

Piccolo

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet

Trumpet

Trumpet

French Horn

French Horn

Bassoon

Trombone

Tuba

A musical score for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written for a 12-string guitar, with six staves for the treble clef and six for the bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece is marked with a 'G' for Gigue. The score consists of 16 measures, with a repeat sign at the beginning and end. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a treble and bass clef for each of the six staves. The piece is in D major, indicated by the two sharps in the key signature. The time signature is 2/4, indicating a half note per measure. The score is written for a 12-string guitar, with six staves for the treble clef and six for the bass clef. The piece is marked with a 'G' for Gigue. The score consists of 16 measures, with a repeat sign at the beginning and end. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a treble and bass clef for each of the six staves.

This musical score is for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, from the Sixth Suite for Anna Bach. It is a 3/4 time piece, 32 measures long. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff and a single bass line on a bass clef staff. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and a lively, dance-like quality. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into three measures, each containing a full system of music. The first measure is marked with a '3' in the top left corner, and the second measure is marked with a '3' in the bottom left corner. The third measure is marked with a '3' in the top left corner. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and bar lines clearly visible.

This musical score is for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, from the Sixth Notebook for Anna Bach. It is a 12-measure piece in 3/4 time. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages in the first measure, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence. The score is presented on a single page with a system of 12 measures, divided into four measures per system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, and note values.

This musical score is for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, from the Sixth Notebook for Anna Bach. It is a 16-measure piece in 3/4 time. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, creating a lively and rhythmic pattern. The score is divided into four measures, each containing four beats. The first measure starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second measure continues the melody. The third measure features a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The fourth measure concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score is marked with a '15' at the beginning and an '8' at the end, indicating the page number and the measure number.

A musical score for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, by J.S. Bach. The score is written for a 12-part ensemble, consisting of six treble staves and six bass staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains the beginning of the piece, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second measure continues the melody and accompaniment. The third measure concludes the piece with a final cadence. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.

This musical score is for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, from the Sixth Suite for Anna Magdalena by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written for a 12-part ensemble, consisting of six treble staves and six bass staves. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems, each containing two measures. The first system begins with a measure number '8' at the top left. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The bass line in the first system features a prominent eighth-note pattern. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development of the piece.

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, likely for a lute or guitar, as indicated by the 8-measure system at the top left. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is organized into three measures, each containing four staves. The first staff of each measure contains the main melody, while the subsequent three staves provide harmonic support. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format, suitable for printing and performance.

This musical score is for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, from the Sixth Notebook for Anna Bach. It is a 32-measure piece in 3/4 time. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and a lively, dance-like quality. The score is divided into three measures, each containing a system of staves. The first measure contains the first 16 measures of the piece, the second measure contains the next 16 measures, and the third measure contains the final 16 measures. The score is marked with a '32' at the beginning and end, indicating the total number of measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, and is presented in a clear, professional layout.

A musical score for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is arranged for a 12-part ensemble, consisting of six staves in the treble clef and six staves in the bass clef. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 3/8. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The second measure features more complex rhythmic figures, including sixteenth-note runs and rests. The third measure continues the rhythmic development with similar patterns. The score is marked with a '3' at the beginning of the first measure and a '3' at the end of the third measure, indicating the time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

This musical score is for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, from the Sixth Suite for Anna Magdalena by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written for a 12-part ensemble, consisting of six treble staves and six bass staves. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains a complex rhythmic pattern in the treble staves, while the bass staves are mostly empty. The second measure continues the treble part with more complex figures, and the bass part begins to emerge. The third measure shows the full ensemble playing, with both treble and bass parts having active lines. The score is marked with a '33' at the top left and a '11' at the top right.

This musical score is for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, from the Sixth Notebook for Anna Bach. It is a 12-measure piece in 3/6 time. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, creating a lively and rhythmic pattern. The score is divided into four measures, each containing a single staff. The first measure begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second measure continues the melody. The third measure features a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The fourth measure concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score is marked with a 'G' at the beginning and an '8' at the end, indicating the measure number.

40

A musical score for a Gigue, identified as the 6th Suite by J.S. Bach, BWV 1012. The score is written for a 12-part ensemble, consisting of six staves in the upper system and six in the lower system. The upper system uses treble clefs, and the lower system uses bass clefs. The key signature is D major, indicated by two sharps (F# and C#) at the beginning of each staff. The time signature is 3/4, indicated by a '3' over a quarter note. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. A bracket on the left side of the first staff is labeled with the number '8'. A similar bracket is on the left side of the first staff in the lower system, also labeled with the number '8'.

This musical score is for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, from the Sixth Suite for Anna Magdalena by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written for a 12-part ensemble, consisting of six treble staves and six bass staves. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains the beginning of the piece, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second measure continues the melody. The third measure shows the end of the piece, with a final cadence. The score is marked with a 'G' at the beginning and an '8' at the end of the first and last staves, indicating the page number.

