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The
BEAUTIES
of
DOMINICO SCARLATTI.

Selected from his Suites de Secours,
for the
Harpsichord, or, Piano Forte
and Revised with a Variety of Improvements
by
AMBROSE PITMAN.

Volume the first

Price 7^s 6^d

To
James Martin, Esquire,
(one of the Representatives in Parliament,
for the

Borough of Tewkesbury,
The Beauties of Dominico Garlatti

are inscribed, with the greatest Respect,

by His most Obedient

and Obedient humble Servant

George Pittman

P R E F A C E.

THE Lessons of DOMINICO SCARLATTI have ever been esteemed by Musical Theorists for their many excellencies of Taste, Genius, and Originality.—But this Acknowledgement of Merit has hitherto been confined to a very limited Circle; their reception into General Practice having been greatly retarded by the many superfluous and studied difficulties with which they abound.—In Manuscript, their obscurity was not without an intention;—as they were expressly composed for the Practice of a very brilliant Performer, the Infanta MARIA, to whom SCARLATTI was Master of Music; every Opportunity was taken by the Author to introduce difficult and affected Passages, for no other use or reason than merely as extraordinary exercises for the eminent ability of his Pupil.

To remove these Obstacles, which have, in some measure, obscured such admirable Lessons from Public Notice, and that they may, in future, be more readily understood by the Student, has been the principal Design of the present Editor.—In the first Instance—he has selected the most beautiful movements—such as are of distinguished excellence—divested them of their pedantic difficulties, and arranged them in distinct Lessons;—the frequent and unnecessary introduction of the Tenor Cleff, intended only to perplex the Sight of the Performer, he has
every

every where rejected, and substituted in its stead that of the Treble, as being more familiar to the generality of Practitioners ;—unnatural and cramp positions of the hands, he has avoided or altered, that the fingering might be rendered easy and graceful ;—and he has been enabled, by the improvement of modern Instruments, to restore some passages and amend others, which the Author himself must have admitted, had the Harpsichords of his Time extended as high in Alt, as do those of the present day.—These, as some of the principal amendments, will be particularly seen in the first and fourth Lessons, especially in the Allegro movement of the former.

Among the enthusiastic admirers of SCARLATTI'S Lessons, was the late Dr. ARNE, who always considered them, with the “ Suites de Pieces” of HANDEL, as the best calculated Performances to compleat the Practical Part of a Musical Education.—And the Editor of the ensuing Work, must here acknowledge himself indebted to that celebrated Master for many improvements which were advised at the time he was the Doctor's Pupil, and when these elegant Pieces of Harmony constantly made a Part of his daily studies.—The advantages of this valuable aid first induced him to a revival of the Work, an Epitome of which is now submitted to the Amateurs of Music; under the Title of “ *The Beauties of Dominico Scarlatti.*”

LESSON I

Allegro

The first system of musical notation for Lesson I, measures 1-4. It is written for piano in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation for Lesson I, measures 5-8. The melodic line in the right hand continues with more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The left hand maintains a steady accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation for Lesson I, measures 9-12. The right hand shows a continuation of the melodic development with various intervals and rhythms. The left hand provides a consistent harmonic support.

The fourth system of musical notation for Lesson I, measures 13-16. The melodic line in the right hand becomes more active with frequent sixteenth-note runs. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

The fifth system of musical notation for Lesson I, measures 17-20. The right hand features a series of sixteenth-note passages. The left hand concludes the piece with a final chord and a whole note.

This image displays a handwritten musical score, likely for piano, organized into six systems. Each system consists of two staves, with the upper staff in treble clef and the lower staff in bass clef. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation is dense, featuring a variety of note values, rests, and accidentals. The manuscript exhibits signs of age, including ink bleed-through and some surface wear. The final system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to two sharps (F-sharp and C-sharp).

