

Giorgio
Antoniotto
(1680 — 1766)

XII Sonate op. 1

LE PRIME 5 À VIOLONCELLO SOLO E
BASSO, E LE ALTRE 7 À DUE VIOLON-
CELLI OVERO DUE VIOLE DI GAMBA

Amsterdam 1732 ca.

Volume I: Sonate I — IV

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E LE ALTRE 7 À DUE VIOLONCELLI
OVERO DUE VIOLE DI GAMBA

Amsterdam 1732 ca.

Volume I: Sonate I — IV

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P R E F A C E

This edition reproduces the 1732 ca. Amsterdam edition by Michel-Charles Le Cène (son-in-law of Estienne Roger and for a time co-owner of his shop). It is a carefully engraved print, already in score format. The source used for this edition is the copy in the *Bibliothèque nationale de France* in Paris.

The title page reads:

XII SONATE
le Prime Cinque / à Violoncello Solo e Basso
e le Altre Sette / à due Violoncelli
Overo due Viole di Gamba
 OPERA PRIMA
del S. GIORGIO ANTONIOTTI
Milanese
 AMSTERDAM
Speza (sic) di MICHELE CARLO LE CENE

Giorgio Antoniotto (d'Adurni), a Milanese descender of the local branch of the noble Genovese family of Adorno (to which the mother of Theodor Wiesengrund Adorno also belonged) spent his life in the Spanish service initially and as a teacher in Geneva later, while frequenting the European courts. He was known as a violin and violoncello player and as a theorist for his treatise *L'Arte armonica*.

As viola da gamba is listed as a possible instrument at least for some of the sonatas and viola da gamba literature uses more often alto clef than tenor clef, separate parts using the alto clef and with chords adapted for the bass viola da gamba string tuning have been provided for the use of violists.

EDITORIAL REMARKS

- All editorial additions are placed above the staff or marked by dotted lines or parentheses.
- Original clefs, time and key signatures, note values, ties, slurs, bar lines and beamings have been retained.
- All marked accidentals have been retained, even when superfluous according to modern conventions; however, they have been silently 'modernised' when today conventions dictate a different sign (i.e.: a sharp used to raise a flattened note has been converted to a natural sign).
- Accidentals above the staff or in small type between parentheses are editorial suggestions.
- In the source, the continuo figures were above the staff; in this edition they have been moved below the staff, which is more common in modern editions.

CRITICAL NOTES:

1. No dot in the source.
2. Original: 
3. Original: F.
4. **1.** e **2. volta** not original; in the source both are combined in a single measure with fermatas marking the **2. volta** ending point.
5. Original: 
6. Original: .

Sonata I

Giorgio Antoniotto (1680—1766)

