

TOCCATA PER CEMBALO D'OTTAVA STESA. NAPOLI 1723.

Primo Tono Preludio.

Presto.



The image displays six staves of musical notation, likely for two voices (soprano and basso continuo). The notation is in common time. The top two staves are soprano parts, and the bottom four staves are basso continuo parts. The music consists of eighth-note patterns, with some sixteenth-note figures in the basso continuo parts. The key signature changes frequently, indicated by various sharps and flats. Measure lines divide the music into measures.

A musical score for piano, consisting of six staves of music. The music is written in common time and uses a treble clef for the top staff and a bass clef for the bottom staff. The key signature changes frequently, indicated by various sharps and flats. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth note patterns, dynamic markings like 'dim.' and 'p', and rests. The music spans three octaves, with notes appearing on both the treble and bass staves.

The musical score consists of six staves of piano music, arranged vertically. The top two staves are in G major (two sharps) and show a melodic line in the treble clef and harmonic support in the bass clef. The middle two staves transition to E major (one sharp), with the melody in the bass clef and harmonic support in the treble clef. The bottom two staves return to G major, with the melody in the treble clef and harmonic support in the bass clef. The notation includes various note values (eighth and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as *dim.* (diminuendo) and *pp* (pianissimo). The bass clef is used throughout the score.



(molto rit.)

moderato

(ff)

(rit. e dim.)

Siege.

Adagio.

Cantabile appoggiato. (mf)

B. 32 & C°



Presto.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: (ff) dynamic. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for piano, featuring six staves of music:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, common time, G major. Measures 1-3.
- Staff 2:** Bass clef, common time, G major. Measures 1-3.
- Staff 3:** Treble clef, common time, F# major. Measures 1-3.
- Staff 4:** Treble clef, common time, E major. Measure 1 starts with tempo *veloce* and dynamic *p*.
- Staff 5:** Treble clef, common time, E major. Measure 2 starts with dynamic *rit.* and dynamic *tr.*
- Staff 6:** Treble clef, common time, E major. Measure 3 ends with dynamic *Siegue.*

Fuga.
(Presto.)

The musical score consists of five staves of piano music, arranged vertically. The top staff uses a treble clef, the second and third staves use bass clefs, and the bottom two staves use both treble and bass clefs. The key signature is G major (no sharps or flats). The tempo is indicated as 'Presto'.

Staff 1 (Treble Clef): Starts with a dynamic of **(ff)**. The melody consists of eighth-note patterns.

Staff 2 (Bass Clef): Continues the eighth-note patterns from the first staff.

Staff 3 (Bass Clef): Introduces sixteenth-note patterns.

Staff 4 (Treble/Bass Clef): Features eighth-note patterns.

Staff 5 (Treble/Bass Clef): Features eighth-note patterns.

Final Measure: The score concludes with a dynamic of **(mf)**.



The image displays six staves of musical notation, likely for two voices (Soprano and Alto/Tenor). The notation consists of two systems of three measures each. The top system begins with a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of one sharp (F# major). The middle system begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat major). The bottom system begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F# major). The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some notes having vertical stems pointing upwards or downwards.

The musical score consists of six staves of piano music. The top staff shows a melodic line in the treble clef with a dynamic of **f**. The second staff shows a harmonic bass line in the bass clef. The third staff shows a melodic line in the treble clef with dynamics **(—)** and **(pp)**. The fourth staff shows a harmonic bass line in the bass clef with a dynamic **(—)**. The fifth staff shows a melodic line in the treble clef. The sixth staff shows a harmonic bass line in the bass clef. The music is in common time and includes various dynamics such as **f**, **(—)**, **(pp)**, **tr**, **p cresc. e accel.**, and **B. 32. & C°**.

The image shows a musical score for piano, consisting of six staves of music. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music is primarily composed of eighth-note patterns. The first two staves are identical. The third staff features a melodic line with a trill over a bass line, followed by dynamic markings: '(molto meno mosso e cresc.)'. The fourth staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) and consists of eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff continues with eighth-note pairs. The sixth staff starts with a ritardando (rit.) instruction, followed by a piano dynamic (pp), and ends with a forte dynamic (f). The score is set against a background of vertical bar lines.

Adagio.

Appoggiato Cantabile

arpeggio

1

2

3

4

5

(pp)

(rit.)

Siege.

Follia.
Moderato.

The music consists of six staves of piano notation. Staff 1 (Treble) starts with a forte dynamic (f) and contains trill markings (tr) over several measures. Staff 2 (Bass) features sustained notes and bassoon-like entries. The subsequent staves continue with various dynamics and trill markings, concluding with a final section labeled "PER FINE." at the end of the third staff.

The musical score consists of six staves of piano music, divided into three systems by vertical bar lines. The first system starts in 3/4 time with a dynamic of *f*. The second system begins in 4/4 time with a dynamic of *p*. The third system begins in 4/4 time.

Staff 1 (Top): Melodic line in treble clef. Measure 1: *f*, 3/4 time. Measure 2: Change to 4/4 time. Measure 3: *tr* (trill). Measures 4-5: *tr*. Measures 6-7: *tr*.

Staff 2: Melodic line in treble clef. Measures 1-2: *tr*. Measures 3-4: *tr*. Measures 5-6: *tr*.

Staff 3: Melodic line in treble clef. Measures 1-2: *tr*. Measures 3-4: *tr*. Measures 5-6: *tr*.

Staff 4 (Second System): Melodic line in treble clef. Measures 1-2: *tr*. Measures 3-4: *tr*. Measures 5-6: *tr*.

