

Giuseppe Tartini

Selected pieces from
26 Piccole Sonate for violin solo

Arranged for tenor viola da gamba
(and including versions for bass and treble instruments)

Richard Yates
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Introduction

Giuseppe Tartini's 26 *Piccole Sonate* for violin were composed sometime before 1750. The manuscript is undated, but he referred to the set in a letter written in that year. Some of these sonatas have either no bass staff or just a blank one. Tartini wrote of the set that even those with written bass lines do not need them and that he, himself, played them solo.

The ones with no bass line incorporate accompanying notes and chords into the violin part and the resulting textures are reminiscent of many movements in Bach's violin sonatas and partitas, albeit without the counterpoint. The musical idiom looks forward into the Rococco and beyond.

There is great ingenuity in Tartini's crafting of both melody and accompaniment onto the four strings of the violin and this task then becomes the challenge in arranging the *Piccole Sonate* for the viol's six strings tuned mostly in fourths rather than in fifths.

Changes from the original for a viol version are inevitable given the differences in the instruments and the goal of making an idiomatic viol score. The most notable changes are in bowing and the filling in of chord tones where the violin can play widely spaced notes on adjacent strings. It should also be mentioned that Tartini was not exactly fastidious or consistent in his notation and so the process of making a viol version must first mend the original in many places.

The sources for this edition are two: a facsimile of the original manuscript and an edition by Giovanni Guglielmo (*26 Piccole Sonate*, Giuseppe Tartini, edizione critica a cura di Giovanni Guglielmo, Edizioni G. Zanibon, 1970). As can be seen in the following sample from the facsimile, many details are not clear and in those instances the Guglielmo edition was consulted – but not always adopted.



A word about the notated duration of notes: Solo string music is commonly inexact about note durations when there are double stops. A change in bow direction after a dyad necessarily ends both notes but that level of detail is ignored in the notation. Usually the simple logic of what actually occurs in the sound is obvious and it makes a cleaner score to not note the small rests. But with a transcription to a different instrument, especially with the addition of more chord tones, a more accurate score showing the actual sound can be useful. I have used that approach in most, but not all, the scores in this edition. It may be too finicky, but it is something of an experiment. Time with the score will tell if this was worth the clutter and the effort. Please let me know if you have an opinion.

This example, showing first the directly transcribed manuscript and then the viol version illustrates several of the typical modifications that have been made:

The image shows two staves of musical notation side-by-side. The top staff is a direct transcription of a manuscript, featuring a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and common time. It contains six measures of music with various note heads and stems. The bottom staff is a modified version for the viol, which includes a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and common time. This staff adds vertical bar lines and horizontal dashed lines to indicate specific fingerings or performance techniques. Both staves begin with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat.

Regarding tempo: The pieces selected are almost all from the slower movements and they tolerate, and even benefit from, slow and expressive playing on the viol. The few faster movements benefit from crisp articulation but do not need blazing speed. Violins are inherently speedy and the players often overindulge. The Rococco style aims for elegance and grace, not necessarily virtuosity. Yes, Tartini is most-known – even only-known – for the “Devil’s Trill” sonata, but the *Piccole Sonate* are in a different category altogether.

This edition includes versions for treble viol and bass viol that are direct transpositions of the tenor version with the appropriate clefs. No changes to notes or fingerings have been made for those versions, so they may need adjustments to work best on those instruments.

Richard Yates
Salem, Oregon
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richard@yatesguitar.com

Tenor viola da gamba

Andante

Sonata Piccola XIII, B.h 1

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

Sheet music for Tenor viola da gamba, Andante, Sonata Piccola XIII, B.h 1 by Giuseppe Tartini. The music is in 3/4 time, treble clef, and consists of 20 measures. Measure 1 starts with a grace note followed by eighth notes. Measures 2-3 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 4-5 continue the sixteenth-note patterns with dynamic markings like trill and forte. Measures 6-7 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics. Measures 8-9 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 10-11 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 12-13 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 14-15 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 16-17 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 18-19 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 20 ends the piece.

