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The Quilt Instructor. BY ARLING SWAEFFER

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Learning position B.A.D.

Bad

Bad

Bad

Improved Position
of holding the Violin



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Diagram shows first three frets of the fingerboard of the Guitar.

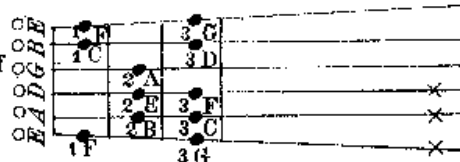


Diagram showing the Scale of C Major.

The x and figures above all notes are to indicate fingers to pick with right hand. Figures below are fingers of Left Hand.

Pick. *E. stg.* *A. stg.* *D. stg.* *G. stg.* *B. stg.* *E. stg.* *B. stg.* *G. stg.* *D. stg.* *A. stg.* *E. stg.*

L.H. 0 1 2 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 1 3 0 1 3 1 0 3 1 0 2 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 3 1 0 3 2 0 3 1 0

Scale of Broken Thirds in C Major.

1 x 2 1 2 1 2 1

Scale of Broken Sixths in C Major

1 x 2 x 1 x 2 x 1 x 2 x 1 x 2 x 1 x 2

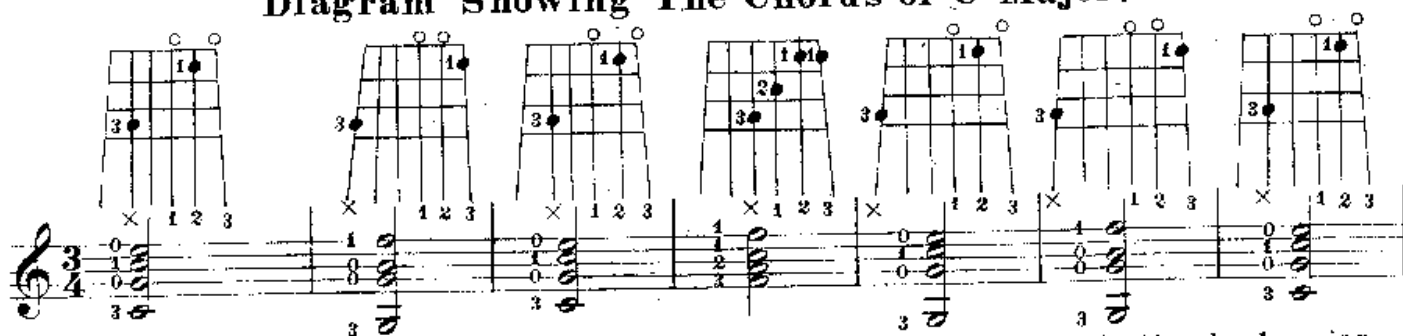
Scale of Broken Octaves in C Major.

1 x 2 x 1 x 2 x 1 x 2 x 1 x 2 x 1 x 2 x 1 x 2

Scale of Tenths in C Major in 1st Position.

"EXERCISE." Including the previous scales, must be played with accuracy and smoothness.

Diagram Showing The Chords of C Major.



(Notice.) The above chords should be sufficiently practiced to avoid all hesitation in changing the fingers of the left hand from one chord to another.

The following Exercises are intended to perfect the execution of both hands in Chords of C Major, and should be diligently practiced, first very slowly, then accelerate by degrees until smoothness is acquired.



x Thumb. . 1st finger .. 2nd finger ... 3rd finger.

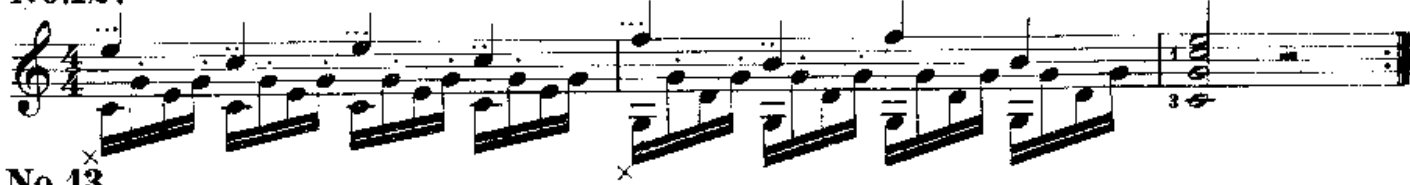
No.10.



No.11.



No.12.



No.13



No.14.



No.15



No.16.



No.17.



No.18.



No.19.



No.20.

No.21.

No.22. *with great speed.*

No.23.

No.24. The Roll.

No.25.

No.26.

No.27.

No.28.

Notice Remark.

To execute a "staccato" or stopped, note, indicated by a dot over a note as above, the thumb or fingers must return to the strings immediately after picking them, thus producing a very short vibration of the string. it sometimes requires considerable practice to bring the thumb or fingers back upon the strings instantaneously after picking them. However the last sixteen exercises are valuable for every day practice to acquire the smoothness of touch, and rapidity of motion which is generally the greatest obstacle to overcome in Artistic performing. after the above Twenty Six Exercises have been perfected in the key of C. they can be executed in all other keys with but little or no effort.