Staff 5 (Third System): Melodic line in treble clef. Measures 1-2: *tr*. Measures 3-4: *tr*. Measures 5-6: *tr*.

Staff 6 (Bottom): Bass line in bass clef. Measures 1-2: *tr*. Measures 3-4: *tr*. Measures 5-6: *tr*.

5. *mf*

5. *mf*

5. *mf*

5. *mf*

6. *f*

6. *f*

6. *f*

6. *f*

(meno mosso)

7. (p)

a tempo

8. (ff)

tr.

(Presto.)



(Moderato.)



(Adagio.)

Musical score for piano, page 11, Adagio. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. Measure 11 starts with a dynamic of p . The melody is primarily in the treble clef staff, featuring eighth-note patterns with grace notes and trills. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

(Allegro.)

Musical score for piano, page 12, Allegro. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. Measure 12 starts with a dynamic of pp . The music features eighth-note patterns with grace notes and sixteenth-note figures. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

Continuation of the musical score for piano, Allegro. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The music continues with eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures, maintaining the energetic tempo established in measure 12.

Continuation of the musical score for piano, Allegro. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The music continues with eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures, maintaining the energetic tempo established in measure 12.

(Vivace.)

13. (mf)

This block contains two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef and 3/8 time, showing six measures of eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 3/8 time, showing four measures of quarter-note chords. Measure 13.1 ends with a repeat sign.

This block continues the musical score from the previous page. It consists of two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef and 3/8 time, showing six measures of eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 3/8 time, showing four measures of quarter-note chords.

(Vivace.)

14. (mf)

This block contains two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef and 3/8 time, showing three measures of quarter-note chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 3/8 time, showing six measures of eighth-note patterns.

This block continues the musical score from the previous page. It consists of two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef and 3/8 time, showing three measures of quarter-note chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 3/8 time, showing six measures of eighth-note patterns.

This block continues the musical score from the previous page. It consists of two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef and 3/8 time, showing three measures of quarter-note chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 3/8 time, showing six measures of eighth-note patterns.

(Lento.)

15. (p)

(poco rit.)

(Vivace.)

16. (ff)

(Allegro)

17. (ff)

(Presto.)

17.(ff)

18.(f)

19. (pp)

(Moderato.)

20. (f)

21

(Presto.)

22 (ff)

(Presto.)

23 (ff)

(Lento e piano.)

24 *tutto arpeggiando*

(Presto.)

25 (ff)

(Presto.)



(Presto.)



28

(Moderato.)

29(f)

rit. e dim. - - -

Al Segno

L.D.M.V.

Appendix.

Clefs.

It is very interesting to find that in the MS. Alessandro Scarlatti used the clefs in a progressive manner, as the following table will show.

In the first 3 Toccatas the Soprano clef was used for the R. H. and ♭ for the L. H.

4th Toccata: Treble clef first used.

5th & 6th Toccatas: The Tenor and Bass alternatively.

7th Toccata: Alto, Tenor and Bass. The following examples show the frequent change of the clefs:-

Clefs

C'est fort intéressant de voir par la table ci dessous que dans le MS. les clefs sont introduites graduellement.

Dans les 3 premières Toccatas, la clef d'Ut 1^{re} ligne est employée pour le main droite, et celle de Fa pour la main gauche.

4^{ème} Toccata: Clef de Sol employée pour la première fois.

5^{ème} & 6^{ème} Toccatas: Clef d'Ut (Tenor) et celle de Basse alternativement.

7^{ème} Toccata: Clef d'Ut (Alto et Tenor) et Clef de Fa.

Les exemples suivants montrent le changement fréquent des clefs:-

Schlüssel.

Es ist im höchsten Grade interessant zu finden dass in dem MS. die Schlüssel allmählich eingeführt sind, wie die folgende Tabelle zeigt.

In den 3 ersten Toccaten, der Diskant-Schlüssel ist für die rechte, und der F.-Schlüssel für die Linke Hand gebraucht.

4. Toccata: G-Schlüssel zuerst gebraucht.

5., 6. Toccata: Tenor und Bass abwechselnd.

7. Toccata: Alt, Tenor und Bass. Die folgenden Beispiele zeigen die häufige Veränderung der Schlüssel-

Fuga from Toccata Settima. p. 45.

Fuga from Toccata per Cembalo (Nº 18) p. 128.

Toccata (Nº 10) Part Cahier IV, p. 63.
Teil S.

Fugue, Part VII, p. 123, is copied out for the second time in the MS. (Cf. Part VIII, p. 148) with following changes:-

La Fugue, Cahier VII, p. 123, est copié pour la seconde fois (Cf. Cahier VIII, p 148) avec les variantes suivantes:-

Die Fuge, Teil VII, S. 123, für das zweite Mal im MS. (Cf. Teil VIII, S. 148) ausgeschrieben ist, mit folgenden Varianten:-

Bar Mesure 9.
Takt

Bar Mesure 43 & 44.
Takt

Part VIII, p. 150, bar 18 from another MS.
Cahier VIII, p. 150, mesure 18 selon un autre MS.

Teil VIII, S. 150, Takt 18 aus einem anderen MS.

Errata.

Part {Page} 28 {not non pas} D. B. M. V. E. {but mais } L. D. B. M. V. {sondern } II. {Seite} nicht

Part {Page} 145 {not non pas} Fugga {but mais } Fuga. VIII. {Seite} nicht sondern

Part {Page} 150 {bar mesure} 6 {Takt} ♯

Part {Page} 133 {bar 3 4th beat mesure} 4^{me} temps {Takt 4. Zeitmass} ♯

Part {Page} 12 {bar mesure} 12 {Takt} ♮

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