

Il sesto Brandeburghese BWV1051 è un'eccezione e una pietra miliare del mio lavoro sui canoni nascosti di J.S. Bach (c.f. <https://independent.academia.edu/OreficeGiovanniPietro/Books> e <http://metamusica.altervista.org>) in effetti nel primo tempo di questo "Concerto con diversi strumenti" Bach esplicita i canoni di solito nascosti nelle sue melodie (è il 1718, non ha ancora composto le varie Suites e scelto di porre il segreto sui canoni): le due viole da braccio soliste presentano il ritardo temporale tipico dei canoni nascosti. Sviluppando entrambe le voci soliste con i loro canoni a tre voci, per un totale di 6 viole soliste, si mettono in evidenza le parti comuni tra la seconda viola solista esplicitata da Bach e la voce aggiuntiva in canone semplice della prima viola solista. Anche le voci delle due viole da Gamba nascondono ciascuna canoni a tre voci, così come quella del violoncello-violone-clavicembalo. L'effetto delle voci nascoste è impressionante e raccomando di ascoltarlo (e ancora meglio di suonarlo, se trovate sei viole da braccio e sei da gamba!). Ho aggiunto una trascrizione con 6 violini solisti (all'ottava) che facilita l'ascolto dei canoni.

Analizzando il secondo movimento "Adagio ma non tanto" mi sono accorto che Bach ha lasciato vuote le voci delle due viole da gamba. Lo spartito vuoto è un tabù per Bach dai tempi della reprimenda ricevuta da suo fratello per lo spreco di carta e inchiostro. Nel 1718 non si può per esempio associare questo vuoto al lutto per sua moglie che morirà anni dopo. È quindi come se avesse lasciato volontariamente un rebus da risolvere. Non capisco perché le pletore di musicologi che frequentano Bach non l'abbiano sottolineato. È il secondo elemento speciale di questo sesto concerto grosso. Ho colto la sfida e notato che ripetendo le voci delle due viole da braccio adeguatamente scalate si ottiene un risultato soddisfacente, molto suggestivo nel suo continuo intreccio. Essendo canoni modulanti il risultato è politonale, con notevoli sorprese. Ho scalato le voci delle viole da gamba un'ottava sotto per distinguerle meglio dalle viole da braccio (anche perché nella versione con canoni a tre voci il tutto diventa veramente molto spesso!). Questo fa risaltare delle dissonanze con la parte di violoncello in alcuni punti, ma si sopravvive. Non ho provato tutte le soluzioni possibili, motivo per cui ci potrebbe essere anche una soluzione migliore, ma penso di aver dato un'ottima pista per future ricerche.

L'aspetto eccezionale di questo movimento è che le due viole da braccio sembrano abbozzare una fuga, ma l'aggiunta delle due viole da gamba crea un doppio canone a due voci. La distanza tra le voci di questi due canoni è quella dei canoni usuali nella storia della musica, che corrisponde a una frase o a una mezza frase, non è quella tipica, molto corta, dei canoni a tre voci nascosti di J.S. Bach, che difatti possono essere aggiunti a questo doppio canone a due voci, triplicando ognuna delle quattro voci soliste.

The sixth Brandenburg BWV1051 is an exception and a milestone in my work on the hidden canons of J.S. Bach (c.f. <https://independent.academia.edu/OreficeGiovanniPietro/Books> e <http://metamusica.altervista.org>), indeed in the first half of this "Concerto with different instruments" Bach makes explicit the canons usually hidden in his melodies (in the year 1718, he hadn't composed yet the different Suites and chosen to keep the canons as secret tool): the two solo violas have exactly the time delay typical of the hidden canons. Developing both soloist voices with their three-part canons, for a total of 6 solo violas, we highlight the common parts between the second solo viola explicitated by Bach and the additional voice in simple canon of the first solo viola. The voices of the two Gamba also conceal each three-voice canon, as does that of the cello-violon-harpsichord. The effect of hidden voices is impressive and I recommend listening to it (and even better to play it, if you find six arm viols and six Gambas!). I added a transcription for 6 violins soloists (at the octave) that makes easier listening the canons.