Tenor viola da gamba

Menuet

Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The musical score for the Tenor viola da gamba part of Tartini's Menuet. The score is in 2/4 time, treble clef, and B-flat major. It consists of four staves of music. The first two staves begin with a basso continuo bassoon line. The third staff begins with a viola da gamba line, and the fourth staff continues the viola da gamba line. Measure numbers 1 through 13 are visible on the left side of the staves.

Tenor viola da gamba

Andante

Piccola Sonata XXII, B.a 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The musical score for Tenor viola da gamba, Andante, Piccola Sonata XXII, B.a 2, by Giuseppe Tartini, consists of eight staves of music, numbered 1 through 24. The key signature changes frequently, including B-flat major, A major, G major, and F major. Various musical markings are present, such as dynamic dots, slurs, grace notes, and trills.

Staff 1: B-flat major, 2/4 time. Measures 1-4.

Staff 2: A major, 2/4 time. Measures 5-8.

Staff 3: G major, 2/4 time. Measures 9-12.

Staff 4: F major, 2/4 time. Measures 13-16.

Staff 5: B-flat major, 2/4 time. Measures 17-20.

Staff 6: A major, 2/4 time. Measures 21-24.

Tenor viola da gamba

Andante Cantabile

Sonata Piccola XXIII, B.E 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The sheet music for Tenor viola da gamba features eight staves of musical notation. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). Measure numbers 1 through 14 are indicated above the staves. Measure 10 is explicitly labeled '10' at the bottom center. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams, with some notes having slurs and others having vertical stems. Measure 14 concludes with a fermata over the first two notes of the staff.

Tenor viola da gamba

Grave

Sonata Piccola XXIII, B.E 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for Tenor viola da gamba. The key signature is one flat, indicating B-flat major or A minor. The time signature is 3/4 throughout. The tempo is marked 'Grave'. The notation includes various note heads (solid black, open, and cross-hatched), stems, and beams. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of each staff: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 12. Measure 12 includes a dynamic marking 'tr' (trill) over the first measure. Measure 15 includes a dynamic marking 'tr' over the first measure. Measure 12 also features a circled '3' above the third measure, and measure 15 features a circled '3' above the third measure.

Tenor viola da gamba

Aria

Sonata Piccola XXIII, B.E 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The musical score consists of four staves of music for Tenor viola da gamba. The music is in common time and has a key signature of one sharp. The first staff begins with a bass clef, the second with an alto clef, the third with a tenor clef, and the fourth with a soprano clef. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'tr' (trill) and 'rit' (ritardando). Measures 1 through 4 are shown in the first image, followed by measures 5 through 8 in the second image.

Tenor viola da gamba

Andante Cantabile

Sonata Piccola XXIV, B.D 4

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

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Tenor viola da gamba

Grave

Sonata Piccola XXI, B.F 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The musical score for Tenor viola da gamba, Grave, Sonata Piccola XXI, B.F 2, by Giuseppe Tartini, consists of six staves of music, numbered 1 through 14. The score is written in common time. The instrumentation is for tenor viola da gamba. The music features various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, with grace notes and slurs. Measure 14 includes dynamic markings 'tr' (trill) and 'tr' (trill). Measures 12 and 14 feature melodic patterns with grace notes and slurs.

Tenor viola da gamba

[Siciliana]

Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The musical score for the Tenor viola da gamba part of Tartini's Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5. The score is written in 12/8 time with a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music consists of eight staves, each starting with a bass clef and a sharp sign. The score includes measure numbers 1 through 18. The notation features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note figures, with grace notes and slurs.