Adagio

6 7 7 6 6 4 3 #4

4

6 7 7 4 3 6 7 7 6

7

6 6 4 3 4 6 6

10

5 6 6 4 3 4 5 4 3 5

13

4 3 6

15

7 6 6 7 3 #4 6 4 3

Allegro

4

Piano

Forte

5 #6

7

Tasto solo

10

#6

13

Piano

5 #6

16

Forte

#

19

22

25

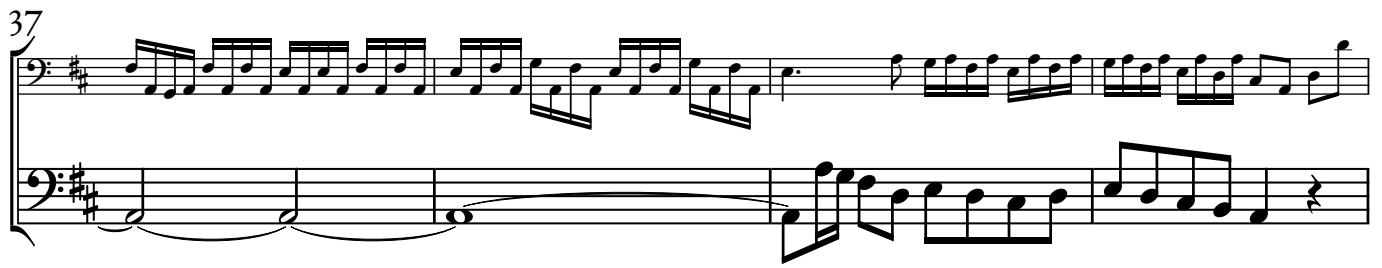
28

31

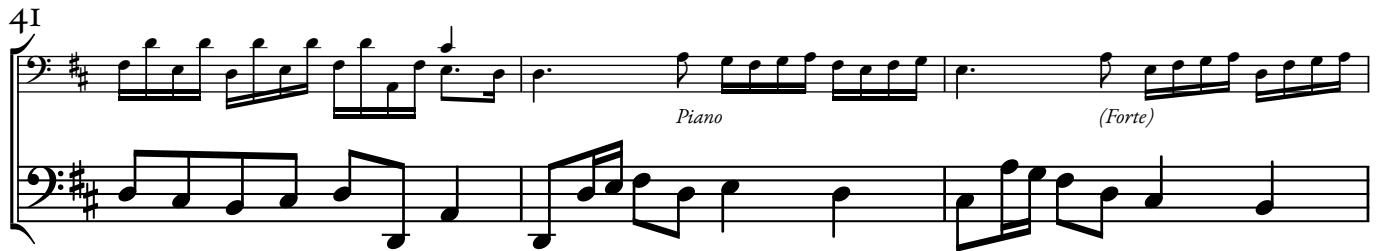
34

Tasto solo

37



41



Piano *(Forte)*

44



Tasto solo

47



Adagio

4 #3 6 9 8 7 6 # #

4 $\flat$ $\flat 5$ $\flat 3$ # 5 6 #

8 4#3 6 9 8 # #4 6 6

12 6 5 7 6 4 7 5 6 6 5 # 6 5

15 6 4 6 7 5 6 4 6 5 7 # 6 7 6 #

Vivace

4

8

II

16

21

6 6^b5 7

6 5 7 6⁴ 6⁴ # 4 # 5

4 #3 7 6 6 5 # 7 5 #

6 6^b5 7

6^b5 7 6 5 7 7 6⁴ 6⁴ 5³ 6⁴

5³ 5 4 3 6 7 6 7 6 5 7 5 7 5³ 4

Sonata II

Giorgio Antoniotto (1680 — 1766)

Adagio

The musical score for Sonata II, Adagio, by Giorgio Antoniotto, is presented in a two-staff format (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one flat (F major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 7, 10, 12, and 14 indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills (tr), triplets (3), and fingerings (e.g., 7, 6, 7, 5, 4, 3). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of measure 14.

Prestissimo

4

6 5

6 6

7

6

10

9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8

13

9 8 9 8 6 5

16

6 5

19

6 6 6

22

4 6 6 5 5 Tasto solo

27

6 5 5 4 3

Grave

6 # #4 6 4 6

IO

6 7 6 6 5 4 3 6 6 # 5 b6 b5

18

3 4 5 #6 #4 6 6 5 4 #3 6 7 6 #



Sonata III

Giorgio Antoniotto (1680 — 1766)

Adagio

6

4 6

6 4 3 4 3

3 6

4 4

12

tr

3 3

tr tr

3 3

6

14

tr

3

3

4 3

4 3



25

4 5 4 6

29

46 6/5

33

6/5 6/5

37

6/5 6/5 5 6/5

41

6

45

6

Grave

6 6 6 #

8 # #4 6 # ♭ # 4/2

16 6 6 6 #4 6 # 6 7 6 #

Vivace

7 6 6 5 7 6 7

7 ♭ ♭ ♭6 ♭ 6 ♭6

14 6 6 6 ♭ ♭

21

7 6 $\flat$ $\frac{4}{2}$ 6

$\frac{4}{2}$ 6 6

5 6 5 6 $\sharp$ 4 $\sharp$ 3

$\flat$ $\sharp$ 6

$\sharp$ 4 6 6 $\flat$ 4 6 $\frac{6}{4}$ 5 3 $\flat$ 6 4 5 6

7 6 5 5

I. 2. 4)



Sonata IV

Giorgio Antoniotto (1680 — 1766)