Analyzing the second movement "Adagio ma non tanto" I noticed that Bach left the voices of the two violas da gamba empty. The empty score has been a taboo for Bach since the time of the reprimand he received from his brother for wasting paper and ink. In 1718, for example, one cannot associate this void with mourning for his wife who would die years later. It is therefore as if he had voluntarily left a puzzle to be solved. I do not understand why the plethora of musicologists who frequent Bach have not underlined it. It

is the second special element of this sixth concerto grosso. I took up the challenge and noticed that by repeating the voices of the two violas da braccio adequately scaled, a satisfactory result is obtained, very suggestive in its continuous interweaving. Since they are modulating canons, the result is polytonal, with notable surprises. I scaled the voices of the violas da gamba an octave lower to better distinguish them from the violas da braccio (also because in the version with three-voice canons the whole thing becomes really very thick!). This does bring out some dissonances with the cello part in some places, but it survives. I haven't tried all the possible solutions, so there might be a better solution, but I think I've given a good lead for future research.

The exceptional aspect of this movement is that the two violas da braccio seem to sketch a fugue, but the addition of the two violas da gamba creates two canons each one for two voices. The distance between the voices of these two canons is that of the usual canons in the history of music, which corresponds to a phrase or a half phrase, it is not the typical, very short, one of the hidden three-voice canons of J.S. Bach, which in fact can be added to this double canon for two voices, tripling each of the four solo voices.

Le sixième Brandebourg BWV1051 est une exception et un jalon de mon travail sur les canons cachés de J.S. Bach (c.f. <https://independent.academia.edu/OreficeGiovanniPietro/Books> e <http://metamusica.altervista.org>), en effet dans la première partie de ce "Concerto avec plusieurs instruments" Bach explicite les canons habituellement cachés dans ses mélodies (en 1718 il n'avait pas encore composé ses Suites et décidé de garder secrets les canons): les deux altos solistes présentent le retard temporel typique des canons cachés. En développant les deux voix solistes, chacune avec ses canons à trois voix, pour un total de 6 altos solistes, on met en évidence les parties communes entre le deuxième alto soliste écrit par Bach et la voix supplémentaire en canon simple du premier alto soliste. Les voix des deux violes de gambe cachent aussi chacune des canons à trois voix, ainsi que celle du violoncello-violone-clavecin. L'effet des voix cachées est impressionnant et je recommande de l'écouter (et encore mieux de le jouer, si vous trouvez six altos et six violes de gambe !). J'ai ajouté une transcription pour six violons solos (à l'octave) qui facilite l'écoute des canons.

En analysant le deuxième mouvement « Adagio ma non tanto », je me suis rendu compte que Bach a laissé vides les voix des deux violes de gambe. La partition vide est un tabou pour Bach depuis la réprimande qu'il a reçue de son frère pour gaspillage de papier et d'encre. En 1718, de plus, ce vide ne peut être associé au deuil de son épouse qui mourra des années plus tard. C'est donc comme s'il avait volontairement laissé une énigme à résoudre. Je ne comprends pas pourquoi la pléthore de musicologues qui fréquentent Bach ne l'ont pas souligné. C'est le deuxième élément spécial de ce sixième concerto Grosso. J'ai relevé le défi et j'ai remarqué qu'en répétant les voix des deux altos à l'échelle adéquate, on obtenait un résultat satisfaisant, très suggestif dans son entrelacement continu. Puisqu'il s'agit de canons modulants, le résultat est polytonal, avec des surprises notables. J'ai réduit les voix de la viole de gambe une octave plus bas pour mieux les distinguer des alto (aussi parce que dans la version avec canons à trois voix, tout devient vraiment très épais !). Cela fait ressortir quelques dissonances avec la partie de violoncelle par endroits, mais on survit. Je n'ai pas essayé toutes les solutions possibles, c'est pourquoi il pourrait même y avoir une meilleure solution, mais je pense avoir donné une excellente piste pour les recherches futures.

L'aspect exceptionnel de ce mouvement est que les deux violes de gambe semblent esquisser une fugue, mais l'addition des deux violes de gambe crée un double canon à deux voix. La distance entre les voix de ces deux canons est celle des canons habituels de l'histoire de la musique, qui correspond à une phrase ou une demi-phrase, ce n'est pas celle typique, très courte, des canons cachés à trois voix de J.S. Bach, qui peut en effet s'ajouter à ce double canon à deux voix, triplant chacune des quatre voix solistes.

