



Musica Antica Italiana.

Sei celebri pezzi

per

CEMBALO

Trascritti per Pianoforte

— da —

B. C. E. S. I.

— Pr. M.3. —

Proprietà degli Editori per tutti i paesi.



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Musica Antica Italiana.

DOMENICO ZIPOLI.*)

Aria e Variazioni.

Allegro moderato.

1.



Var. I.
Tranquillo.



*) Distinto organista e compositore del secolo diciottesimo. Pubblicò verso il 1716 molta musica per organo e cembalo di stile melodico ed elegante.

*) Ausgezeichneter Organist und Componist des 18. Jahrhunderts. Er veröffentlichte um 1716 viele Werke für Orgel und Klavier, die in einem melodischen und formvollendeten Stile gehalten sind.

Var. II.
Con moto.



Var. III.
Allegro.



Var. IV.
Andantino.

p legatissimo

Var. V.
Presto.

mf non legato

Var. VI.

staccato

f

cresc. *f* *ff*

Var. VII.

Vivace. *legato*

f

p

p

Var. VIII.

var. VIII.

legato

sf

deciso

sf

Var. IX.
Allegro.

Allegro.

p leggiero

sempre p

Var. X.

First system of Var. X. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The marking *p leggiero* is present in the bass staff.

Second system of Var. X. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The marking *p* is present in the bass staff.

Third system of Var. X. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The marking *sf* is present in the bass staff.

Var. XI.

First system of Var. XI. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The marking *p* is present in the bass staff.

Second system of Var. XI. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The marking *mf* is present in the bass staff.

Third system of Var. XI. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The marking *cresc.* is present in the bass staff. The system ends with a double bar line and a 2/4 time signature.

Var. XII.
Molto vivace.

The musical score for Var. XII, Molto vivace, is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat major), and a 2/4 time signature. The first system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody in the treble staff is characterized by slurs and ties, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues the melodic development with various fingerings indicated above the notes. The third system features a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading into a forte (*f*) section. The fourth system shows a further increase in intensity with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The fifth system maintains the high energy, and the sixth system concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) section followed by a sf (sforzando) chord. The piece ends with a repeat sign and a final sf chord.

LEONARDO LEO.*)

Giga.

Presto.

2.

f staccato

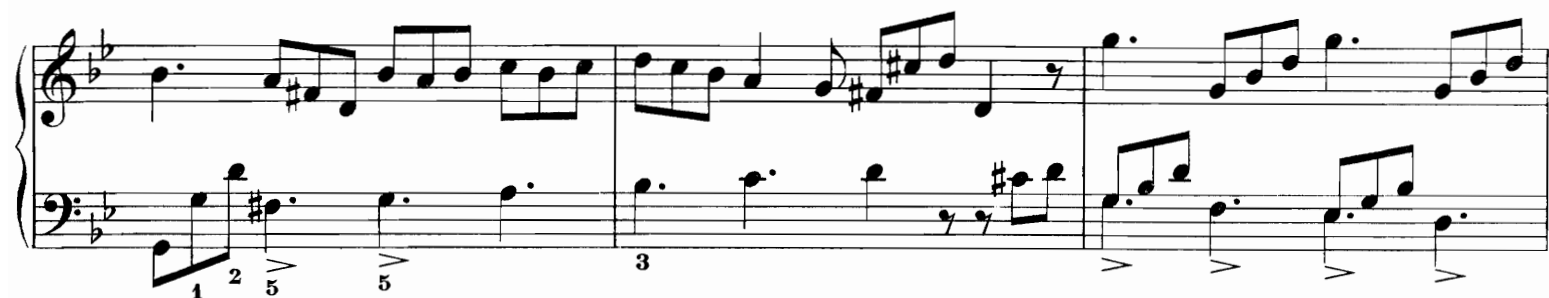
m. s.

Sempre vivace.

f

*) Celebre compositore ed organista; fu uno de' grandi maestri della famosa scuola Napoletana del 18^{mo} secolo. Scrisse molta musica da chiesa, toccate per cembalo e più di 40 opere teatrali. Fu maestro al conservatorio di S. Onofrio a Napoli; i più illustri compositori Pergolesi, Jomelli, Piccini, Sacchini furono suoi allievi.

*) Berühmter Tonsetzer und Orgelspieler, einer der grossen Meister der Neapolitanischen Schule des 18. Jahrhunderts. Er schrieb viel Kirchenmusik, Toccaten für Klavier und mehr als 40 Opern. Er war Lehrer am Conservatorium zu S. Onofrio in Neapel; die berühmten Componisten Pergolesi, Jomelli, Piccini, Sacchini waren seine Schüler.