Chromatic Scale in Sharps.

start →

0	F	F#	G	G#
0	C	C#	D	D#
0	G#	A	A#	
0	D#	E	F	F#
0	A#	B	C	C#
0	F	F#	G	G#

Ascending.

Chromatic Scale in Flats.

start.

Descending.

E string. B string. G string. D string. A string. E string.

A $\flat$ G G $\flat$ F E E $\flat$ D D $\flat$ C B B $\flat$ A A $\flat$ G G $\flat$ F E E $\flat$ D D $\flat$ C B B $\flat$ A A $\flat$ G G $\flat$ F E E $\flat$ D D $\flat$ C B B $\flat$ A A $\flat$ G G $\flat$ F E

1 3 2 1 0 4 3 2 1 0 3 2 1 0 4 3 2 1 0 4 3 2 1 0 4 3 2 1 0 4 3 2 1 0

EXERCISE.

With Sharps and Flats.

Very slow.

Very slow.

The image displays three staves of musical notation for a guitar exercise. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines, with fingerings indicated by numbers 0-4. The second and third staves continue the piece, maintaining the same notation style and fingerings. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

Chromatic Scale in Octaves.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. Below the staff, there are two lines of lyrics: "The Rose Tree" and "The Rose Tree". The first line of lyrics is aligned with the first measure of the melody, and the second line is aligned with the second measure. The score ends with a double bar line.

Melody Exercise.

Original.

Slow.

Four staves of musical notation in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3. There are also some 'x' marks under certain notes, possibly indicating breath marks or specific articulation.

Kiss Polka.

SHAEFFER.

Three staves of musical notation in 2/4 time. The music is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several 'x' marks under notes, likely indicating breath marks. The piece concludes with a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) marking.

Mazurka.

Original.

SHAEFFER

Moderato.

Four staves of musical notation in 3/4 time. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The piece ends with a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) marking. There are also some 'ff' (fortissimo) markings.

Start.
 A D B E
 1 1 1 1
 2 2 2 2
 3 3 3 3
 4 4 4 4

Ascending.

A D G B E
 1 1 1 1
 2 2 2 2
 3 3 3 3
 4 4 4 4

Descending.

Scale of A Minor Relative to C Major.

Chords in A Minor.

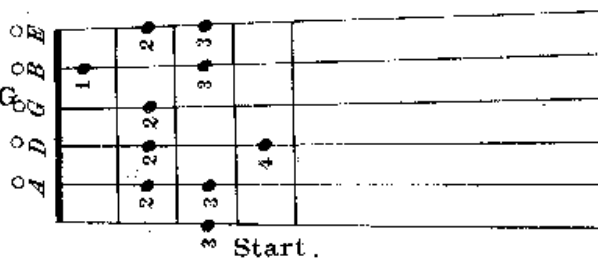
Exercise in A Minor.

Theme.

Melody Exercise.

March.

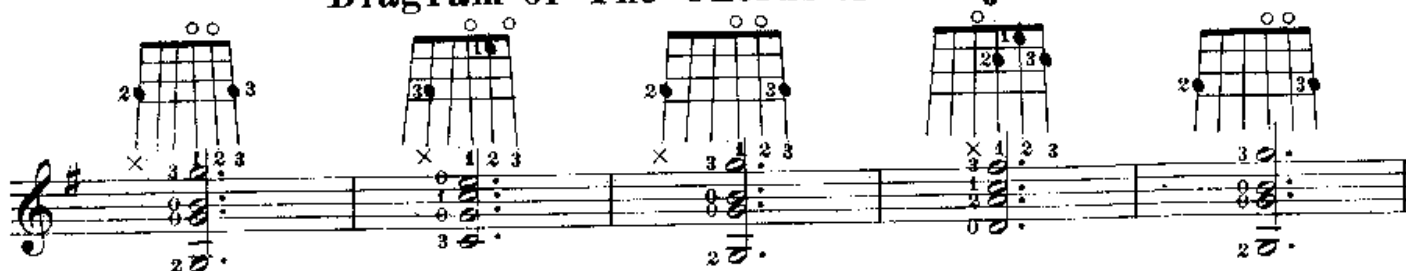
Diagram of the Scale of G Major.



