

The image displays the first five measures of J.S. Bach's Praeludium BWV 846, arranged in a four-staff system. The music is written in C major and common time (C). Measures 1 through 4 are marked with a '1' at the beginning of the first staff. Measures 5 and 6 are marked with a '3' at the beginning of the first staff. Measures 7 through 10 are marked with a '5' at the beginning of the first staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating D major or B minor.

The image displays a musical score for four staves, spanning measures 7 through 11. The notation is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of continuous eighth-note patterns across all staves. In measure 7, the first staff begins with a treble clef and a sharp sign. Measures 8 through 11 show various melodic and harmonic developments, including the introduction of a bass clef in the first staff in measure 11. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format with standard musical symbols.

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This image displays a musical score for four staves, covering measures 13 through 17. The notation is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by a continuous, flowing melody that moves primarily in ascending and descending eighth-note patterns. In measures 13 and 14, the melody is composed of eighth notes. From measure 15 onwards, the notation changes to sixteenth notes, creating a more rapid and intricate melodic line. The four staves are grouped together, suggesting a multi-voice or multi-instrument setting of the same piece. The overall texture is dense and rhythmic, typical of a Baroque or Classical instrumental or vocal work.

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The image displays a musical score for four staves, spanning measures 19 to 23. The notation is in treble clef. Measures 19 and 20 are in a key with one flat (B-flat). Measures 21 and 22 are in a key with one sharp (F-sharp). Measures 23 and 24 are in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music consists of continuous eighth-note patterns across all staves, with some measures featuring beamed sixteenth notes. The score is divided into two systems: measures 19-20 and 21-22 on the first system, and measures 23-24 on the second system.

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This musical score consists of four staves. Measures 31-34 are grouped together, and measure 35 is on a separate line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and accidentals (flats). Some notes are beamed together, and there are instances of double lines above notes, possibly indicating grace notes or specific articulation. The key signature appears to have one flat (B-flat).

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J.S. Bach BWV 846 Praeludium (A dur) Giovanni mai 2022

The image displays the first 15 measures of J.S. Bach's Praeludium BWV 846 in A major. The score is written for four staves, each with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The key signature consists of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is characterized by a continuous, flowing sixteenth-note pattern in the right hand, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The first system (measures 1-4) shows the initial entry of the melody. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the pattern with some melodic variation. The third system (measures 9-12) introduces a new melodic line in the right hand. The fourth system (measures 13-15) concludes the excerpt with a final flourish.

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This image shows a musical score for four staves, spanning measures 7 to 11. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are also rests and accidentals (sharps and naturals) throughout the piece. The score is divided into two systems: measures 7-8 and 9-10 on the first system, and measures 11-12 on the second system. The notation is dense and complex, suggesting a challenging piece of music.

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The image displays three systems of musical notation, each consisting of four staves. The first system covers measures 19 to 22, the second system covers measures 21 to 24, and the third system covers measures 23 to 26. The notation is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a complex, rhythmic pattern with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, creating a dense, flowing texture. The notation is black on a white background, with sharp symbols (#) indicating the key signature.

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This image displays a musical score for four staves, covering measures 25 through 32. The notation is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of continuous eighth-note patterns, often beamed in groups of four, creating a rhythmic and melodic texture. The first system (measures 25-26) and the second system (measures 27-28) each contain two measures per staff. The third system (measures 29-32) contains three measures per staff. The notation includes various accidentals, primarily sharps, and the overall structure suggests a technical exercise or a short musical piece.

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J.S. Bach BWV 846 Praeludium (A moll) Giovanni mai 2022

The image displays the first 12 measures of J.S. Bach's Praeludium BWV 846 in A minor. The score is written for four staves, each containing a single melodic line. The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is characterized by a continuous eighth-note pattern. The second system (measures 5-8) continues this pattern, with the key signature changing to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) at the start of measure 6. The third system (measures 9-12) concludes the excerpt, with the key signature changing to three flats (B-flat, E-flat, and A-flat) at the start of measure 9. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, time signatures, key signatures, and note heads with stems.

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A musical score for four staves, measures 7-11. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. Measure 7 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. Measures 8-11 continue the melodic and harmonic development. The score is divided into two systems: measures 7-8 and 9-10, and measures 11-12. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and slurs.