Adagio assai e Sostenuto

The image displays the first 12 measures of Sonata IV by Giorgio Antoniotto. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a bass line indicated by a dashed line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo/mood is 'Adagio assai e Sostenuto'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-6. Trills are marked with 'tr'. Measure numbers 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 12 are placed at the beginning of their respective staves. Below the staff, there are several sets of numbers: '# 6' under measure 1, '6' under measure 3, '5 6 5 4 3' under measure 5, '7 7 6' under measure 8, '4 2 6 4 3' under measure 10, and '6 5 3 4' under measure 12. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 12.

Allegro

5 6 6 4 3 4 #3 6 5 4 3

4

7 6 6

7

b #

10

6 6 5 4 3 6 7 6 9 8 5

14

4 #3 #4 7 6 6 5 6 5 5 7 b

18

♭ # ♭

21

♭6 # # # # 6 6

24

6/5 # ♭5 ♭ 6/♭5 6 5

27

6 #6 6 # 6 5 4 3 4 #3 5 4 ♭3

31

7 6 ♭ ♭

34

7 6 6 #

38

6 5 b6 b5 4 3 4 #3 6 5 4 #3

41

b3 5 6 5 4 3 4 #3 6 5 4 #3

45

#4/2 6 4/2 6 4+ 6

48

#4/2 6 4 #3 6 5 4 3 4 #3 6 5 4 #3 # 6

52

6 5 4 #3 #

Largo

2 6 5 6 6 6

8 2 6 6 4 6 6 5 3

15 6 6 7 6

23 # 7 # b 6 b 6 6 5 6

30 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 3 b 7 5

38 7 6 5 6 6 5 2 6 5 6 5 3

Vivace

3

6

9

II

15

5 6 7 5 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 $\sharp 6$ 6 $\flat 6$

4 $\sharp 3$ $\sharp$ $\flat$ 6 6 5 4 $\sharp 3$

$\sharp$ 6 5 6

5 6 5 6 5 6 6 4 3

18

4 6 #

21

b7 5 6 5 4 #3 #

24

#4 6 4 #3

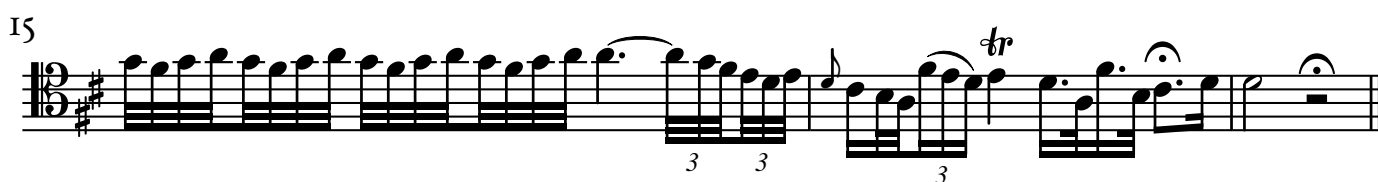
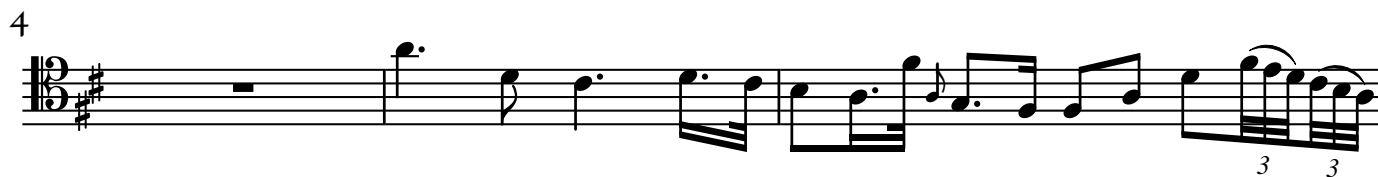