Tenor viola da gamba

Andante

Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The sheet music for Tenor viola da gamba, Andante, Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5 by Giuseppe Tartini is presented in eight staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 2/4. The music begins with a treble clef, changes to a bass clef at measure 12, and returns to a treble clef at measure 18. Measure numbers are indicated at the start of each staff: 1, 5, 12, 18, 25, 30, and 35. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, a B-flat major key signature, and a 2/4 time signature. It features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords. Measure 5 starts with a bass clef, a B-flat major key signature, and a 2/4 time signature. It includes a circled '5' above a sixteenth-note chord and a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 12 starts with a bass clef, a B-flat major key signature, and a 2/4 time signature. It features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords. Measure 18 starts with a treble clef, a B-flat major key signature, and a 2/4 time signature. It includes a circled '3' above a sixteenth-note chord and a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 25 starts with a bass clef, a B-flat major key signature, and a 2/4 time signature. It features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords. Measure 30 starts with a bass clef, a B-flat major key signature, and a 2/4 time signature. It includes a circled '3' above a sixteenth-note chord, a dynamic 'tr' (trill), and a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 35 starts with a bass clef, a B-flat major key signature, and a 2/4 time signature. It features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords, with a dynamic 'tr' (trill) at the end.

Tenor viola da gamba

[Allegretto]

Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The sheet music for Tenor viola da gamba, Allegretto, from Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5 by Giuseppe Tartini (1692-1770) is presented in ten staves of musical notation. The music is in 3/8 time and B-flat major. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams, with some notes having slurs and others having vertical stems. Measure numbers are indicated at the beginning of each staff: 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, 36, 43, 50, 57, and 64. In measure 64, there is a dynamic marking 'tr' (trillando) and a page number '17' at the bottom.

Tenor viola da gamba

[Giga]
Sonata Piccola XVI, B.C 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The sheet music for Tenor viola da gamba features six staves of musical notation. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 12/8 throughout. The first staff begins with a bass clef and a common time signature (C). The subsequent staves switch to a treble clef. Various dynamics and performance instructions are included, such as '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '④', '③', '1 3', '3 1', '4', '2 3', '3 4', '1 3 4', and '④ ③'. Measure numbers 1 through 18 are indicated at the start of each staff. The music concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

15

A musical score page featuring a single bass clef staff. The music consists of eighth-note pairs connected by horizontal beams. Measure 15 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth-note pair. This pattern repeats three times, each time preceded by a quarter note. Measures 16 and 17 show a similar pattern of eighth-note pairs with various rests and a bass drum-like note.

18

A musical score page featuring a single bass clef staff. The music consists of eighth-note pairs connected by horizontal beams. Measure 18 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth-note pair. This pattern repeats three times, each time preceded by a quarter note. Measures 19 and 20 show a similar pattern of eighth-note pairs with various rests and a bass drum-like note.

20

A musical score page featuring a single bass clef staff. The music consists of eighth-note pairs connected by horizontal beams. Measure 20 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth-note pair. This pattern repeats three times, each time preceded by a quarter note. Measures 21 and 22 show a similar pattern of eighth-note pairs with various rests and a bass drum-like note.

22

A musical score page featuring a single bass clef staff. The music consists of eighth-note pairs connected by horizontal beams. Measure 22 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth-note pair. This pattern repeats three times, each time preceded by a quarter note. Measures 23 and 24 show a similar pattern of eighth-note pairs with various rests and a bass drum-like note.

24

A musical score page featuring a single bass clef staff. The music consists of eighth-note pairs connected by horizontal beams. Measure 24 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth-note pair. This pattern repeats three times, each time preceded by a quarter note. Measures 25 and 26 show a similar pattern of eighth-note pairs with various rests and a bass drum-like note.

26

A musical score page featuring a single bass clef staff. The music consists of eighth-note pairs connected by horizontal beams. Measure 26 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth-note pair. This pattern repeats three times, each time preceded by a quarter note. Measures 27 and 28 show a similar pattern of eighth-note pairs with various rests and a bass drum-like note.

28

A musical score page featuring a single bass clef staff. The music consists of eighth-note pairs connected by horizontal beams. Measure 28 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth-note pair. This pattern repeats three times, each time preceded by a quarter note. Measures 29 and 30 show a similar pattern of eighth-note pairs with various rests and a bass drum-like note.

