

t r a v e l s b y p i a n o

J. S. Bach

Cello Suite No. 3 in C major

BWV.1009

original piano transcription
[tbpt3]

July – September 2008

D O U J I N E D I T I O N

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Prélude

(♩ ~ 90)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of 18 measures. It is in C major and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note approximately 90 (♩ ~ 90). The score is divided into two systems, each with two staves. The first system contains measures 1 through 6, and the second system contains measures 7 through 18. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating C major. The score is numbered 1 through 18 at the beginning of each measure.

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

19 20

21 22 23

24 25 26

27 28 29

30 (m. s.) 31 32

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33 34 35 36

m. s. *m. d.*

37 38 39 40

41 42 43 44

45 46 47 48

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49 | 50 | 51 | 52



53 | 54 | 55



56 | 57 | 58 | 59



60 | 61



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piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

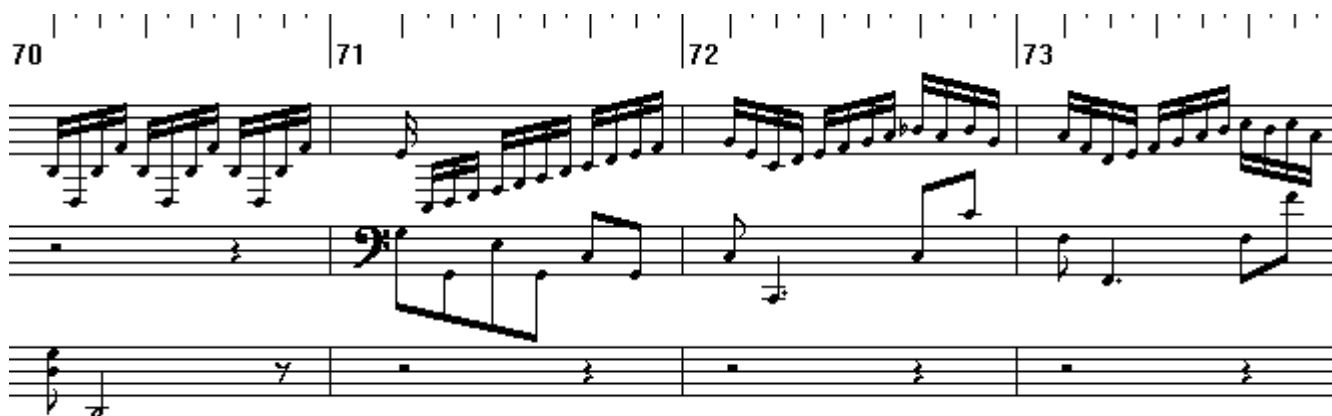
62 63 64 65



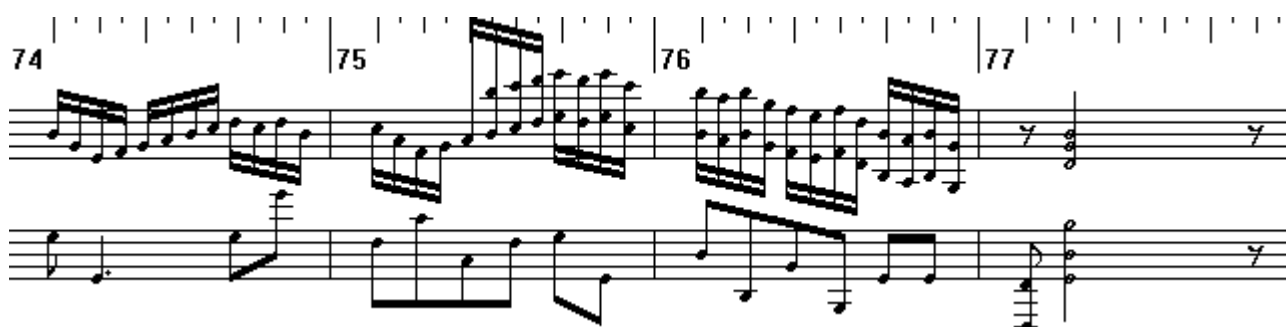
66 67 68 69



70 71 72 73



74 75 76 77



J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

78 79 80

81 82 83 84

85 86 87 *tr*

88 89 90

m. d.

m. s.

