Suites à plusieurs violoncelles le résultat est surprenant et nouveau.

Révélation du deuxième secret

La complexité cachée dans les Suites est bien supérieure à celle d'un canon évolutif: toutes les pièces 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, en utilisant les schémas colorés précédents on obtient :



L'élément noir s'associe avec le couple jaune-rouge, puis avec le couple jaune-vert, puis avec le couple vert-bleu. Certaines notes et passages (moins de 10%) ne sont pas compatibles avec le double canon et il faut les « retoucher », c'est fatigant et le résultat est moins beau que la version originale pour violoncelle seul. J'encourage donc tous les chercheurs d'approfondir mon analyse. Pour les Suites 4-5-6 j'ai limité mon analyse au stricte nécessaire et je ne joins pas de partitions, sauf pour les pièces du troisième secret.

Révélation du troisième secret

Dans chacune des six Suites une des six pièces (Prélude, ou danse) qui la composent est structurée en **quadruple canon à cinq voix**. L'ensemble de ces pièces particulières constitue une véritable **septième Suite pour cinq**

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177413-394> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

violoncelles, que j'ai documentée à l'adresse https://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Orefice%2C_Giovanni_Pietro.

Mise à jour de mars 2022 : les mouvements particuliers précédents, fonctionnent en fait comme sextuples canons pour sept voix ; ceci est plus cohérent aussi avec l'idée d'une septième Suite immanente pour sept violoncelles. Pour le dernier mouvement de la dernière Suite J.S. Bach a fait un exploit ultérieur : on arrive ici à neuf voix en canon au moins pour le début. J'ai illustré ceci par un arrangement pour instruments à vent, pour permettre de mieux suivre le timbre des différentes voix.

Conséquences

Le troisième secret implique qu'il **n'y a que six Suites de Bach** : Anna Magdalena n'en a perdue aucune.

Les Suites sont un bloc unique écrit pour **un seul instrument**, avec ses utilisations géniales de la cinquième Suite («désaccordable ») et virtuose de la sixième.

Autres considérations

Le fait que Bach était un champion de canons multiples se retrouve dans son portrait par Elias Gottlob Haussmann (<http://www.jsbach.net/basselementsbach-hausmann.jpg>), il en était fier et il l'a écrit sur la feuille de papier qu'il tient dans sa main.

N'oublions pas que les Suites naissent comme version minimaliste pour les petites cours allemandes des fastes de Versailles, en particulier pour le prince Léopold de Koethen, joueur de viole de gambe, possible destinataire idéal des premières Suites (la première et la troisième), cette hypothèse est appuyée par cette richesse musicale cachée : la structure en double canon rend ces Suites un chef d'oeuvre unique dans l'histoire de la musique. L'offrande musicale et la dédicace n'eut cependant pas lieu, probablement parce que Léopold n'avait pas le niveau technique nécessaire et parce que ces Suites furent détournées de la viole de gambe au violoncelle probablement pour les dissocier du prince.

Anna Magdalena a sûrement du compléter des morceaux et des passages en leur donnant la forme élégante actuelle, mais en négligeant la structure en canon: dans la troisième et dans la sixième Suite il manque encore des mesures et dans la deuxième les accords n'ont pas été développés (il le faut forcément dans un double canon). La Gigue de la première Suite a besoin d'une analyse approfondie.

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 compositions et quelques explications sur la métamusique à l'adresse https://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Orefice%2C_Giovanni_Pietro.

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177413-394> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

I SEGRETI delle SUITE per VIOLONCELLO BWV 1007-1012 di J.S. Bach

Rivelazione di Giovanni Pietro Orefice

Inizio dell'indagine

Il mio 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 sulle altre Suites è risultata ovvia dopo la precedente, sarò quindi qui breve.

Disvelamento del primo segreto

Tutti i pezzi delle sei Suite, dal Preludio alle varie danze sono strutturati come **canoni evolutivi** per più violoncelli. Rispetto ai canoni usuali "triviali" dove si ripetono un paio di elementi e uno si sovrappone sull'altro, il canone evolutivo contiene elementi che cambiano continuamente e si sovrappongono ai precedenti e ai successivi.