30

A musical score page featuring a single bass clef staff. The music consists of eighth-note pairs connected by horizontal beams. Measure 30 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth-note pair. This pattern repeats three times, each time preceded by a quarter note. Measures 31 and 32 show a similar pattern of eighth-note pairs with various rests and a bass drum-like note.

Tenor viola da gamba

Allegro assai

Sonata Piccola XXII, B.a 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

Allegro assai

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for tenor viola da gamba. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is mostly common time (indicated by '8'). The music is in 3/8 time for the first two staves. Measure numbers are provided at the beginning of each staff: 1, 9, 17, 25, 33, 41, 49, and 57. The notation includes various bowing markings such as 'tr' (trill), 'tr' with a slur, and 'tr' with a '2'. There are also slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like 'V' and '2'. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth note patterns, with some measures containing sixteenth-note chords.

Treble viola da gamba

Andante

Sonata Piccola XIII, B.h 1

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The sheet music for Treble viola da gamba features a single melodic line on five-line staff paper. The key signature is one sharp, indicating G major. The time signature is 4/4 throughout. Measure numbers 3 through 20 are printed above the staff to indicate the progression of the piece. The music is filled with various performance techniques, including grace notes, slurs, and dynamic markings such as trills and accents. The notation is typical of 18th-century instrumental music, with a focus on rhythmic precision and expressive performance.

Treble viola da gamba

Menuet

Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5

Giuseppe Tartini (1692-1770)

A musical score for piano, consisting of four staves of music. The top staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It features eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes. The second staff begins with a repeat sign and continues the melodic line. The third staff starts with a repeat sign and a bass clef, indicating a harmonic shift. The bottom staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 13 through 16 are identical to the beginning of the third staff, showing a return to the previous key.

Treble viola da gamba

Andante

Piccola Sonata XXII, B.a 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

1

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23

24

Treble viola da gamba

Andante Cantabile

Sonata Piccola XXIII, B.E 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for treble viola da gamba. The key signature changes throughout the piece, including C major, A major, G major, F# major, E major, D major, and B major. Measure numbers 1 through 24 are indicated at the beginning of each staff. Various performance markings such as grace notes, slurs, and dynamic markings like *tr* (trill) are present. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns, with some measures containing rests or sustained notes.

Treble viola da gamba

Grave

Sonata Piccola XXIII, B.E 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The sheet music for the Treble viola da gamba part of Sonata Piccola XXIII, B.E 2 by Giuseppe Tartini. The music is in G minor, 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of musical notation, numbered 1 through 15. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some measures featuring grace notes and slurs. Measure 15 concludes with a dynamic instruction 'tr'.

Treble viola da gamba

Aria

Sonata Piccola XXIII, B.E 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The musical score consists of four staves of music for Treble viola da gamba. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes. The second staff continues with a treble clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. It includes sixteenth-note patterns and dynamic markings like *tr*. The third staff begins with a treble clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note patterns with slurs. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. It includes sixteenth-note patterns and dynamic markings like *tr*.

Treble viola da gamba

Andante Cantabile

Sonata Piccola XXIV, B.D 4

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The sheet music for the Treble viola da gamba features eight staves of musical notation. The key signature changes throughout the piece, indicated by various sharps and flats. Measure numbers are placed above the staves at the beginning of each staff. The first staff starts at measure 1, the second at measure 3, the third at measure 6, the fourth at measure 9, the fifth at measure 11, the sixth at measure 14, and the eighth at measure 16. The music includes various note heads, stems, and beams, with some notes having horizontal dashes or dots. Measure 16 concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line, followed by a page number '27'.