Scale of G Major. One # F

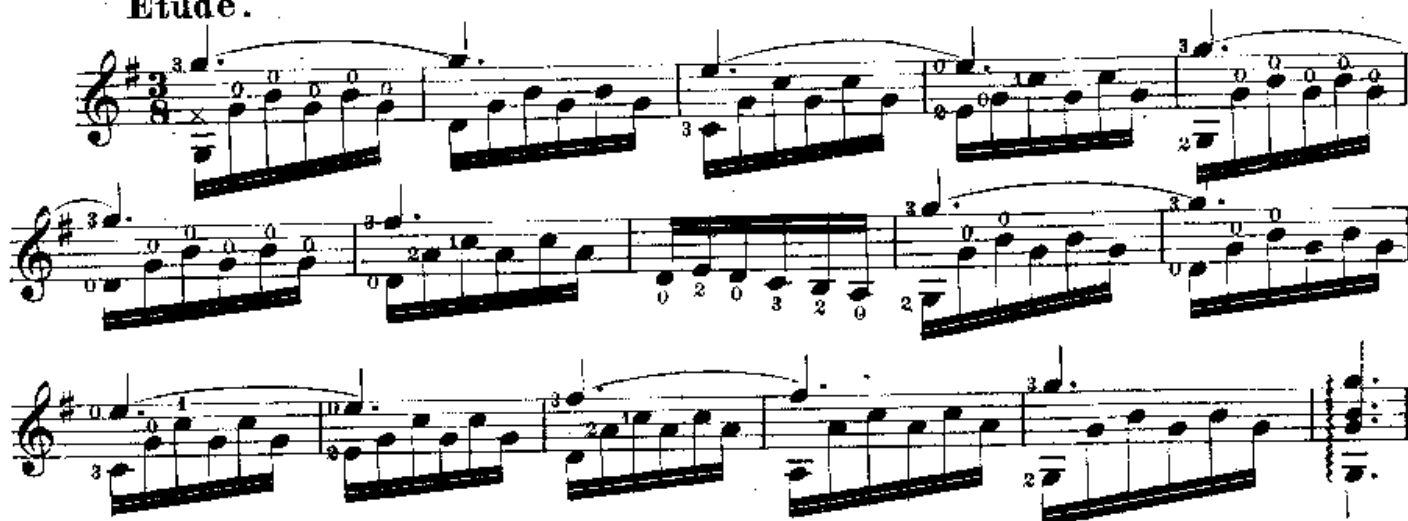


Diagram of The Chords of G Major.



Etude.

Prelude.



Mazurka.

Tempo di Mazurka.



Diagram of the Scale of E Minor. Relative to G Major.

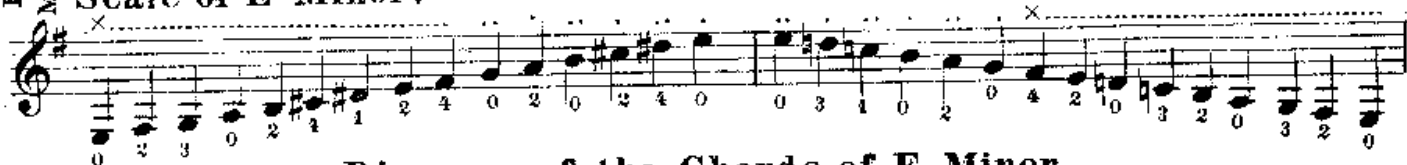
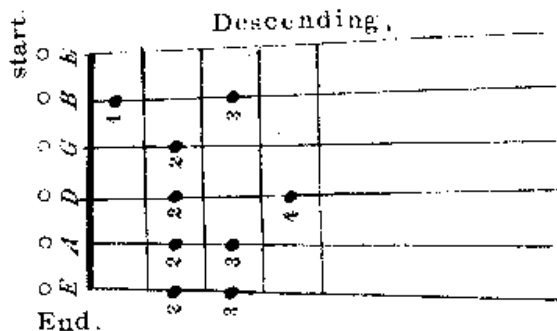
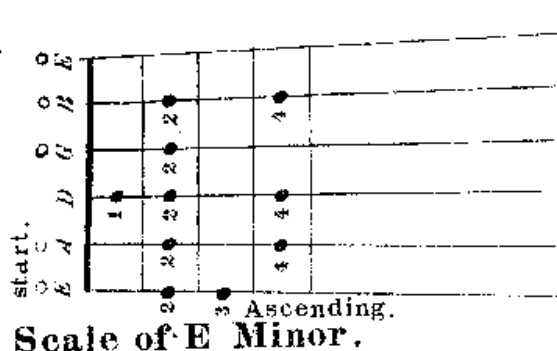
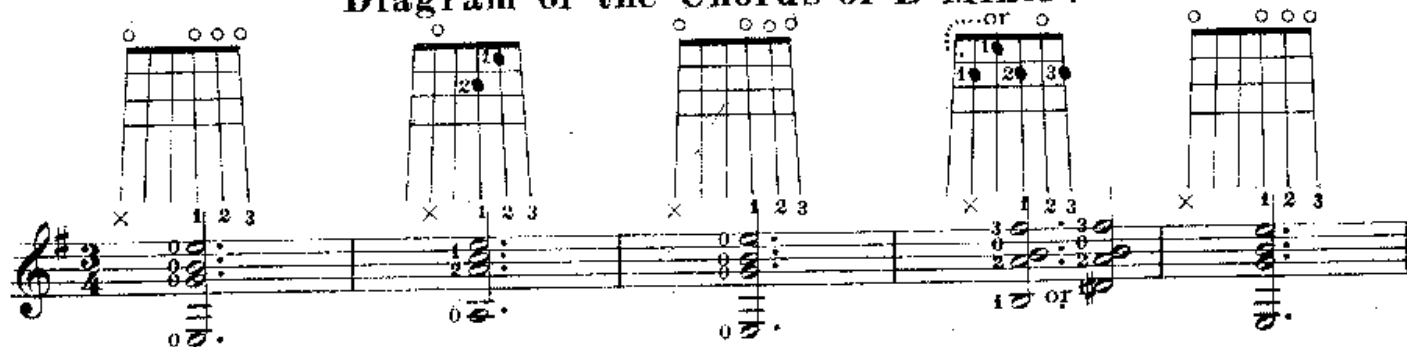


Diagram of the Chords of E Minor.



