

Balletto-Corrente-Passacagli

The ornaments, articulations, and first endings are editorial.

Girolamo Frescobaldi
(1583-1643)

Balletto $\text{♩} = 138$

Harpsichord

5 1 2

5 1 2

9

9

2

12

12

14 *tr*

15 1 2

16 Corrente del Balletto = 184

17 *tr*

18 1 2

19

19 *tr*

20 *tr*

21 *tr*

23

23

26

Passacagli $\text{♩} = 92$

30

The musical score consists of three systems of music for harpsichord. Each system contains two measures.

- System 1 (Measures 33-34):** Treble clef (G-clef) and bass clef (F-clef). The first measure is mostly rests. The second measure begins with eighth-note pairs in the treble clef, followed by a trill (indicated by 'tr') over a dotted half note in the bass clef.
- System 2 (Measures 36-37):** Treble clef (G-clef) and bass clef (F-clef). The first measure consists of eighth-note pairs in the treble clef. The second measure begins with eighth-note pairs in the treble clef, followed by a trill (indicated by 'tr') over a dotted half note in the bass clef.
- System 3 (Measures 39-40):** Treble clef (G-clef) and bass clef (F-clef). The first measure is mostly rests. The second measure begins with eighth-note pairs in the treble clef, followed by a trill (indicated by 'tr') over a dotted half note in the bass clef.

Balletto: A 17th century dance in 4/4 meter in a simple homorhythmical style.

Corrente: A 17th and 18th century dance in rapid triple meter (6/4, 6/2, 3/4, or 3/8) containing dotted rhythms and "running" passages.

Passacagli: The plural of passacaglia (the singular refers to only one phrase).

The plural refers to the whole piece. A 17th and 18th century dance in triple meter, slow and solemn, based on the repetition and variation of a theme with an ostinato in the bass.