47

A musical score for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, from the Sixth Notebook for Anna Bach. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The piece is in 3/4 time and consists of 16 measures. The score is divided into three systems of five measures each. The first system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second system continues the melody. The third system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score is written in a clear, legible font, with notes and rests clearly visible. The page number 47 is in the top left corner, and the page number 15 is in the top right corner. The copyright information is at the bottom of the page.

This musical score is for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, from the Sixth Suite for Anna Magdalena by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written for a 12-part ensemble, consisting of six staves in the treble clef and six in the bass clef. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure begins with a fermata over the first staff, with a small '8' above it. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Trills are indicated by 'tr' above certain notes in the first and second measures. The score concludes with a fermata over the final staff in the third measure, also marked with a small '8'.

53

8

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

8

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, from the Sixth Notebook for Anna Bach. The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/8. The piece consists of 16 measures, divided into three systems of five measures each. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and several trills (tr) are indicated. The score is numbered 53 at the top left and 17 at the top right. The page number 8 is written at the beginning and end of the staff.

A musical score for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written for a 12-string instrument, likely a lute or guitar, with six staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains complex sixteenth-note patterns in the upper staves and rests in the lower staves. The second and third measures show more active patterns across all staves, including some sixteenth-note runs and chords. The score is marked with a '3' at the beginning of the first measure and a '3' at the end of the third measure, indicating a 3-measure phrase. The page number '18' and '56' are in the top left corner. The title 'GIGUE (6ème Suite de J.S.Bach BWV 1012)' is at the top center, and 'Giovanni mars 2022' is at the top right.

This musical score is for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, from the Sixth Suite for Anna Magdalena by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written for a 12-part ensemble, consisting of six treble staves and six bass staves. The key signature is D major (two sharps: F# and C#). The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains the beginning of the piece, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second measure continues the melody and accompaniment. The third measure concludes the piece with a final cadence. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.

This musical score is for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, from the Sixth Notebook for Anna Bach. It is a 62-measure piece in 3/4 time. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and a lively, dance-like quality. The score is divided into three measures, each containing a system of staves. The first measure contains the first system of staves, the second measure contains the second system, and the third measure contains the third system. The score is marked with a 'G' at the beginning and end of the piece, indicating the start and end of the Gigue section.

65

This musical score is for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, from the Sixth Notebook for Anna Bach. It is a 65-measure piece in 3/4 time. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is characterized by a continuous eighth-note pattern. The score is divided into three measures, each containing a single melodic line. The first measure contains 22 measures, the second contains 22 measures, and the third contains 21 measures. The score is marked with a '65' at the beginning and an '8' at the end, indicating the total number of measures. The score is presented in a simplified format, with only the melodic line and no accompaniment.

This musical score is for a Gigue in D major, BWV 1012, from the Sixth Suite for Anna Magdalena by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written for a 12-part ensemble, consisting of six treble staves and six bass staves. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 3/8. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains the main melody in the first treble staff, with various rhythmic patterns and slurs. The second measure continues the melody with some variations. The third measure concludes the piece with a final cadence. The bottom of the page features a copyright notice and contact information.

Piccolo

8

8

13

8

19

8

24

8

27

8

32

8

37

8

43

8

47

8

51



56



60



64



67



copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177412-161> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

Flute

8

13

18

23

27

31

35

41

46

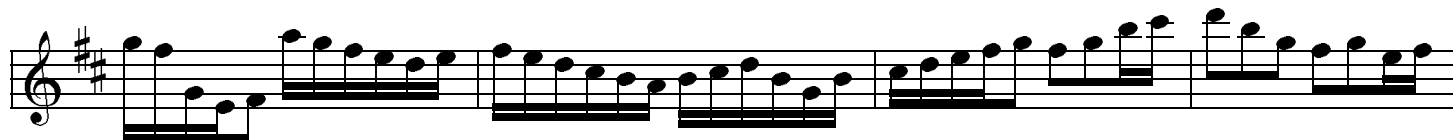
50



54



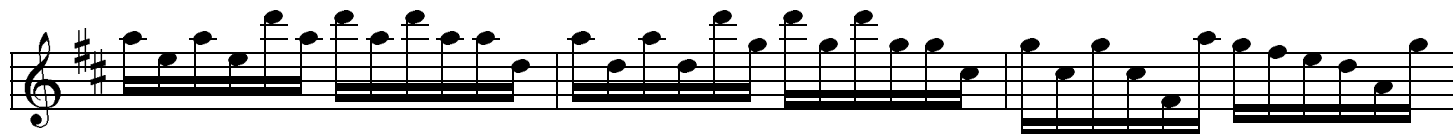
59



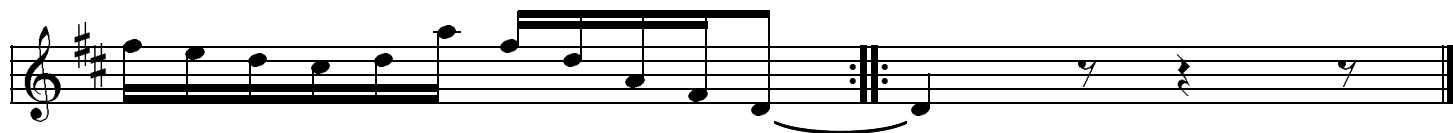
63



66



69



copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177412-161> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