Etude.



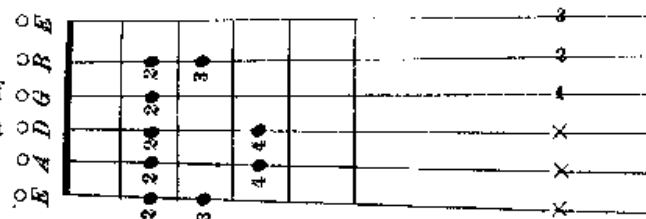
Waltz.

Lively.

Spanish.



Diagram of the scale of
D Major. start



Scale of D Major 2 sharps F&C.

Etude.

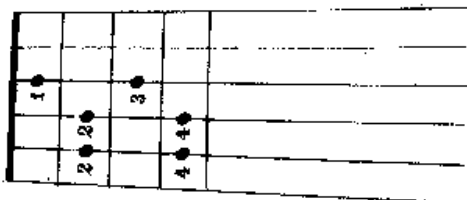
Tema.

Largo. Religioso.

(Original.)

Fine.

Diagram of
the Scale of
B Minor.



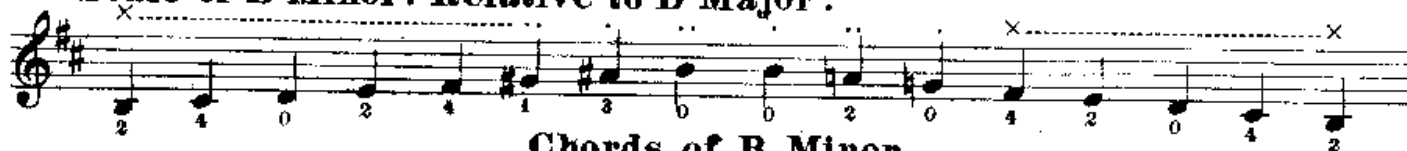
Ascending.

start.

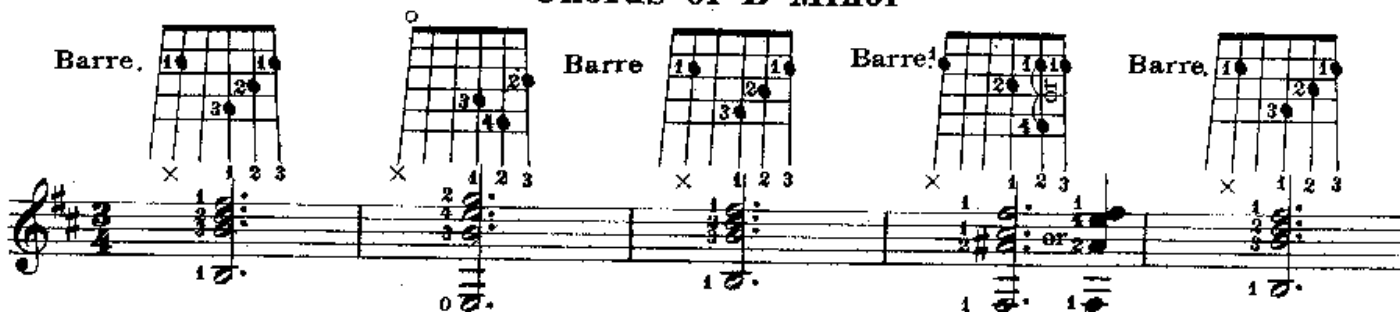


Descending.

Scale of B Minor. Relative to D Major.



Chords of B Minor



Etude.

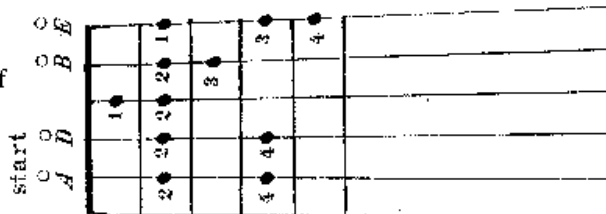


B Minor. *Very slow.*

March. *(Original.)*



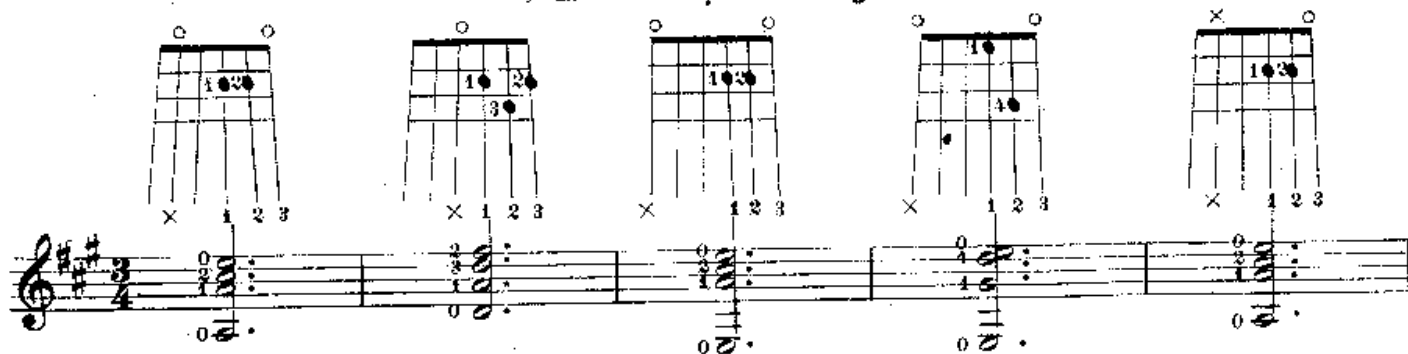
Diagram of the scale of
A Major.



