

Allegro

Although Scarlatti did not write for the guitar his music is a favorite source for guitarists, partly because he was one of the outstanding musical geniuses of his day, and also because the long period he spent in Spain (from 1729 until his death) gave a flavour of Spanish dance music to much of his later work. In addition the essentially two line structure of many of his compositions lends itself readily to adaptation to the guitar without loss of the original.

- 1 Particular attention should be given to the right hand fingering given in the following measures. A repeat of the same finger would spoil the clarity of the passage.
- 2 Care should be taken to sustain the bass notes from this point through to the double bar. There is a natural tendency to lift the fingers holding the bass notes, but the passage is only effective if both parts are clear and sustained.
- 3 The ligado is made by hammering the G with the left hand fourth finger without playing it with the right hand. A less than ideal technique it is nevertheless audible in this position, and preferable to the alternative.

Suggested tempo is ♩ = 184.

Domenico Scarlatti
(1685-1757)

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of four staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes various musical notations such as treble clefs, notes, rests, and fingerings. Circled numbers 1, 2, and 3 are placed above specific measures to indicate the points where the performance instructions apply. The bass line is indicated by a 'P' (piano) symbol below the notes. The right hand part features intricate fingering patterns, including triplets and slurs. The left hand part includes a 'ligado' technique, where the G string is hammered by the left hand fourth finger without being played by the right hand.

1 a m i i m i VII m i m i m i VII m i 1

VII

III

VII

1. 2.

VII

VIII