Oboe

8

13

18

23

26

30

35

40

45

48



53



58



62



66



69



Clarinet

7

12

16

22

26

29

34

38

44

48



52



57



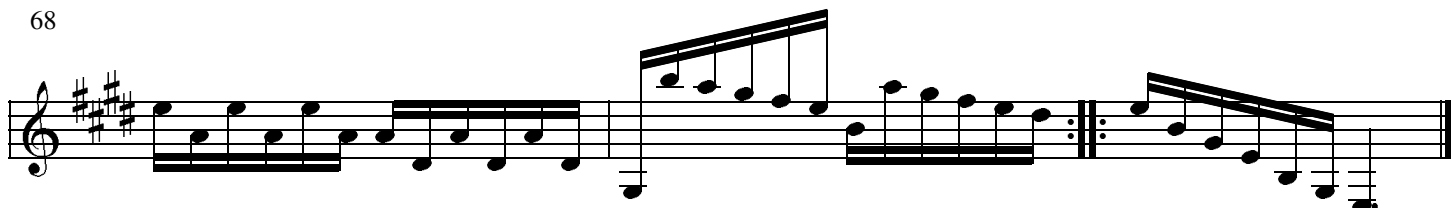
61



65



68



copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177412-161> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

Trumpet

7

12

19

29

40

45

52

57

62

Trumpet

7

17

25

34

44

54

59

65

French Horn

7

14

22

39

47

56

65

French Horn



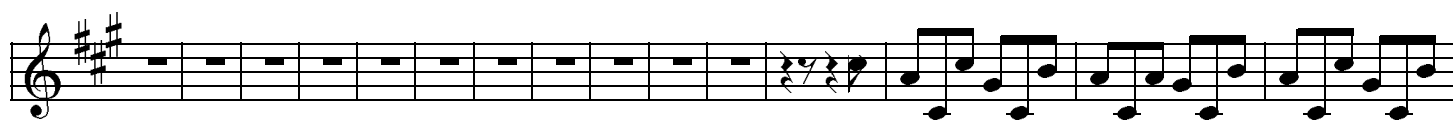
6



15



25



40



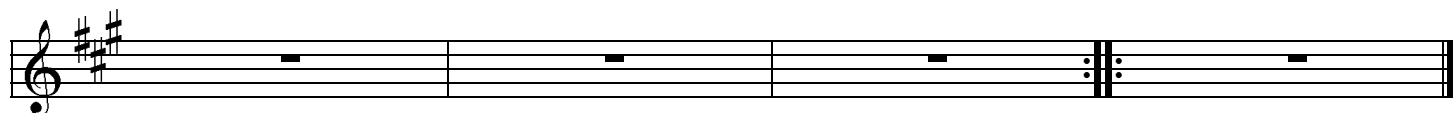
49



57



67



copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177412-161> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

Bassoon

7

13

17

23

27

31

36

42

47

51

55



60



64



67



70



Trombone

8

17

30

42

50

58

copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177412-161> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

Tuba



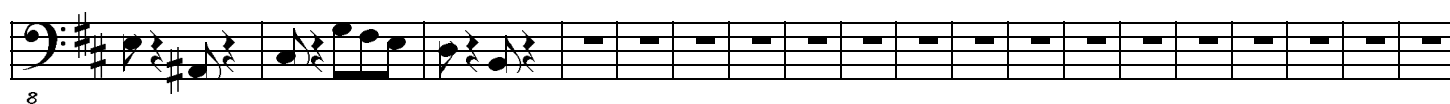
10



18



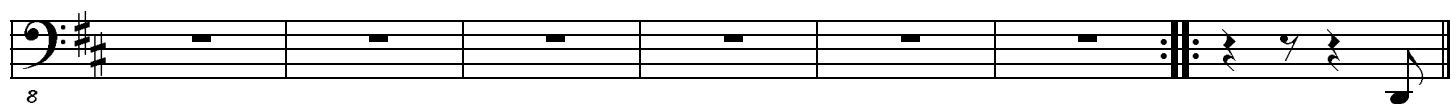
30



49



64



copyright of Giovanni Pietro Orefice <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
<https://www.patamu.com/certificate/177412-161> contact: giovanni.pietro.orefice@gmail.com

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](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**,

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

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