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This image displays a musical score for four staves, covering measures 19 through 23. The notation is written in treble clef and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). The score is organized into two systems, each containing two staves. The first system (measures 19-20) and the second system (measures 21-22) show a progression of notes across the staves. The third system (measures 23-24) continues this progression. The notation is dense, with many notes and accidentals, suggesting a complex melodic or harmonic structure. The staves are numbered 19, 21, and 23 at the beginning of their respective systems.

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A musical score for four staves, spanning measures 25 to 36. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of continuous eighth-note patterns, often beamed in groups of four, creating a rhythmic and melodic texture. The first system (measures 25-26) shows the initial entry of the four voices. The second system (measures 27-28) continues the patterns with some chromatic movement. The third system (measures 29-30) introduces more complex intervals and accidentals. The fourth system (measures 31-32) maintains the dense, rhythmic texture. The fifth system (measures 33-34) shows further development of the melodic lines. The sixth system (measures 35-36) concludes the passage with sustained notes and final melodic fragments.

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THE HIDDEN CANON STRUCTURE of the SOLO PIECES of J.S.BACH

After having unveiled the hidden 3 voice canon structure of the Cello Suites of J.S. BACH BWV1007-1012 and that of the Partitas and Sonatas for Violin BWV1001-1006, that you can find on IMSLP with all the corresponding explanations at the links reported below, a brief check on the Solo Flute Partita BWV 1013 composed in the same years unveiled a 4 voices canon. To complete the Suite (a Prelude and a Gigue were missed) I joined the famous Prelude BWV846 with a gradual transformation and the Badinerie from BWV1067 that also hide a four voices canon structure: please have a look on the corresponding arrangements on IMSLP. Bach was using a hidden structure of multiple canon in all of these these Solo pieces, to improve the sound rendering when playing it in resonant rooms and creating an accompagnement by the echos. Enjoy playing it.

LES CANONS CACHES dans les PIECES pour instrument seul de J.S.BACH

Après le dévoilement des canons à trois voix cachés dans les Suites de Bach pour violoncelle BWV1007-1012, et dans les Sonates et Partitas pour violon seul que vous pouvez trouver avec des explications aux links ci-dessous, une petite incursion dans la Partita pour flute seule que J.S.Bach a composées dans les memes années a dévoilé des canons a 4 voix, J'ai complété la Suite par le Prélude BWV846 avec des transformations graduelles et par la Badinerie BWV 1067 elles aussi en canon: svp regardez sur IMSLP les arrangements des pièces. Bach utilise cette structure en canon multiple dans ces pièces pour instrument seul pour obtenir des effets étonnants d'autoaccompagnement quand on les joue dans des endroits riches d'echos. Amusez-vous bien en les jouant: c'est canon!

I CANONI NASCOSTI nei PEZZI per STRUMENTO SOLO di J.S. BACH

Dopo lo svelamento della struttura di canone a tre voci (e anche a sette) delle Suites per violoncello BWV1007-1012, et delle Sonate e partite per violino solo BWV1001-1006, ho fatto una breve escursione nella Partita per flauto BWV1013 solo della stessa epoca, svelando un canone a 4 voci, e completando questa Suite incompleta con il Preludio BWV846 con trasformazioni graduali e con la Badinerie BWV1067: per favore guardate su IMSLP o su <https://aimamusic.it/nuova-musica/> gli arrangiamenti rispettivi. Bach usa questa struttura immanente a canone multiplo per creare un effetto di autoaccompagnamento quando si suonano questi pezzi in camere ricche di eco. Divertitevi a suonarle in compagnia.

https://imslp.org/wiki/File:PMLP164349-BACH1rstCelloSuite_Canon.pdf

<https://imslp.org/wiki/File:PMLP164350-Bachs2ndCelloSuiteSECRET-SCORES.pdf>

https://imslp.org/wiki/File:PMLP164351-BACH3rdSUITE_CANONS-bn.pdf

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https://imslp.org/wiki/File:PMLP164354-6thSUITE_pp.pdf

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https://imslp.org/wiki/File:PMLP244086-BWV1003-Andante-Canons_pppp.pdf

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https://imslp.org/wiki/File:PMLP244088-BWV1005-Largo_ppp.pdf

https://imslp.org/wiki/File:PMLP244089-BWV1006Preludio7_ppp.pdf

see also BWV1013, BWV846 and BWV1067 arrangements on IMSLP

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