Scale of A Major 3^d. F.C.G.



Chords of A Major.

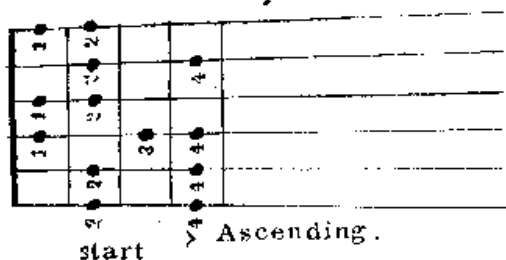


Prelude.

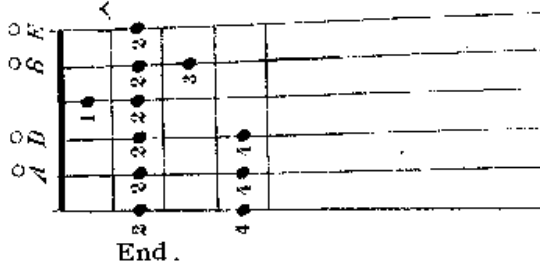
Etude.



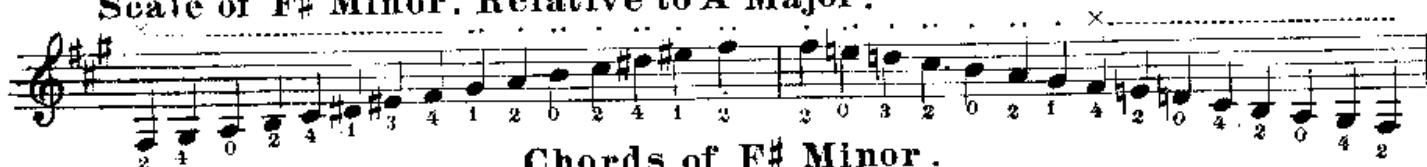
Diagram of the scale
of F# Minor



Descending.



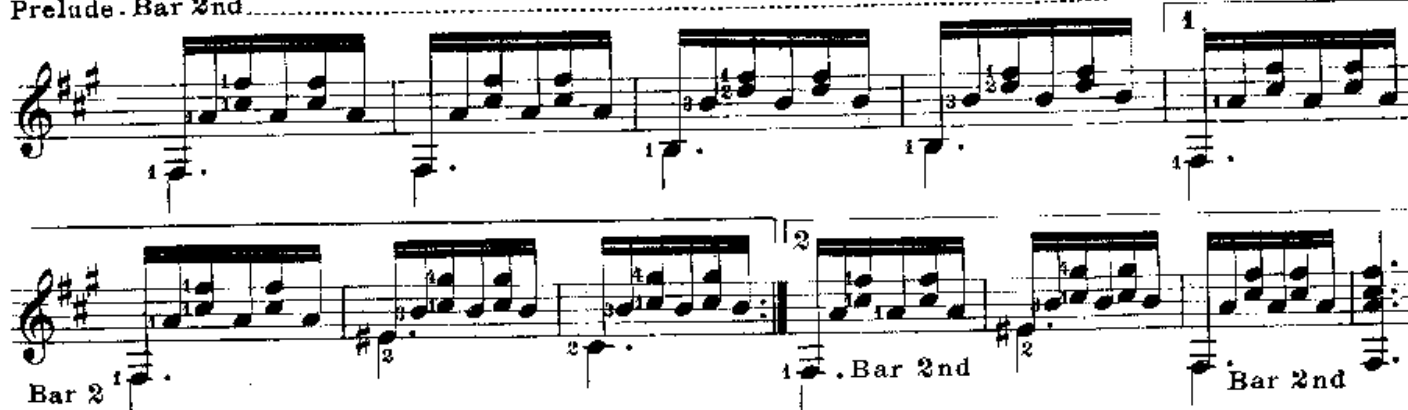
Scale of F# Minor. Relative to A Major.



Chords of F# Minor.



Prelude. Bar 2nd



Largo.

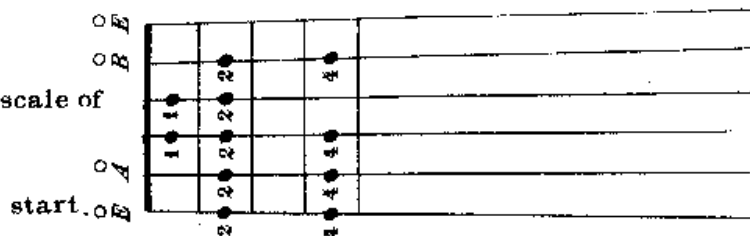
Barr 2nd Pos.