Violoncello

Sonata I

Giorgio Antoniotto (1680 — 1766)

Adagio



Allegro

4



7



9



12



15



18



20



23



26



29



32



35



37



39



42



45



48



Adagio

1

4

6

8

10

12

14

16



Vivace

3



6



9



11



14



17



20



23



Sonata II

Giorgio Antoniotto (1680 — 1766)

Adagio

Adagio

4

7

10

12

14

The Adagio section is written for Violoncello in 12/8 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is characterized by a slow, steady pace with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Trills (tr) are used as ornaments on several notes. Triplet markings (3) are present under groups of notes in measures 4, 7, 10, 12, and 14. The section concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Prestissimo

Prestissimo

3

5

The Prestissimo section is written for Violoncello in 12/8 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is characterized by a very fast, steady pace with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The section concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

7

9

II

13

15

18

20

22

24

3I

Grave



Allegro



Sonata III

Giorgio Antoniotto (1680 — 1766)

Adagio

4

6

8

10

12

14

The musical score is written for Violoncello in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Adagio'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. Trills are indicated by 'tr' above notes. Bar lines are used to divide the measures. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Spiritoso

4

7

10

13

17

20

23

25

28

31



34



37



40



43



46



Grave



8



15



Vivace

6

11

16

21

27

34

40

46

52

I.

2.

Sonata IV

Giorgio Antoniotto (1680 — 1766)

Adagio assai e Sostenuto

5)

2

4

5

8

10

12

tr

tr

tr

tr

[6]

3

3

3

tr

tr



Allegro

4

7

10

13

16

18

21

23

26

29



32



34



36



39



42



45



47



49



52



Largo

1

9

14

21

26

31

37

42

Vivace

3

6

9

12

15

18

21

24

Adagio

6 7 7 6 6 4 3 6 7 7 4 3

5 6 7 7 6 6 6 4 3 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 3 4 6 4 3

9 4 6 6 5 6 6 4 3 4 5 4 3 5

13 4 3 6 7 6 6 7 3 4 6 4 3



Allegro



7 Tasto solo



15



21

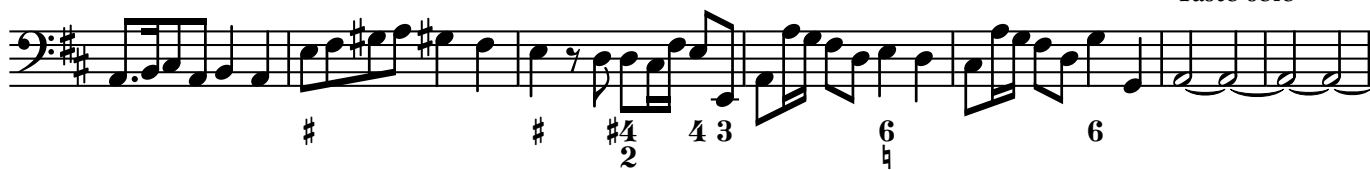


26



31

Tasto solo



38

Tasto solo



46



Adagio

5

9

13

Fingerings: 4#3, 6, 9 8, 7 6 #, #, b5, b3 #, 5, 6 #, 4 #3, 6, 9 8, #, #4, 6, 6, 6 5, 7, 6, 4, 7 5, 6, 6 5, #, 6 5, 6 4, 6, 7 5, 6 4, 6 5, 7 #, 6, 7, 6 #.