Treble viola da gamba

Grave

Sonata Piccola XXI, B.F 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

Treble viola da gamba

[Siciliana]

Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for Treble viola da gamba. The music is in common time (indicated by '12' over '8') and treble clef. The notation includes various note heads (solid black, open, and hollow), stems, and horizontal strokes above or below the stems. Measure numbers (1 through 13) are placed above the staves at regular intervals. Some measures contain multiple endings, indicated by small superscript numbers (e.g., '2', '3', '4'). Measures 1-4, 6, and 8 show solid black note heads. Measures 5, 7, 9, 10, and 12 show open note heads. Measures 11 and 13 show hollow note heads. Measures 1-4, 6, and 8 have stems pointing down; measures 5, 7, 9, 10, and 12 have stems pointing up; measure 11 has stems pointing down; and measure 13 has stems pointing up. Horizontal strokes above the stems in measures 1-4, 6, and 8 indicate slurs or grace notes. Horizontal strokes below the stems in measures 5, 7, 9, 10, and 12 indicate grace notes or slurs.

Treble viola da gamba

Andante

Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for Treble viola da gamba. The key signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a '2' indicating two measures. The second staff begins with a bass clef and a '3' indicating three measures. The third staff begins with a treble clef and a '12' indicating twelve measures. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a '18' indicating eighteen measures. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef and a '25' indicating twenty-five measures. The sixth staff begins with a treble clef and a '30' indicating thirty measures. Various musical markings are present, including slurs, grace notes, dynamic markings like 'tr' (trill), and performance instructions like '1', '2', '3', and '4' over specific notes.

Treble viola da gamba

[Allegretto]

Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

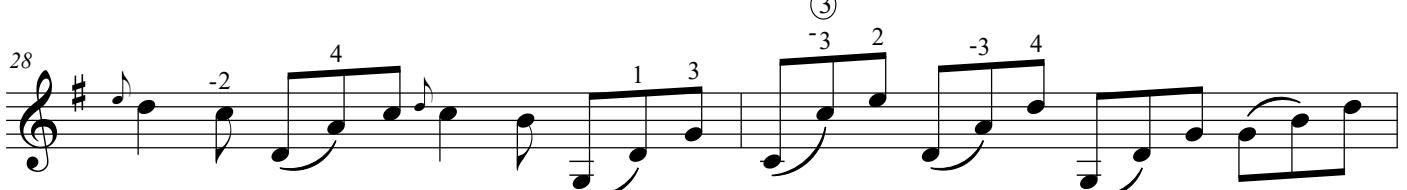
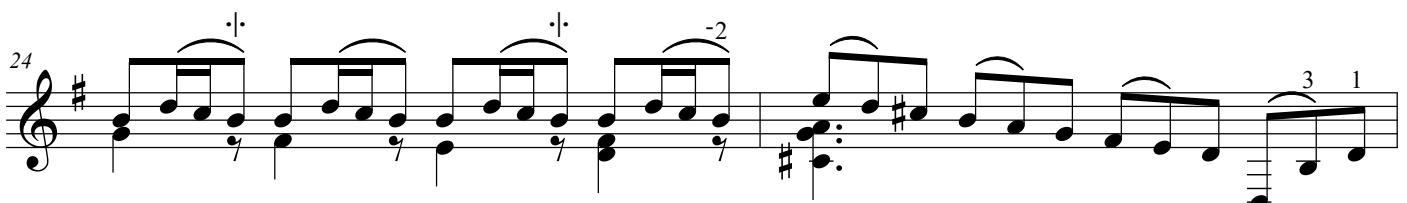
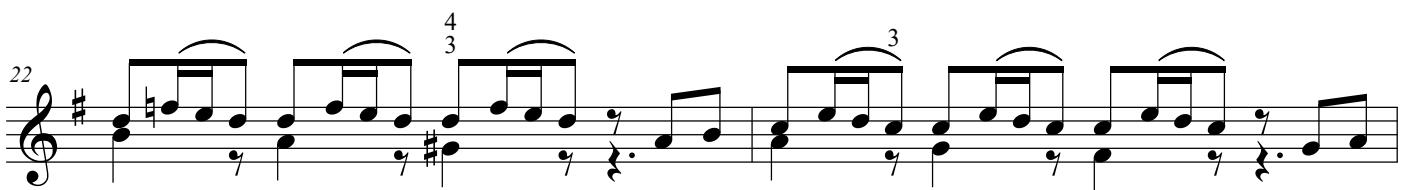
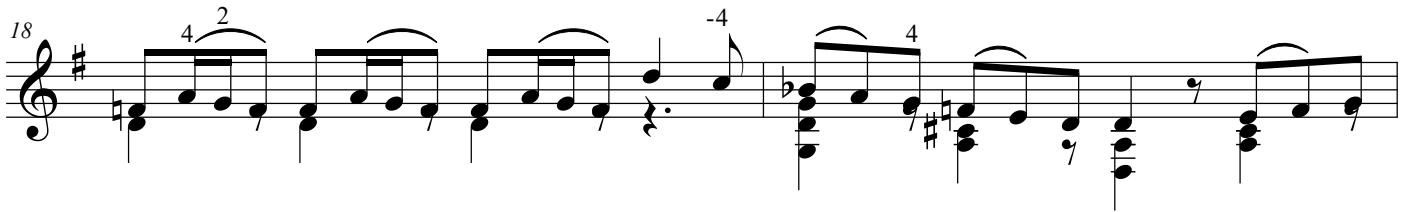
The sheet music for Treble viola da gamba, Allegretto, Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5 by Giuseppe Tartini consists of 12 staves of musical notation. The music is in 3/8 time, treble clef, and is written for a single instrument. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams. Measure numbers are indicated at the beginning of each staff: 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, 36, 43, 50, and 57. Measure 31 is indicated at the end of the 57th measure. Measure 32 begins with a repeat sign and a bass clef. Measure 33 ends with a double bar line and a bass clef. Measure 34 ends with a bass clef. Measure 35 ends with a bass clef. Measure 36 ends with a bass clef. Measure 37 ends with a bass clef. Measure 38 ends with a bass clef. Measure 39 ends with a bass clef. Measure 40 ends with a bass clef. Measure 41 ends with a bass clef. Measure 42 ends with a bass clef. Measure 43 ends with a bass clef. Measure 44 ends with a bass clef. Measure 45 ends with a bass clef. Measure 46 ends with a bass clef. Measure 47 ends with a bass clef. Measure 48 ends with a bass clef. Measure 49 ends with a bass clef. Measure 50 ends with a bass clef. Measure 51 ends with a bass clef. Measure 52 ends with a bass clef. Measure 53 ends with a bass clef. Measure 54 ends with a bass clef. Measure 55 ends with a bass clef. Measure 56 ends with a bass clef. Measure 57 ends with a bass clef. Measure 58 ends with a bass clef. Measure 59 ends with a bass clef. Measure 60 ends with a bass clef. Measure 61 ends with a bass clef. Measure 62 ends with a bass clef. Measure 63 ends with a bass clef. Measure 64 ends with a bass clef.

Treble viola da gamba

[Giga]
Sonata Piccola XVI, B.C 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The sheet music for Treble viola da gamba features six staves of handwritten musical notation. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature is 12/8. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers are indicated above the staff at the beginning of each measure. Measure 1 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. Measures 2-6 show various patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 7 begins with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. Measures 8-11 show more complex patterns. Measure 12 begins with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. Measures 13-14 show the final patterns of the piece.



Treble viola da gamba

Allegro assai

Sonata Piccola XXII, B.a 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

Allegro assai

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for treble viola da gamba. The key signature varies throughout the piece, indicated by sharps and flats. The time signature is mostly common time (indicated by '8'). Measure numbers are provided at the beginning of each staff: 3, 9, 17, 25, 33, 41, 49, and 57. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and eighth-note pairs. Articulation marks such as 'tr' (trill) and 'v' (slur) are present. Fingerings are indicated above certain notes, such as '3' over a note in measure 17 and '1 2' over a note in measure 25.