Sempre più animato sino



alla fine.



GIROLAMO FRESCOBALDI.*)

Capriccio Pastorale.

Con moto.

3.

legato

armonioso Ped.

Ped.

simile

2

1 2 2

4 2 4 3

*) Celebre organista, cantore e compositore; fu il primo a ideare pezzi per cembalo. Nelle canzoni, capricci, toccate profuse i tesori della sua fervida immaginazione; esse sono ricche di dolci e graziose melodie. Nacque a Ferrara nel 1587, morì a Roma verso il 1654.

*) Berühmter Orgelspieler, Sänger und Tonsetzer. Er war der Erste, welcher Stücke für das Klavier componirte. In seinen Canzonen, Capriccien und Toccaten haben wir die reichen Schätze seiner glühenden Erfindungsgabe; dieselben zeichnen sich aus durch liebliche, anmuthige Melodien. Er wurde geboren zu Ferrara im Jahre 1587 und starb um 1654 in Rom.





ALESSANDRO SCARLATTI. *)

Presto.

4. Presto.

*) Nacque a Trapani (Sicilia) nel 1659; fu il fondatore della grande scuola Napoletana del 17^{mo} secolo e il primo a dare una forma completa all' Aria. Morì nel 1725 lasciando molta musica da teatro e da chiesa e parecchi tocche per clavicembalo.

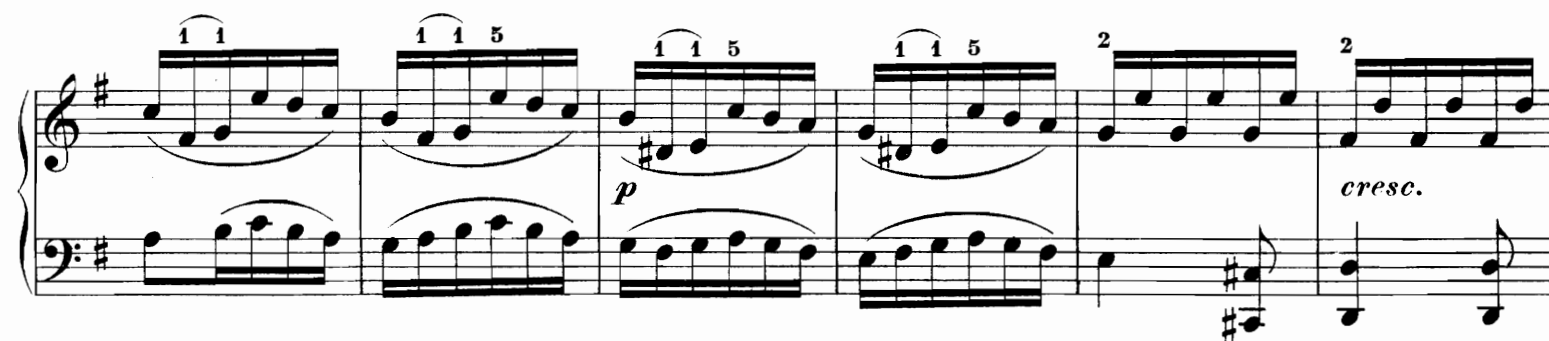
*) Geboren zu Trapani auf Sicilien um 1659. Er war der Gründer der grossen Neapolitanischen Schule des 17. Jahrhunderts. Der Arie gab er zuerst ihre vollständige Form. Er starb 1725 und hinterliess viele Werke für Theater und Kirche, sowie einige Toccaten für Klavier.



First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *cresc.* marking. Bass staff has a *f* marking. Fingering numbers 4, 3, 2, 4, 2 are visible above the treble staff.



Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *dim.* marking. Fingering numbers 4, 5, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 5, 1, 1 are visible above the treble staff.



Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *p* marking. Bass staff has a *cresc.* marking. Fingering numbers 1, 1, 1, 1, 5, 1, 1, 5, 1, 1, 5, 2, 2 are visible above the treble staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *f* marking. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 5, 2, 3, 5, 1, 1 are visible above the treble staff.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *sf* marking. Bass staff has a *ff* marking. Fingering numbers 3, 1, 1 are visible above the treble staff.



Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Fingering numbers 1, 1 are visible above the bass staff.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of six measures. The first four measures are marked with a 'P' (Piano) dynamic, and the last two measures are marked with an 'F' (Forte) dynamic. The melody is a simple, folk-like tune. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the staff, aligned with the notes. The first measure corresponds to 'The', the second to 'Rose', the third to 'Tree', the fourth to 'The', the fifth to 'Rose', and the sixth to 'Tree'.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a single melodic line and a bass line. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is written on a treble clef staff, and the bass line is written on a bass clef staff. The melody consists of six measures, each containing a single note. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), and E5 (quarter). The bass line consists of six measures, each containing a single note. The notes are: F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C4 (quarter), and D4 (quarter). The score is labeled 'The Rose Tree' at the top left. The number '2' is written above the first measure of the melody. The number '5' is written below the first measure of the bass line.

Measures 1-6 of "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The piano part features triplet eighth notes in the right hand and quarter notes in the left hand. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (*mf*), piano (*p*), and crescendo (*cresc.*).

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth notes, with a trill (tr) at the end. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The score is divided into five measures. The first three measures are in the key of F#, and the last two measures are in the key of D major. The melody is a simple, folk-like tune. The bass staff accompaniment is a simple harmonic pattern. The score is written in a clear, legible style.

5 2 3 2 tr 1

f

f

deciso

20778

PADRE G. B. MARTINI.*)

Aria con Variazioni.

Aria.

con grazia

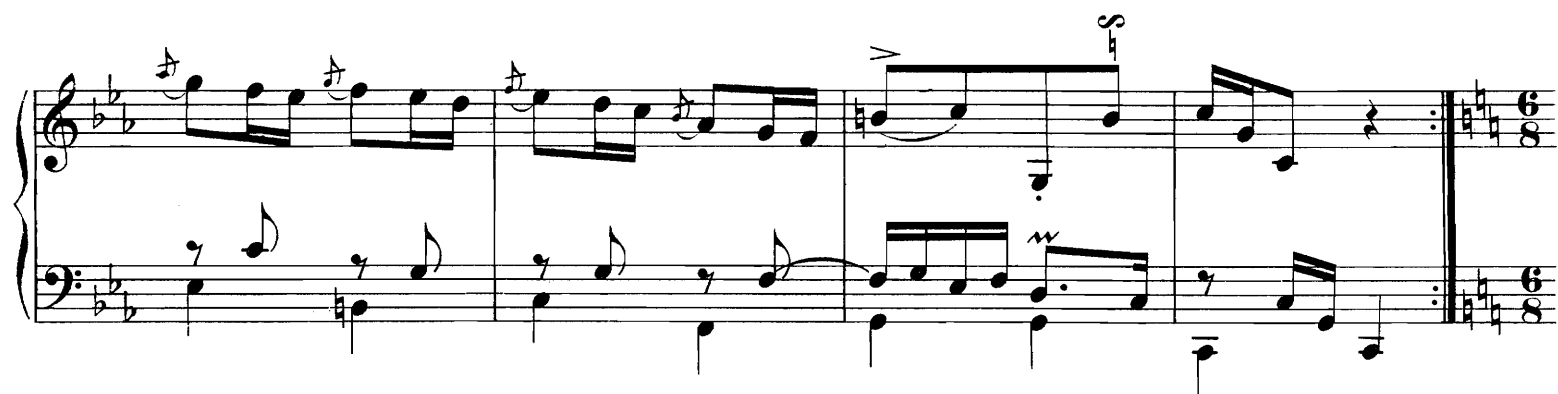
5.

Var. I.