Chant.

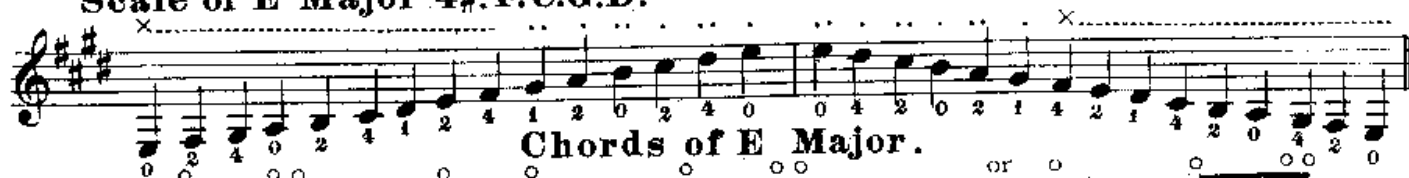
Original.



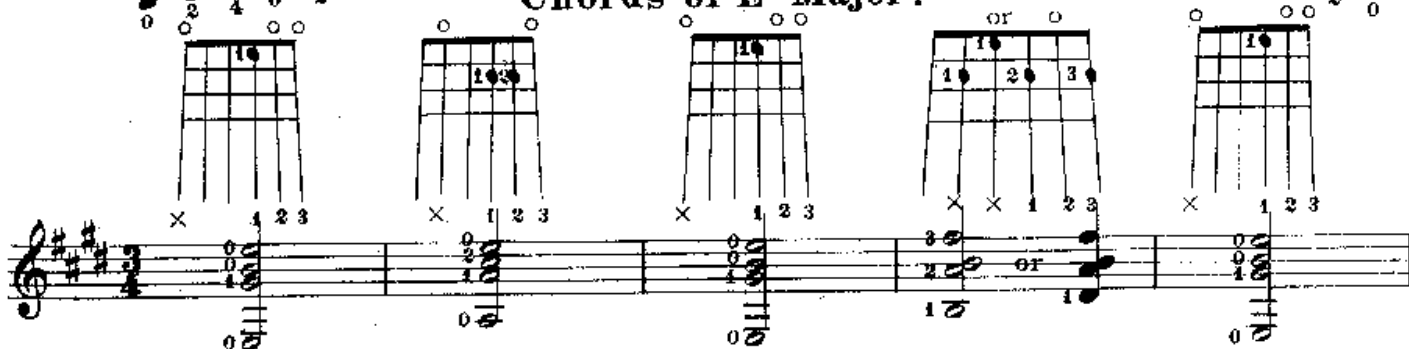
Diagram of the scale of
E Major.



Scale of E Major 4# F.C.G.D.

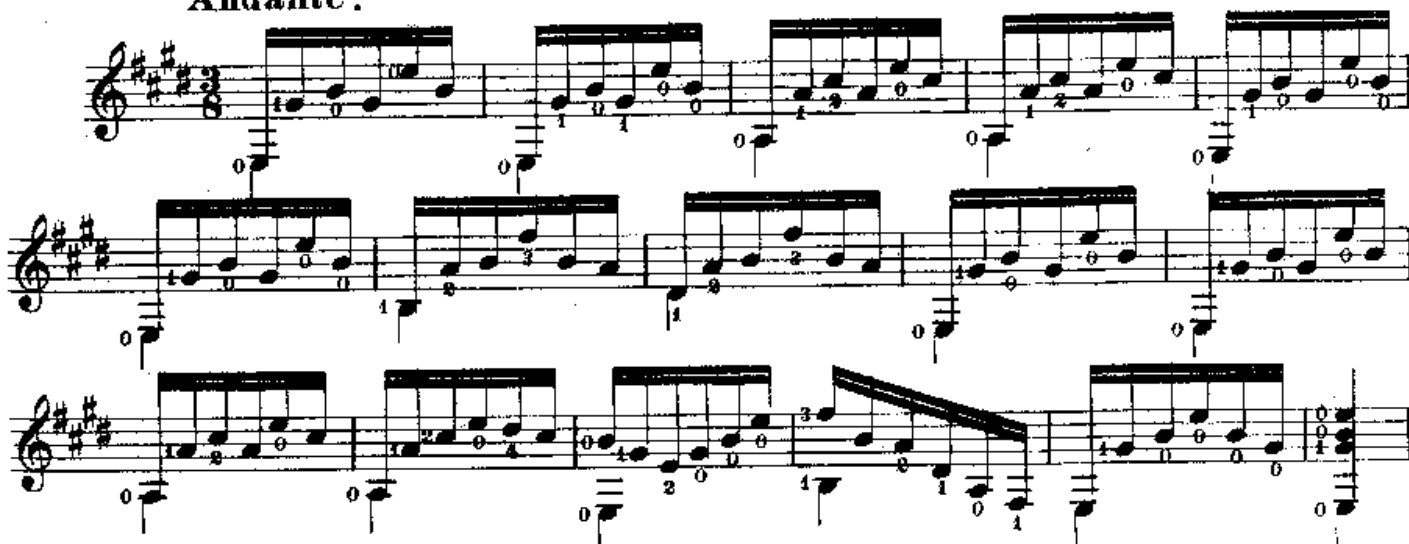


Chords of E Major.