Bass viola da gamba

Andante Cantabile

Sonata Piccola XXIV, B.D 4

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The sheet music for Bass viola da gamba features eight staves of musical notation. The key signature changes throughout the piece, indicated by various sharps and flats. Measure numbers are present above the staff at the beginning of each line: 1, 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, and 16. The music is in 12/8 time, as indicated by the time signature at the start of each staff. The bass clef is used consistently. The notation includes various note values (eighth notes, sixteenth notes, etc.) and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal lines and others separated by vertical stems. Articulation marks like dots and dashes are placed under certain notes. Measure 1 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. Measure 3 begins with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 6 starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 9 starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 11 starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 14 starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 16 starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.

Bass viola da gamba

Menuet

Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

1

5

9

13

Bass viola da gamba

Andante

Piccola Sonata XXII, B.a 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Bass viola da gamba

Andante Cantabile

Sonata Piccola XXIII, B.E 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

tr

tr

3

0

2

0

2

tr

Bass viola da gamba

Grave

Sonata Piccola XXIII, B.E 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The musical score for Bass viola da gamba, Grave, Sonata Piccola XXIII, B.E 2, by Giuseppe Tartini, consists of eight staves of music, numbered 1 through 15. The score is written in bass clef, with a key signature of one flat. The tempo is marked as 'Grave'. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings such as 'tr' (trill) and 'p' (piano). The score includes several key changes, notably from one flat to one sharp and back again.

Bass viola da gamba

Aria

Sonata Piccola XXIII, B.E 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The musical score consists of four staves of bass viola da gamba music. Staff 1 starts with a bass clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. Staff 2 begins with a bass clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. Staff 3 starts with a bass clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. Staff 4 begins with a bass clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes dynamic markings such as a trill sign.

Bass viola da gamba

Andante Cantabile

Sonata Piccola XXIV, B.D 4

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The sheet music for Bass viola da gamba features eight staves of musical notation. The key signature changes throughout the piece, indicated by various sharps and flats. Measure numbers are placed at the beginning of each staff: 4, 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, and 16. The music is in 12/8 time, as indicated by the time signature at the start of each staff. The bass clef is used consistently. The notation includes various note values (eighth notes, sixteenth notes, etc.) and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal lines and others separated by vertical stems. Articulation marks like dots and dashes are present, along with dynamic markings such as *tr* (trill) and *v* (volume). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Bass viola da gamba

Grave

Sonata Piccola XXI, B.F 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The musical score for Bass viola da gamba, Grave, Sonata Piccola XXI, B.F 2, by Giuseppe Tartini, consists of six staves of music. The music is in common time and uses a bass clef. Measure numbers 1 through 14 are indicated above the staves. The score is divided into two systems by a vertical bar line.

Measure 1: Bass clef, common time. Measures 1-2: Bassoon part. Measures 3-4: Bassoon part. Measures 5-6: Bassoon part. Measures 7-8: Bassoon part. Measures 9-10: Bassoon part. Measures 11-12: Bassoon part. Measures 13-14: Bassoon part.

Bass viola da gamba

[Siciliana]

Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The musical score for Bass viola da gamba of Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5 by Giuseppe Tartini consists of eight staves of music. The music is in B-flat major (indicated by a 'B' below the bass clef) and 12/8 time. The score includes measure numbers 1 through 18. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note pairs, sixteenth-note groups, and grace notes. The notation is typical of 18th-century instrumental music.

Bass viola da gamba

Andante

Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The musical score for Bass viola da gamba, Andante, Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5, by Giuseppe Tartini (1692-1770), consists of eight staves of music. The music is in 2/4 time and bass clef. Measure numbers 1 through 44 are indicated above the staves. Articulation marks like 'tr' (trill) and dynamics like '3' and '1' are also present.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44

Bass viola da gamba

[Allegretto]

Sonata Piccola XXVI, B.G 5

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for bass viola da gamba. The key signature changes frequently, indicated by sharp and flat symbols. Time signatures include 3/8, 2/4, and 3/4. Various dynamics are marked throughout, such as trills (tr), grace notes, and slurs. The music is divided into measures numbered 1 through 64.