Allemande

(♩ ~ 120)

The image displays a piano transcription of the Allemande from J.S. Bach's Cello Suite No. 3 in C major, BWV.1009. The score is written for two staves, with the right hand (treble clef) and left hand (bass clef) parts. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating D major or B minor. The time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked as (♩ ~ 120). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 1 through 15 indicated at the beginning of each line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The piece is characterized by its steady, dance-like rhythm and intricate melodic lines.

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

16 17 18

19 20 21

22 23 24 25

50 51 52

53 54 55

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

This image displays a piano transcription of measures 56 through 70 of J.S. Bach's Cello Suite No. 3 in C major, BWV 1009. The music is written on two staves, with the upper staff in treble clef and the lower staff in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The measures are numbered 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70. The transcription includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords. Measure 66 features a change in clef for the upper staff to bass clef. Measures 69 and 70 include the marking 'm. s.' (maestro's score) under the upper staff.

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

71 72 73

1

95 96 97

2

Courante

(♩ ~ 180)

The image displays a piano transcription of the Courante from J.S. Bach's Cello Suite No. 3 in C major, BWV.1009. The score is written for piano and is organized into six systems, each containing two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature is C major, and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is indicated as approximately 180 beats per minute (♩ ~ 180). The score begins with a first ending bracket over measures 1-4, followed by a repeat sign. Measures 5-9 form the second ending, which leads into the main body of the piece. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 21.

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

This image displays a piano transcription of measures 22 through 41 of J.S. Bach's Cello Suite No. 3 in C major, BWV 1009. The score is written for two staves, with the upper staff representing the right hand and the lower staff representing the left hand. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The measures are numbered 22 through 41 at the beginning of each line. The transcription includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords, with some measures featuring slurs and ties. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 41.

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

This image displays a piano transcription of measures 82 through 99 of J.S. Bach's Cello Suite No. 3 in C major, BWV 1009. The score is written for two staves, with the upper staff representing the right hand and the lower staff representing the left hand. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating C major. The time signature is 3/4. The measures are numbered 82 through 99. The transcription includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 99.

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

This image displays a piano transcription of measures 100 through 117 of J.S. Bach's Cello Suite No. 3. The notation is arranged in five systems, each consisting of two staves. Measures 100-103 are on the first system, 104-107 on the second, 108-111 on the third, 112-113 on the fourth, and 114-117 on the fifth. The transcription uses a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for the upper staves and a single bass clef for the lower staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure 102 includes a flat (Bb) and measure 106 includes a sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 117.

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

118 119 120 121

122 123 124 125

168 169

2

Sarabande

(♩ ~ 45)

The musical score is presented in two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 7, and the second system contains measures 8 through 20. The music is written for two staves, treble and bass clef, in 3/4 time. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18, 19, and 20 are indicated at the beginning of their respective lines. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and bar lines. The tempo is indicated as (♩ ~ 45).

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

21 22 23

24 25

26 27 28 29

30 31 32 33

49

2

Bourrée I

(♩ ~ 186)

The musical score for Bourrée I is presented in a piano transcription format. It is written for a single melodic line, with the treble staff used for the melody and the bass staff for accompaniment. The piece is in 4/4 time and C major. The tempo is indicated as approximately 186 beats per minute. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 1 through 24 marked at the beginning of each line. Measures 1-7 and 18-24 are the main body of the piece, while measures 8-17 are a repeat. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

Measures 25-37 of the Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009. The score is written for two staves. Measures 25-28 show a melodic line in the upper staff and a supporting line in the lower staff. Measures 29-32 continue the melodic development. Measures 33-37 conclude the section with a final cadence. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals.