Prelude.

Andante.



Modo.

Tema.

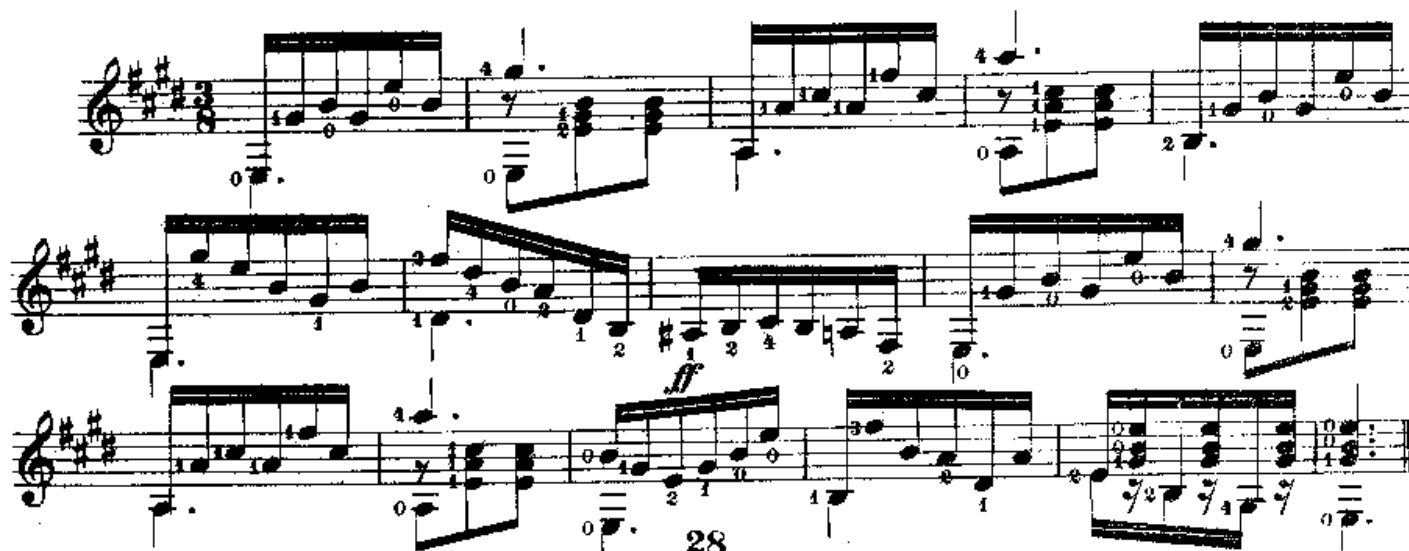
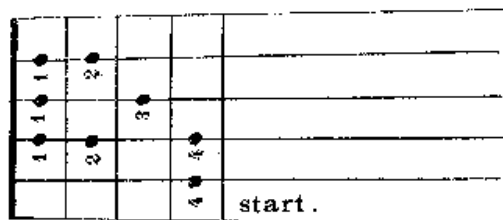
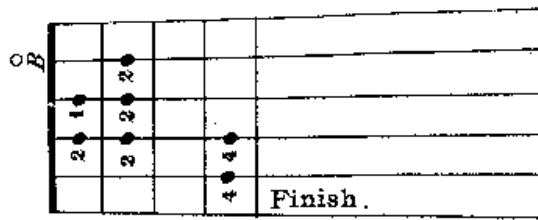


Diagram of the scale
of C# Minor.

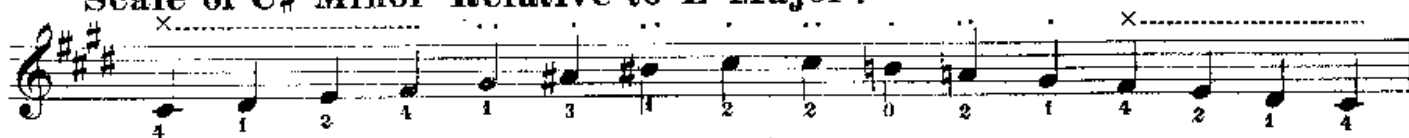


Ascending.

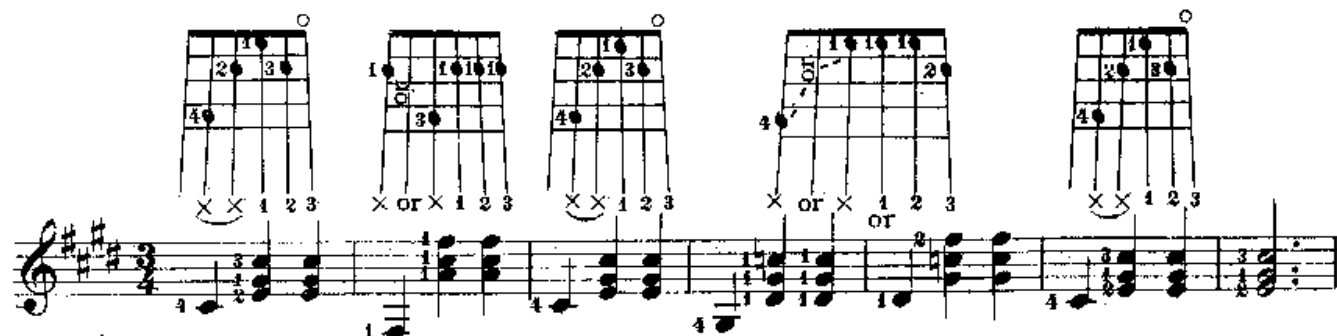


Descending.