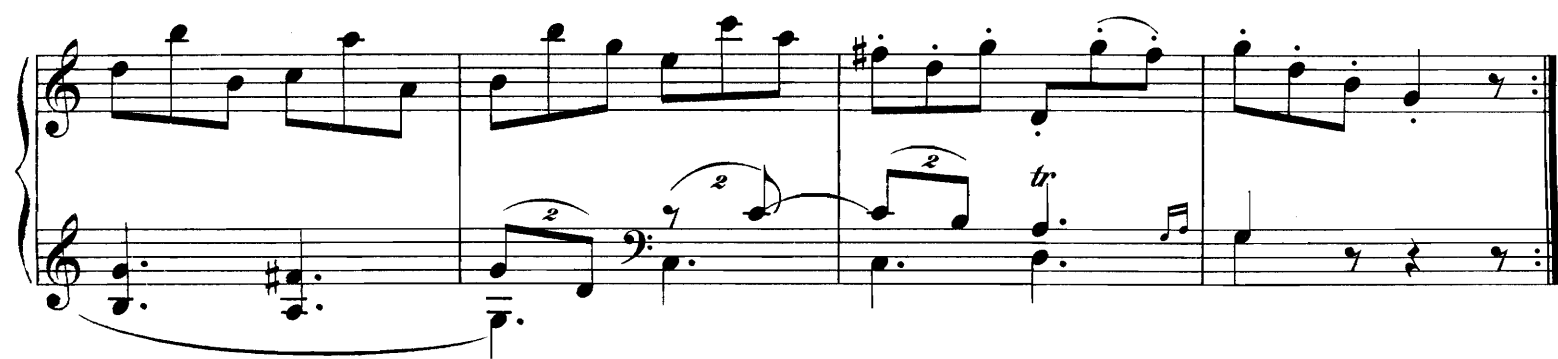
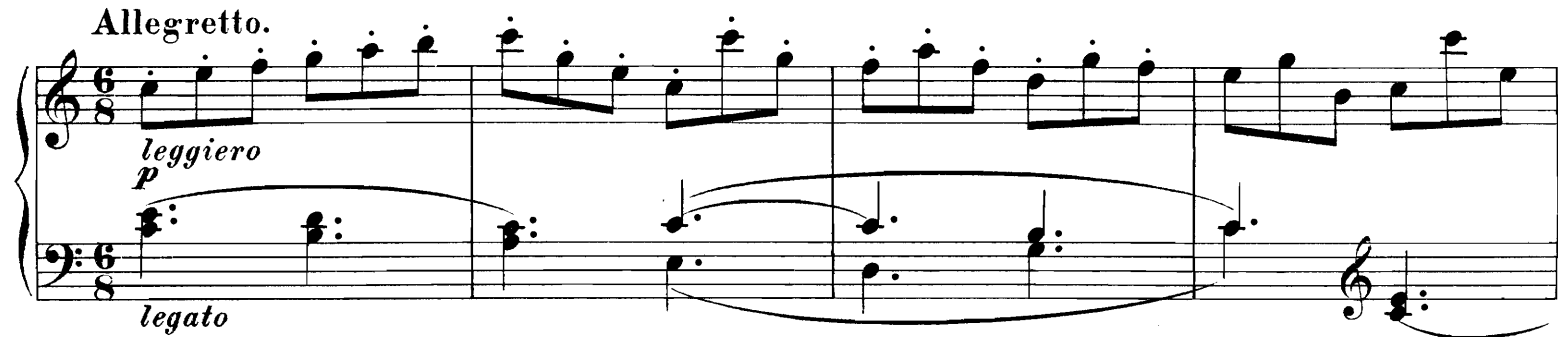
Poco più mosso.

*) Bologna 1706-1784. Celebre compositore, dotto e profondo contrappuntista; scrisse musica sacra, per cembalo, il trattato della Fuga, del Contrappunto e la «Storia della Musica».

*) Bologna 1706-1784. Berühmter Componist und gelehrter Contrapunktiker. Er schrieb Kirchenmusik, Klavierwerke, Abhandlungen über Fuge und Contrapunkt, sowie eine Geschichte der Musik.



Var. II.
Allegretto.





Var. III.

Legato armonioso.



Var. IV.
Con moto.

20773

FRANCESCO DURANTE. *)

Capriccio.

Allegro brioso.

6. *ff*

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The first system features a triplet in the treble and a triplet in the bass. The second system has a long slur over the treble staff with multiple triplets. The third system includes a 'm.d.' marking with a '3 2 1' fingering. The fourth system has a 'm.s.' marking with a '5 4 3 2 1' fingering. The fifth system concludes with a final cadence in the bass staff.

*) Napoli 1693-1755. Gran compositore, organista e clavicembalista; ebbe per allievi il celebre Pergolesi, Sacchini, Traetta, Guglielmi.

*) Neapel 1693-1755. Grosser Componist, Organist und Klavierspieler, hatte zu Schülern die berühmten Meister Pergolesi, Sacchini, Traetta, Guglielmi.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, dynamics, and fingerings.

System 1: The first system shows a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It features a series of eighth notes and a crescendo marking (*cresc.*). The bass staff has a bass clef and includes a forte dynamic marking (*sf*).

System 2: The second system continues the piece, featuring a forte dynamic marking (*f*) and a series of eighth notes. It includes a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a forte dynamic marking (*sf*).

System 3: The third system features a series of eighth notes and a forte dynamic marking (*ff*). It includes a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a forte dynamic marking (*sf*).

System 4: The fourth system features a series of eighth notes and a forte dynamic marking (*ff*). It includes a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a forte dynamic marking (*sf*).

System 5: The fifth system features a series of eighth notes and a forte dynamic marking (*ff*). It includes a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a forte dynamic marking (*sf*).