Vivace

4

8

12

17

22

Fingerings: 6, b5, 7, 6, 5, 7, 6 4, 6 4, #, 4, #, 5, 4 #3, 7 6, 6 #, 5 #, 7 #, 5 #, #, #, 6, b5, 7, b5, 7, 6, 5, 7, 7, 6 4, 6 4, 5 3, 6 4, 5 3, 5, 4, 3, 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 5, 7, 5, 7, 5 4, 3.

Sonata II

Giorgio Antoniotto (1680 — 1766)

Adagio

7 7 6 7 5 6 6 4 3

7 7 6 7 5 6

II 6 6 4 3 6 4 3

Prestissimo

6 5 6

6 6

II 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 6 5 6

16 6 5 6 6 6 6 6

24

Tasto solo

6 5 6 5 3

Grave

9

17

6 # 6 # #4 6 4 6

6 7 6 6 5 4 3 6 5 #

5 b6 b5 3 b4 5 #6 #4 6 6 5 6 7 6 #

Allegro

5

10

15

20

23

b

b b6 4 3 b b4 6 b6 4 3

b 6 5 b b 6 # 6 b5 4 #3

b 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6

7 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 3

6 4 3

Sonata III

Giorgio Antoniotto (1680—1766)

Adagio

Spiritoso

[illegible]

36

[illegible]

Grave

II

Vivace

II

7 6 6 6 7 6 7 h h h6

2I

h 6 h6 h 6 6 6 h h

The second system of the musical score, measures 20 to 30. It continues in the same key of B-flat major and 3/4 time. The melody features a variety of note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The bass line consists of single notes. The system concludes with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

[illegible]

50

50

First ending musical notation in bass clef, key of B-flat major. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. Fingering numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, 6, 5, 5 are placed below the notes. The first ending is marked with a double bar line and a first ending bracket labeled 'I.'. The second ending is marked with a double bar line and a second ending bracket labeled '2.' with a fermata and a 4-measure rest indicated by '4)'.

Sonata IV

Giorgio Antoniotto (1680 — 1766)

Adagio assai e Sostenuto

6

5

10

6 6 6 #4 6 5#3
5 2 4

7 7 6 4 6 4 3 # 6

4+6 6 5 4#3 # 6 7 6 #

Allegro

6

II

16

20

24

5 6 6 4 3 4#3 6 5 4 3 7 6 6

6 5 4 3 6 7 6 9 8 5 4#3 4 7 6 6 5 6 5

5 7 4 #

4 6 # # # 6 6

6 # b5 4 6 6 5 6 #6 6 # 6

29



35



41



46



52



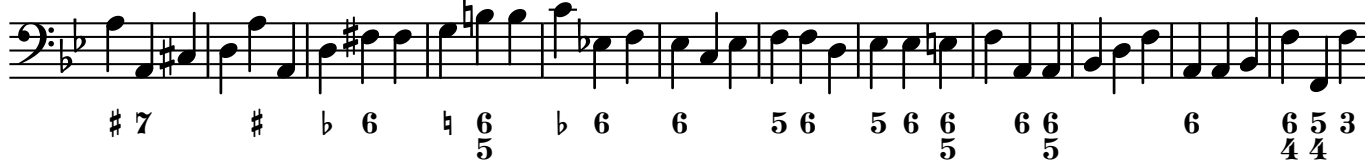
Largo



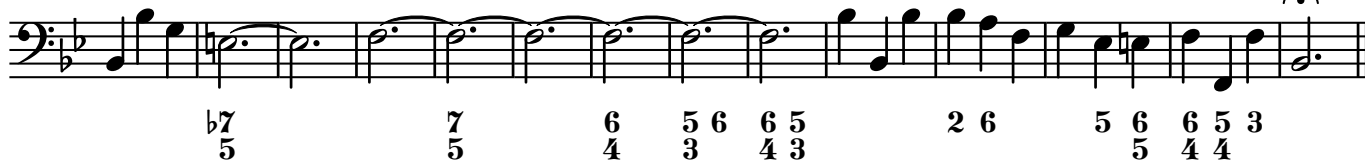
II



23



35



Viola da gamba

Sonata I

Giorgio Antoniotto (1680 — 1766)