Der sechste Brandenburger BWV1051 ist eine Ausnahme und ein Meilenstein meiner Arbeit zu den verborgenen Kanons von J.S. Bach (siehe <https://independent.academia.edu/OreficeGiovanniPietro/Books> e <http://metamusica.altervista.org>), nämlich im ersten Teil dieses "Konzerts mit mehreren Instrumenten" Bach macht die Kanonen, die sonst in seinen Melodien verborgen sind, deutlich (in 1718 hatte er noch kein Suite komponiert, weder entschlossen die Kanons geheim zu halten): Die beiden Solo-Bratschen haben die für verborgene Kanons typische zeitliche Verzögerung. Durch die Entwicklung beider Solostimmen mit ihren dreisätzigen Kanons, insgesamt 6 Violon-Solisten, werden die gemeinsamen Teile zwischen der von Bach explizit genannten zweiten Solo-Viola und der zusätzlichen Stimme im einfachen Kanon der ersten Solo-Viola hervorgehoben. Auch die Stimmen der beiden Gamba verbergen jeweils einen dreisätzigen Kanon, ebenso wie die des Violoncellos-Violone-Cembalo. Die Wirkung der versteckten Stimmen ist beeindruckend und ich empfehle, sie zu hören (und noch besser, es zu spielen, wenn Sie sechs Armflöten und sechs Beinböcke finden!). Ich habe eine Transkription mit 6 Geigen (in der Oktave) hinzugefügt, die das Hören der Kanons erleichtert.

Bei der Analyse des zweiten Satzes „Adagio ma non tanto“ fiel mir auf, dass Bach die Stimmen der beiden Viola da Gamba leer gelassen hatte. Die leere Partitur ist für Bach ein Tabu, seit er von seinem Bruder wegen der Verschwendung von Papier und Tinte gerügt wurde. Im Jahr 1718 dazu kann diese Leere nicht mit der Trauer um seine Frau in Verbindung gebracht werden, die Jahre später sterben würde. Es ist also, als hätte er freiwillig ein Rätsel zur Lösung zurückgelassen. Ich verstehe nicht, warum die Vielzahl der Musikwissenschaftler, die Bach häufig besuchen, nicht darauf hingewiesen hat. Es ist das zweite besondere Element dieses sechsten Konzerts Grosso. Ich nahm die Herausforderung an und stellte fest, dass durch die Wiederholung der Stimmen der beiden angemessen skalierten Bratschen ein zufriedenstellendes Ergebnis erzielt wird, das in seiner kontinuierlichen Verflechtung sehr suggestiv ist. Da es sich um modulierende Kanons handelt, ist das Ergebnis polytonal und bietet bemerkenswerte Überraschungen. Ich habe die Stimmen der Viola da Gamba eine Oktave tiefer skaliert, um sie besser von der Viola da Braccio unterscheiden zu können (auch weil in der Version mit dreistimmigen Kanons alles wirklich sehr dick wird!). Dies führt an manchen Stellen zu Dissonanzen mit dem Cellopart, aber man kann trotzdem überleben. Ich habe nicht alle möglichen Lösungen ausprobiert, weshalb es vielleicht sogar eine bessere Lösung gibt, aber ich denke, ich habe hier einen guten Hinweis für zukünftige Forschungen gegeben.

Das Außergewöhnliche an diesem Satz ist, dass die beiden Gamben eine Fuge zu skizzieren scheinen, durch die Hinzufügung der beiden Gamben entsteht jedoch ein Doppelkanon für zwei Stimmen. Der Abstand zwischen den Stimmen dieser beiden Kanons entspricht dem der üblichen Kanons in der Musikgeschichte, der einer Phrase oder einer Halbphrase entspricht, es handelt sich nicht um den typischen, sehr kurzen der verborgenen dreistimmigen Kanons von J.S. Bach, der tatsächlich zu diesem doppelten zweistimmigen Kanon hinzugefügt werden kann, indem jede der vier Solostimmen verdreifacht wird.

Giovanni Pietro Orefice 2024

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viola1

viola2

gamba1

gamba2

cello

Violone

6

8

1

viola1
viola1b
viola1c
viola2
viola2b
viola2c
gamba1
gamba1b
gamba1c
gamba2
gamba2b
gamba2c
cello
Violone

5

viola1

viola2

gamba1

gamba2

cello

Violone

1

8

6

8

10

tr

tr

tr

tr

8

This system contains measures 10 through 13. It features a complex arrangement of staves with various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and trills (tr). The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 8/8. The notation includes many beamed notes and slurs, indicating rapid passages and phrasing.

14

tr

tr

8

This system contains measures 14 through 16. It continues the musical piece with similar notation to the previous system, including trills (tr) and complex rhythmic patterns. The staves show a variety of note values and rests, with some measures featuring longer note durations.