Bourrée II

(l'istesso tempo)

Measures 58-64 of Bourrée II. The score is written for two staves. Measures 58-60 show a melodic line in the upper staff and a supporting line in the lower staff. Measures 61-64 continue the melodic development. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The piece is marked *p* (piano).

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

This image displays a piano transcription of measures 65 through 80 of J.S. Bach's Cello Suite No. 3 in C major (BWV.1009). The music is presented in two systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Measures 65-68 form the first system, and measures 69-72 form the second. Measures 73-76 form the third system, and measures 77-80 form the fourth. The transcription includes fingerings, slurs, and dynamic markings. A treble clef is introduced in measure 74 on the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4.

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with two staves. The first system (measures 81-84) features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The second system (measures 85-88) continues the melodic development in the treble staff, with the bass staff providing harmonic support. The third system (measures 89-92) shows a change in texture, with the treble staff having a more active melodic line and the bass staff playing a steady accompaniment. The fourth system (measures 93-96) concludes the section with a final melodic flourish in the treble staff and a corresponding bass line. The score is written in C major, as indicated by the key signature (no sharps or flats).

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

97 98 99 100

101 102 103

104 105

Bourrée I da capo

Gigue

(♩ ~ 220)

The musical score is presented in two systems, each with two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature is C major (one sharp, F#). The time signature is 3/8. The score is divided into measures numbered 1 through 20. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a '1-' and '2-' respectively, indicating the first and second endings. The melody in the treble staff is: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter). The bass staff has a whole rest. Measures 2-4 continue the melody in the treble staff. Measure 5 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a '1-' and '2-' respectively. The melody in the treble staff is: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter). The bass staff has a whole rest. Measures 6-8 continue the melody in the treble staff. Measure 9 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a '1-' and '2-' respectively. The melody in the treble staff is: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter). The bass staff has a whole rest. Measures 10-12 continue the melody in the treble staff. Measure 13 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a '1-' and '2-' respectively. The melody in the treble staff is: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter). The bass staff has a whole rest. Measures 14-16 continue the melody in the treble staff. Measure 17 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a '1-' and '2-' respectively. The melody in the treble staff is: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter). The bass staff has a whole rest. Measures 18-20 continue the melody in the treble staff.

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

The musical score is presented in five systems, each containing four measures. The notation is for piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is C major. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

System 1: Measures 21-24. Measure 21 features a rising eighth-note scale in the treble staff. Measures 22-24 show a series of eighth-note chords in the treble staff, with a steady bass line in the bass staff.

System 2: Measures 25-28. Measures 25-28 feature a series of eighth-note chords in the treble staff, with a steady bass line in the bass staff.

System 3: Measures 29-32. Measures 29-32 feature a series of eighth-note chords in the treble staff, with a steady bass line in the bass staff.

System 4: Measures 33-36. Measures 33-36 feature a series of eighth-note chords in the treble staff, with a steady bass line in the bass staff.

System 5: Measures 37-40. Measures 37-40 feature a series of eighth-note chords in the treble staff, with a steady bass line in the bass staff.

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

This image displays a piano transcription of measures 41 through 109 of J.S. Bach's Cello Suite No. 3 in C major, BWV 1009. The score is organized into five systems, each containing two staves. The measures are numbered at the beginning of each system: 41-44, 45-49, 98-101, 102-105, and 106-109. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The transcription is presented in a clear, black-and-white format, suitable for study or performance.

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

The musical score is presented in six systems, each consisting of two staves. The measures are numbered 110 through 129. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

System 1 (Measures 110-113): Measure 110 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody in the upper staff features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the lower staff provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

System 2 (Measures 114-117): Measure 114 continues the melodic line with a sharp signifying a key change or chromatic movement. Measure 117 ends with a long, sweeping upward slur in the lower staff.

System 3 (Measures 118-121): Measure 118 shows a change in the lower staff's accompaniment pattern. Measure 121 concludes with a half note in the upper staff and a whole note in the lower staff.

System 4 (Measures 122-125): Measure 122 features a sharp in the upper staff. Measure 125 ends with a B-flat in the upper staff and a half note in the lower staff.