Measure 1: Bass clef, 3/8 time. Measures 2-7: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 8: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 9: A bassoon-like sound is indicated. Measure 10: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 11: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 12: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 13: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 14: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 15: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 16: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 17: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 18: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 19: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 20: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 21: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 22: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 23: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 24: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 25: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 26: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 27: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 28: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 29: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 30: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 31: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 32: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 33: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 34: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 35: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 36: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 37: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 38: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 39: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 40: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 41: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 42: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 43: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 44: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 45: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 46: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 47: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 48: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 49: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 50: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 51: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 52: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 53: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 54: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 55: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 56: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 57: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 58: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 59: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 60: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 61: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 62: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 63: Dynamics include a trill and a grace note. Measure 64: Continuation of the melodic line.

Bass viola da gamba

[Giga]
Sonata Piccola XVI, B.C 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

The musical score for Bass viola da gamba consists of eight staves of music, numbered 1 through 13. Staff 1 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 12/8. Staff 2 begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 4/4. Subsequent staves use a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. Measures are numbered above the staff, and some measures contain additional numbers indicating specific fingerings or performance techniques.

Staff 1: Bass clef, 1 sharp, 12/8. Measures 1-6.

Staff 2: Bass clef, 1 flat, 4/4. Measures 7-11.

Staff 3: Bass clef, 1 sharp, 4/4. Measures 12-16.

Staff 4: Bass clef, 1 sharp, 4/4. Measures 17-21.

Staff 5: Bass clef, 1 sharp, 4/4. Measures 22-26.

Staff 6: Bass clef, 1 sharp, 4/4. Measures 27-31.

Staff 7: Bass clef, 1 sharp, 4/4. Measures 32-36.

Staff 8: Bass clef, 1 sharp, 4/4. Measures 37-41.

Staff 9: Bass clef, 1 sharp, 4/4. Measures 42-46.

Staff 10: Bass clef, 1 sharp, 4/4. Measures 47-51.

Staff 11: Bass clef, 1 sharp, 4/4. Measures 52-56.

Staff 12: Bass clef, 1 sharp, 4/4. Measures 57-61.

Staff 13: Bass clef, 1 sharp, 4/4. Measures 62-66.

15

A musical score for bass clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one sharp. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a quarter note. The third staff starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The fourth staff begins with a quarter note. The fifth staff starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The sixth staff begins with a quarter note.

18

Continuation of the musical score. The first staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The second staff shows a similar pattern. The third staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The fourth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The fifth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The sixth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes.

20

Continuation of the musical score. The first staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The second staff shows a similar pattern. The third staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The fourth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The fifth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The sixth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes.

22

Continuation of the musical score. The first staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The second staff shows a similar pattern. The third staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The fourth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The fifth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The sixth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes.

24

Continuation of the musical score. The first staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The second staff shows a similar pattern. The third staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The fourth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The fifth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The sixth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes.

26

Continuation of the musical score. The first staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The second staff shows a similar pattern. The third staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The fourth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The fifth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The sixth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes.

28

Continuation of the musical score. The first staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The second staff shows a similar pattern. The third staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The fourth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The fifth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The sixth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes.

30

Continuation of the musical score. The first staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The second staff shows a similar pattern. The third staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The fourth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The fifth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. The sixth staff shows a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes.

Bass viola da gamba

Allegro assai

Sonata Piccola XXII, B.a 2

Giuseppe Tartini
(1692-1770)

Allegro assai

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for bass viola da gamba. The music is in common time (indicated by '8'). The first staff begins with a dynamic of f . Subsequent staves include dynamics such as mf , f , ff , p , ff , f , ff , f , and ff . Articulations include slurs, grace notes, and accents. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '1', '2', '3', '4', '1 2', '2 3', '3 2', and '4 2'. Measure numbers are present at the start of each staff: 4, 9, 17, 25, 33, 41, 49, and 57. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note and sixteenth-note figures, and includes changes in key signature and time signature.