17

tr

tr

8

This system contains measures 17 through 20. It concludes the piece with a final set of measures, featuring trills (tr) and a variety of note values. The notation includes many beamed notes and slurs, indicating rapid passages and phrasing. The system ends with a final measure containing a whole note.

21



System 21: This system contains four measures of music. The first measure features a treble clef with a trill (tr) on a whole note, while the bass clef is silent. The second measure has a treble clef with a descending eighth-note scale and a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note, with the bass clef silent. The third measure continues the treble clef with a descending eighth-note scale and a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note, with the bass clef silent. The fourth measure has a treble clef with a descending eighth-note scale and a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note, with the bass clef silent. The system concludes with a final measure in the bass clef, showing a whole note chord.

25



System 25: This system contains four measures of music. The first measure has a treble clef with a descending eighth-note scale and a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note, with the bass clef silent. The second measure has a treble clef with a descending eighth-note scale and a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note, with the bass clef silent. The third measure has a treble clef with a descending eighth-note scale and a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note, with the bass clef silent. The fourth measure has a treble clef with a descending eighth-note scale and a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note, with the bass clef silent. The system concludes with a final measure in the bass clef, showing a whole note chord.

28



System 28: This system contains four measures of music. The first measure has a treble clef with a descending eighth-note scale and a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note, with the bass clef silent. The second measure has a treble clef with a descending eighth-note scale and a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note, with the bass clef silent. The third measure has a treble clef with a descending eighth-note scale and a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note, with the bass clef silent. The fourth measure has a treble clef with a descending eighth-note scale and a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note, with the bass clef silent. The system concludes with a final measure in the bass clef, showing a whole note chord.

32

4

36

4

39

4

42

5

8

tr

tr

This system contains measures 42, 43, and 44. It features a grand staff with five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The other four staves have bass clefs. Measure 42 shows a complex melodic line in the top staff and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the lower staves. Measure 43 continues the melodic development with a trill (tr) in the fifth staff. Measure 44 concludes the system with a final melodic flourish in the top staff and sustained notes in the lower staves.

45

8

tr

tr

This system contains measures 45, 46, and 47. The musical texture remains consistent with the previous system. Measure 45 introduces a trill (tr) in the top staff. Measure 46 features a more active melodic line in the top staff. Measure 47 ends with a trill (tr) in the top staff and a final chord in the lower staves.

48

8

tr

This system contains measures 48, 49, and 50. Measure 48 begins with a trill (tr) in the top staff. Measure 49 shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes. Measure 50 concludes the system with a final melodic line in the top staff and a sustained bass line in the lower staves.

51 6

This system contains measures 51 through 54. It features six staves with complex musical notation. Measure 51 includes a trill (tr) in the top staff. Measure 52 has a trill in the second staff. Measure 53 features a trill in the third staff. Measure 54 includes a trill in the fourth staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

55

This system contains measures 55 through 58. It features six staves with complex musical notation. Measure 55 includes a trill (tr) in the top staff. Measure 56 has a trill in the second staff. Measure 57 features a trill in the third staff. Measure 58 includes a trill in the fourth staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

59

This system contains measures 59 through 62. It features six staves with complex musical notation. Measure 59 includes a trill (tr) in the top staff. Measure 60 has a trill in the second staff. Measure 61 features a trill in the third staff. Measure 62 includes a trill in the fourth staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

62

7

8

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viola1

1

11

17

24

30

40

44

50

58

f

The image displays a musical score for the Viola 1 part of J.S. Bach's BWV 1051, Brandenburg's Concerto No. 6. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/2 time. It consists of eight staves of music, each beginning with a measure number. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and specific notes with accidentals. Trills are indicated by 'tr' above notes in measures 1, 11, 17, 24, 30, 44, 50, and 58. A dynamic marking of 'f' (forte) appears at the end of the eighth staff. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.

viola2

1

7

15

26

33

38

44

48

54

63

f

The image displays a musical score for the Viola 2 part of J.S. Bach's BWV 1051, Brandenburg's Concerto No. 6. The score is written in G major and 3/2 time. It consists of nine staves of music, each beginning with a measure number. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills (tr), and a forte (f) dynamic marking. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.

Adagio ma non tanto

1

gamba1

12

18

25

30

40

45

49

58

gamba2

1

8

16

23

32

38

44

48

51

60

cello

1

8

15

22

29

36

46

53

58

Adagio ma non tanto

1

Violone

14

8

8

28

8

42

8

55