System 5 (Measures 126-129): Measure 126 begins with a series of beamed eighth notes in the upper staff. Measure 128 features a rapid ascending scale in the upper staff. Measure 129 ends with a half note in the upper staff and a whole note in the lower staff.

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

The musical score is presented in five systems, each containing two staves (treble and bass). The measures are numbered 130 through 149. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The key signature is C major, and the time signature is 3/4. The score shows a continuous melodic line in the treble staff and a supporting bass line in the bass staff. The notation is clear and professional, suitable for a piano transcription.

J. S. Bach – Cello Suite No. 3 in C major BWV.1009
piano transcription - travelsbypiano [tbpt3]

150 151 152 153

154 155 156 157

216 217

How To Read This Score

This score was not produced in the “proper” way, that is with a music typeset program, so it won’t **look** as **good** as it could (should?) be. Still, it is **sufficient and correct**, meaning it carries all the necessary information to be read and played as any other, and has been quality-checked to the best of my efforts.

The following notes are a few tips for readers accustomed to beautiful typesetting, to help them cope with the quirks they are more likely to notice, and to make them realize that maybe a score like this is not as deviant as they think after all.

Now, on to the tips.

Staves

Being a piano score, notes run as usual on two staves. Occasionally they may expand to three or even four staves if necessary. However, staves are not visually united by the customary { sign. There is only more white space to visually separate lines.

Key signature

Alterations (b, #) and clefs are noted with the usual symbols. However they will be noted only at the beginning of the first line without repeating them at the beginning of the following lines. Only when the clef or an alteration **changes**, it will be noted. It’s easier to understand if you think of a score that runs on one single line from start to finish, for which you would need a veeeeeeeeery long (and narrow) page to print out, that is instead clipped in many pieces – of about 4 bars each – and pasted on a customary A4-page.

Bar reset

At every bar change, all alteration changes from the key signature are implicitly reset.
signs are only noted within the same bar and in the same stave.

Time signatures

They are noted in the usual way. Sometimes the signature is in “alla breve” to improve readability. I usually note metronome indications too, although occasionally in a fancy way. For example for a piece in 6/8 it is customary to note metronome indication with 3/8 as basis. Most of the time I use 1/8 as basis instead: to get your usual base just divide by three (e.g. $1/8 = 180 \rightarrow 3/8 = 60$).

Tempo markings (Allegro, Andante and merry friends)

Noted in the usual way, however I’m a native Italian speaker so I may get creative sometimes... if everything fails just type the mystery word into any translator program online and you’re set to go.

Bar numbers

They are always marked. Traditionally if the first bar is almost empty, containing only a few notes as introduction to the second bar which holds the first true upbeat, it is not numbered as bar n. 1 and instead the second bar is considered to be bar 1. Not true here: bar 1 is the bar that carries the very first note, even if it contains only one note in the last interval. Personally I prefer this way of counting and I use it to count the official total number of bars in my pieces.

Volume (p, f, etc.) and accents

Noted in the usual way, in bold italic. When you sometimes see “rf”, it stands for “rinforzando” and means: play louder (than a moment before). Note that the “how much louder” part is left to the interpreter.

Indications like “*crescendo*”, “*diminuendo*”, “*smorzando*” carry the customary meaning and are generally written like “*cresc.*”, “*dim.*”, “*smorz.*”. Crescendo and Diminuendo are noted in place of their graphical counterparts (you know, those long open fork-like signs)

Legato and Staccato

No slurs are indicated. Traditionally when a passage is not tied by a slur it may be interpreted as a staccato passage. Not true here. Even if a slur is not there, the notes are legato, or at least to be played with their full duration. Staccato notes are noted with half the value, followed by half the pause. I mean for example a staccato 1/8 note will be displayed as a 1/16 note followed by a 1/16 pause. While visually upsetting at first, it is logically correct: when you are playing your notes in staccato you are actually playing them for only half the duration and pausing for the remaining half.