Adagio

4

7

9

II

I3

I5

Allegro*Piano*

4

*Forte*

7



9



12

*Piano*

15

*Forte*

18



20



23



26



29



32



35



37



39



42



45



48



Adagio

4

6

8

10

12

14

16



Vivace

3



6



9



11



14



17



20



23



Sonata II

Giorgio Antoniotto (1680 — 1766)

Adagio

Measures 1-14 of the Adagio section. The music is in 12/8 time, key of B-flat major. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Trills (tr) are present in measures 1, 4, 7, 10, 12, and 14. Triplets (3) are used in measures 1, 4, 7, 10, 12, and 14. A second ending bracket (2) is shown in measure 7. The section concludes with a repeat sign in measure 14.

Prestissimo

Measures 1-5 of the Prestissimo section. The music is in 12/8 time, key of B-flat major. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The section concludes with a repeat sign in measure 5.

7



9



II



13



15



18



20



22



24



3I



Grave



8



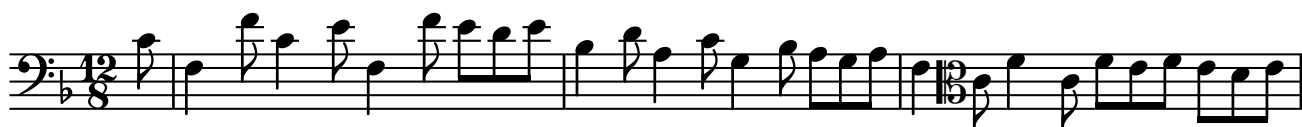
14



19



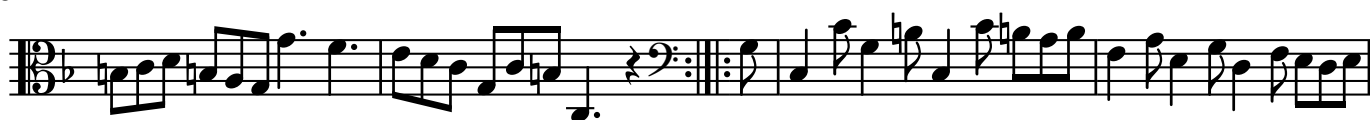
Allegro



4



8



13



17



22



Sonata III

Giorgio Antoniotto (1680 — 1766)

Adagio

4

6

8

10

12

14

Spiritoso

4

7

10

13

17

20

23

25

28

31



34



37



40



43



46



Grave



8



15



Vivace

6

II

16

21

27

34

40

46

52

I.

2.

Sonata IV

Giorgio Antoniotto (1680 — 1766)

Adagio assai e Sostenuto

5)

2

4

tr 6)

5

8

tr

10

tr tr tr tr

[6]

3

12

tr

tr

3 3



Allegro

4



7



10



14



17



20



23



26



29



32



34



36



39



42



45



47



49



52



Largo

4

9

14

21

26

31

37

42

4

Vivace

3

6

9

12

15

18

21

24

Detailed description: This is a musical score for Viola da gamba, titled 'Vivace'. It consists of 24 measures, grouped into eight systems of three measures each. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 12/8. The notation is in bass clef. The first system (measures 1-3) starts with a treble clef and a 12/8 time signature, then changes to a bass clef. The second system (measures 4-6) is in bass clef. The third system (measures 7-9) is in bass clef. The fourth system (measures 10-12) is in bass clef. The fifth system (measures 13-15) is in bass clef. The sixth system (measures 16-18) is in bass clef. The seventh system (measures 19-21) is in bass clef. The eighth system (measures 22-24) is in bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. There are also dynamic markings like 'tr' (trill) and 'f' (forte). The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.