CANONE TRIVIALE



Questa struttura immanente di canone non toglie niente alla stranota versione per violoncello solo suonata e abusata da secoli, conferma solo la straordinaria capacità di ascolto polifonico di Bach, grande organista improvvisatore a più voci. Suonate a più violoncelli queste Suites sono una sorprendente novità.

Disvelamento del secondo segreto

La complessità è ben maggiore di un canone evolutivo. Praticamente tutti i movimenti risultano infatti essere dei **controcanoni o doppi canoni** a tre voci, dove ogni elemento deve sovrapporsi 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 ... Alcune note (meno del 10%) risultano "sbagliate" e vanno ritoccate per adattarsi alla struttura a doppio canone; è faticoso e le soluzioni che si propongono sono meno belle di quella originale. Spero che qualcuno trovi soluzioni più brillanti. Per le Suites 4-5-6 ho limitato l'indagine allo stretto necessario e non allego spartiti, salvo per i pezzi del terzo segreto.

Disvelamento del terzo segreto

Per ognuna delle sei Suites c'è uno dei sei movimento, diverso ogni volta, che è strutturato come **quadruplo canone, a cinque voci**. L'insieme di questi movimenti speciali costituisce una vera e propria **"settima suite" per cinque violoncelli**, reperibile liberamente su https://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Orefice%2C_Giovanni_Pietro. Aggiornamento di marzo 2022: i movimenti indicati funzionano in realtà come **sestupli canoni, a sette voci**,

questo è anche più coerente con l'idea di una "settima Suite" immanente per **sette** violoncelli. Per l'ultimo tempo dell'ultima Suite J.S. Bach ha fatto un ulteriore exploit: si può arrivare fino a nove voci in canone, l'ho illustrato in una versione per fanfara di strumenti a fiato, che permette di seguire meglio le singole voci grazie alle timbriche differenti.

Implicazioni

Questo implica che **le Suites di Bach sono solo sei**: Anna Magdalena non ne ha persa nessuna. Implica anche che le Suites sono un unicum, sono state **scritte tutte per un unico strumento**, con la geniale invenzione della "scordatura" della quarta corda nella 5° Suite e l'uso virtuoso della sesta Suite.

Altre considerazioni

Il fatto che Bach fosse campione di canoni si ritrova rappresentato nello stranoto ritratto fatto da Elias Gottlob Haussmann (<http://www.jsbach.net/basselements-bach-hausmann.jpg>), ne era fiero e lo ha scritto sul foglio di carta che tiene in mano.

Le Suites erano una versione per piccole corti tedesche dei fasti di Versailles e il principe Leopold di Koethen, gambista, era sicuramente il possibile destinatario nelle intenzioni di Bach ai tempi della composizione delle prime Suites (la prima e la terza); il fatto di dissimulare sotto le sembianze di pezzi per violoncello solo dei pezzi per più violoncelli li rende un unicum di grande valore musicale. L'offerta a Leopold probabilmente non c'è stata a causa del suo scarso livello alla viola da gamba, e le Suites sono state composte per violoncello sfruttandone le maggiori possibilità tecniche e dissociandole dal principe.

Nella terza e nella sesta Suite mancano delle battute, nella seconda gli accordi finali del Preludio non sono sviluppati, ma vanno sviluppati: Anna Magdalena ha sicuramente dovuto completare dei pezzi di queste Suites, dando l'aspetto elegante della versione conosciuta per violoncello solo, ma non rispettando la struttura a triplo canone. La Gigue della prima Suite va analizzata meglio.

Le varie versioni dei revisori violoncellisti nel corso dei secoli non hanno minimamente percepito la struttura nascosta e hanno spesso portato ad aggiunte e correzioni erranee.

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. Questo spiega perché abbia notato io questa struttura monumentale.

Chi volesse approfondire il tema della metamusica può trovare qualche mio pezzo con allegate spiegazioni nella libera libreria IMSLP: https://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Orefice%2C_Giovanni_Pietro

contacts: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com