

# Del Partimento, che sale di Semitono

A translation on the section

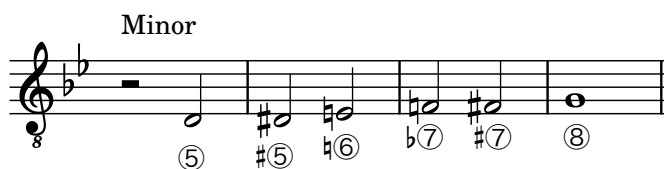
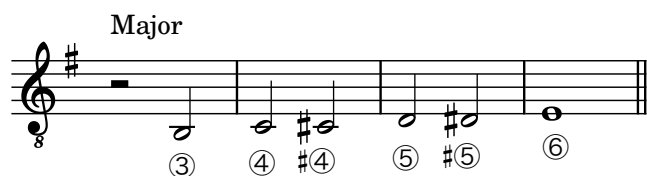
**Concerning a Partimento that Rises by Semitone**  
in Fedele Fenaroli's *Partimenti ossia basso numerato*  
Book III Naples (1775) with adaptations to the guitar.

## Partimento that Rises by Semitone

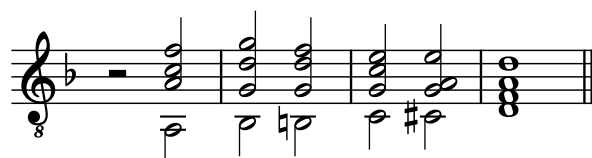
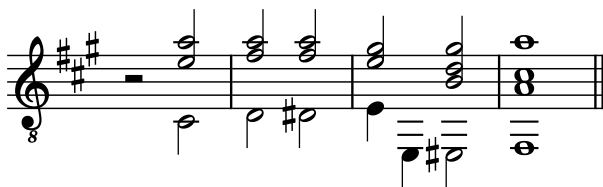
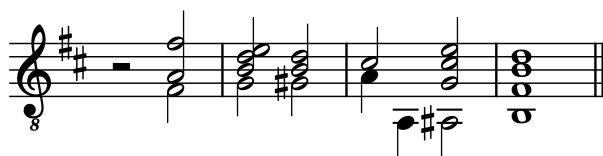
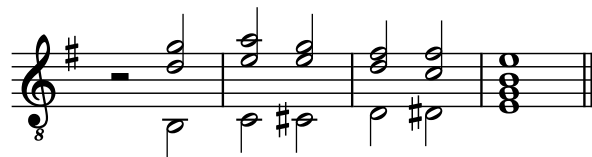
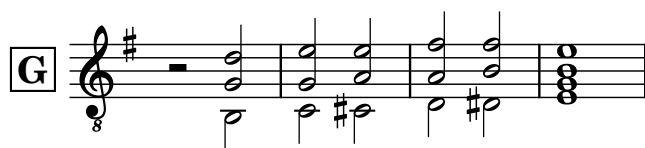
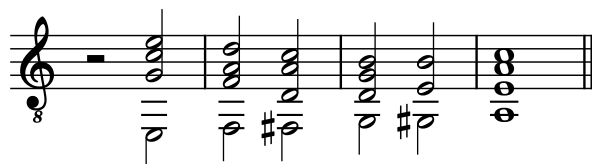
The partimento can ascend by semitone in two distinct ways, depending on the mode in which it is written.

I. If the partimento is in the major mode (that is, a key with a major third above the tonic), the semitone ascent begins on ③, and may proceed by semitone up to the ⑥, inclusive of all intervening tones.

II. If the partimento is in the minor mode (a key with a minor third above the tonic), the semitone ascent begins on ⑤, and may continue by semitone up to ⑧, again including all intervening tones.



### a Partimento that Rises by Semitone



Am

**Em**

[illegible]

**Bm**



The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

**Dm**

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written in G major (one sharp, F#) and 3/4 time. It consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The bass staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2. The system concludes with a double bar line.

**Gm**

**Cm**

