

# Study

for Treble Recorder or Flute with keyboard accompaniment  
based on Prelude No.1 from the Forty-eight Preludes and Fugues (1722)

Arr. Philip Perry  
www.pjperry.freeuk.com/

(♩=61.318...! see Note 3)

J.S.Bach (1685-1750)

## Con serenita

Mutable Base Numbers: 1280-E

1280-E

1152-D

|                          |            |    |       |       |        |
|--------------------------|------------|----|-------|-------|--------|
|                          | Mutable    | 10 | 9     | 8     | etc... |
|                          | Digit      | 4  | 5     | 5     |        |
| Pitch: middle C = 256 Hz | Sequences: | 32 | 28    | 28    |        |
| C-h1 = 1hertz            |            | 1  | 1.016 | 1.029 |        |

1152-D

768-G

768-G

1280-E

5 6

[vib]

[II7c-V7ofV]

1280-E 832-A 832-A 1152-D

7 8

[Vb]

[I-B.suspended]

1152-D 768-G 768-G 1280-E

9 10

[vi7]

[III7-V7ofV]

1280-E 832-A 832-A 576-D

11 12

[V] [dim7-vii7ofii]

576-D 576-D 576-D 576-D

13 14

[ii] [vii7]

576-D 640-E 640-E 512-C

15 16

[Ib] [ii7-E.suspended-or-IV7?]

512-C 512-C 512-C 416-A

Musical score for measures 17-18. The top staff shows a melodic line with a fermata over measure 18. The bottom two staves show piano accompaniment with chords 416-A, 576-D, 576-D, and 384-G. Chord symbols [ii7] and [V7] are present above the piano part.

Musical score for measures 19-20. The top staff shows a melodic line with a fermata over measure 20. The bottom two staves show piano accompaniment with chords 384-G, 384-G, 384-G, and 384-G. Chord symbols [I] and [I7-VofIV] are present above the piano part.

Musical score for measures 21-22. The top staff shows a melodic line with a fermata over measure 22. The bottom two staves show piano accompaniment with chords 384-G, 384-G, 384-G, and 384-G. Chord symbols [IV7] and [dim7] are present above the piano part.

Musical score for measures 23-24. The top staff shows a melodic line with a fermata over measure 24. The bottom two staves show piano accompaniment with chords 384-G, 576-D, 576-D, and 384-G. Chord symbols [dim7] and [V7] are present above the piano part.

Musical notation for measures 25 and 26. The top staff shows a melodic line with slurs. The bottom staff shows a piano accompaniment with chords labeled [V-Ib] and [V7].

Musical notation for measures 27 and 28. The top staff shows a melodic line with slurs. The bottom staff shows a piano accompaniment with chords labeled [V7], [vii.ofV], and 384-G.

Musical notation for measures 29 and 30. The top staff shows a melodic line with slurs. The bottom staff shows a piano accompaniment with chords labeled [V-Ib] and [V7].

Musical notation for measures 31 and 32. The top staff shows a melodic line with slurs. The bottom staff shows a piano accompaniment with chords labeled [V7] and [17].

33 34 35

[IV] [V7] [I]

384-G 208-A 208-A 576-D 576-D 768-G 768-G

Copyright P.J.Perry © 2006

Note 1. This study is intended as an example of how the modulation algorithm might be applied to the field of harmonic analysis. The first four bars essentially illustrate the process; where 'bridges' or conjunctions between harmonic series encapsulating each succeeding chord, allow the whole number exchanges of the modulation algorithm to be computed, and the relationships made intelligible. Though the music is written and played as chords of limited numbers of notes, the overall effects of the combination tones made within our ears and the harmonics of timbre, produce near or complete harmonic series. Out of this raw material -- mutable number digit sequences -- a thread of simple whole number computations emerge, linking groups of chords into larger coherent units (e.g. bars 1-4). The computations may either increase or decrease the level of complexity, however, the typical pattern is one of a marked increase in energy and complexity early in a phrase, followed by a gentle relaxation of stress as the systems works its way to a less extended harmonic series based on a higher fundamental frequency. However, there are no hard and fast rules: aural understanding is complex, flexible and adaptive - though ultimately built upon a simple logic. A much fuller explanation of the mechanism of modulating oscillatory systems can be found in the articles and essays 'Journey to the Heart of Music'; and this piece as a worked example -- chapter ten. ([www.pjperry.freeuk.com/index.thm](http://www.pjperry.freeuk.com/index.thm))

Note 2. The ties across barlines should be played with a metrical accent amounting to something less than completely detached tonguing.

Note 3. If played at concert pitch and MM 61.318... the basic pulse will be equal to the absolute fundamental period (C-h1) of the nested harmonic series which describe the harmony, though not essential, this tempo provides a link between the metrical and harmonic aspects of the composition.