Tails (note grouping)

The “tails” of the notes of duration 1/8 or shorter are usually tied together with one or more thick lines as the number of their tails. The program I use however sometimes groups the notes in a way which doesn’t follow the musical rhythm. For example in a 6/8 bar with 6 1/8 notes these should generally be grouped all together or 3 by 3. Unfortunately you will see them always grouped in 4+2, which is generally OK but only for a 3/4 rhythm.

When this kind of quirk becomes annoying I generally include a footnote to point that out again.

Bottom line: there is no deep meaning behind awkward groupings. Please try to focus on the notes instead of their tails.

Pedals

Noted rarely, and when noted, always consider them “with a grain of salt”. It’s best if you rely on your own sensibility or ask your teachers for practical advice.

Fingering

Ditto, see above.

Right hand, Left hand

Generally the first stave is the right hand and the second stave the left hand (duh!) however keep in mind that the subdivision of notes between the two staves you’ll see is not necessarily the best or the most comfortable to play. I generally choose the one that is easier to **read**, not to play. Sometimes I even leave the messy subdivision I used when composing the piece directly on the score without playing it myself (in some preludes for instance): that’s what I call “composer’s score”. There, some work is definitely necessary to move notes from one stave to another in order to make the whole lot more easily readable and playable. Do not hesitate to find and play your own subdivision of notes between the two hands.

Trills, mordents and other embellishments

More likely to appear in my transcriptions, they are generally notated in the usual fashion. A footnote will describe trill resolutions and/or point out exceptions.

Finally...

Try reading the score while listening to the example (digital or human) performances you can find on my YouTube channel (or elsewhere on the web). This should fix any doubt.

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Questions and Answers

Q. So what does “DOUJIN EDITION” mean, anyway?

A. “Doujin” is a Japanese abbreviation for “self-published”, literally “the same person”. The O’s are replaced with zeroes to imply this is also a “zero edition” or “edition zero”.

Q. This is all fine and dandy (yeah, right...) but are you ever going to release a better looking score?

A. Most likely... NOT.

Q. Why not?

A. I don’t have the time. Consider that producing the score you are holding now already cost me several hours of sleep / free time and many a fit of rage and/or frustration. If you paid something to get this score, you could even say you were paying for my overtime editing work, not for the music herself.

Q. Free time? Isn’t this your main occupation?

A. NOT.

Q. What about getting your scores professionally edited, proofed, printed and bound by a publishing company?

A. Long story short, pick your favorite from: 1) Sounds nice for a pipe dream 2) Save your dreams for when you’re sleeping 3) No way, José

Q. I have a request.

A. Drop me a line (see links/contact page below)

Q. I want to play your works in public!

A. Go ahead. I’m cool with it ☺

Q. Is it really OK without any additional fee or something?

A. If you have this score, you can. If you paid for it, the amount you paid already covers public performances. If you didn’t pay for it, then it means it required no fee in the first place. Of course I’d be delighted to know when and where my works were played and even more to hear them played, but it’s not required in any way.

Q. Why some of your scores are free while some are not? Why not making them all free?

A. Because I’m torn between distributing my works as far and wide as possible and earning them due recognition. My top and foremost goal in distributing my works is granting them survival. Free is very nice but it has its limits. Apparently even if you’re self-published, unless you go commercial you aren’t taken seriously. This is ridiculous if you ask me, but it works like that. Shocking truth. Anyway the general criteria I’m currently using is: compositions → free; transcriptions → some free, some not. “Currrently” means that it may change in the future.

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Links/Contact

Main site/blog

<http://travelsbypiano.wordpress.com>

YouTube channel (example performances)

<http://www.youtube.com/user/travelsbypiano>

Scores

<http://travelsbypiano.load.cd>

http://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Novegno,_Roberto

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Words of Thanks

Thank you for your interest in my modest works.

Thank you for reaching to the scores.
If you bought them, Thank you once again.

If you like this music, please consider archiving these scores
and/or sharing them with family and friends.

Thank you for your Support!..

... and Thank You
to the Great Masters of the past...