Scale of C# Minor Relative to E Major.



Chords of C# Minor.



Prelude.

Barr 2nd.

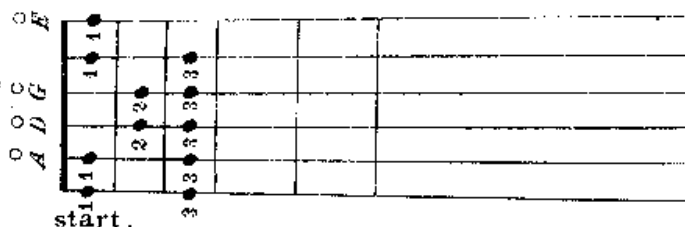


Simple exercise in C# Minor. Tema.

Barr 1st.



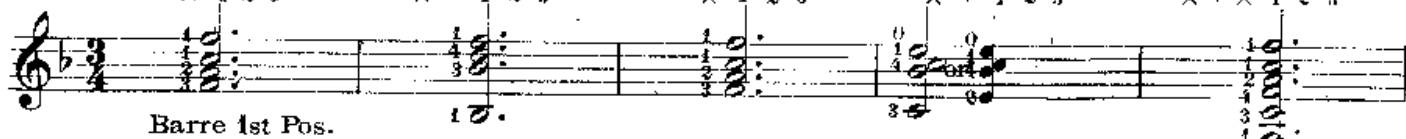
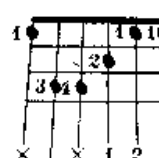
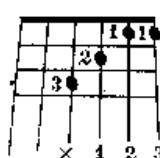
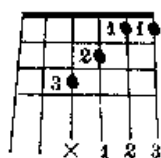
Diagram of the scale
of F Major.



Scale of F Major One ♭ B



Diagram of the Chords of F Major.



Barre 1st Pos.

Bar 1st Pos.

Moderato.

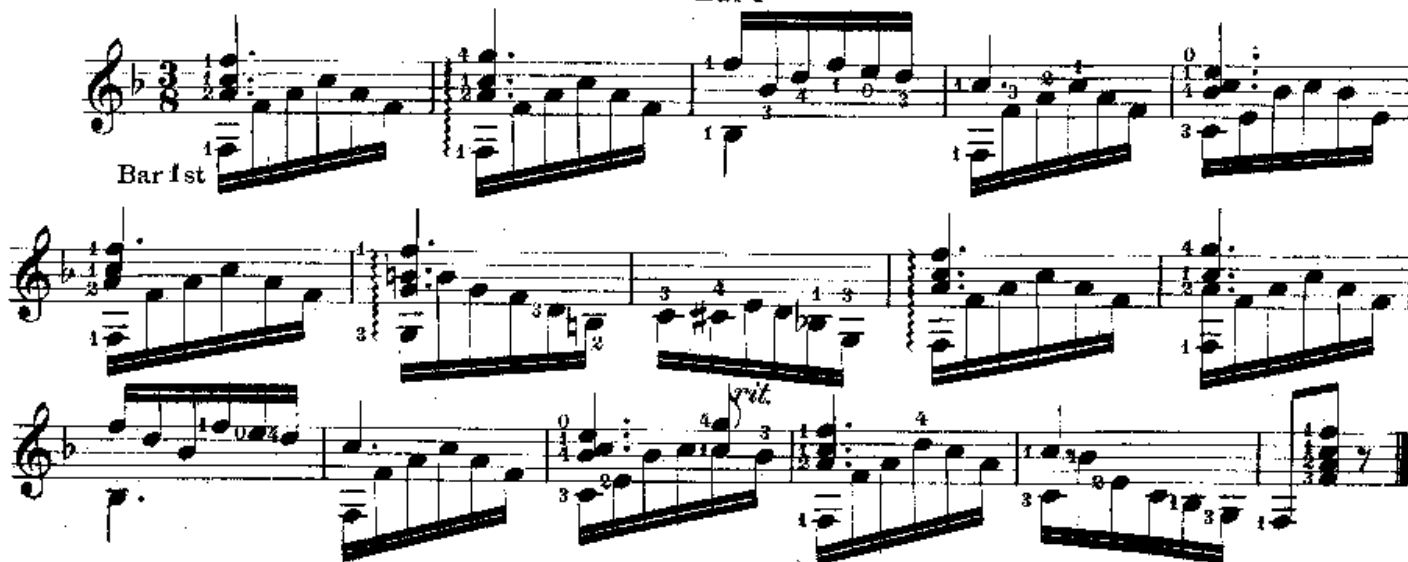
Exercise.



Etude.

Andante.

Bar 1





Ascending.



Descending.

Scale of D Minor Relative to F Major.

Chords of D Minor.

Etude.

Moderato.

March.

Shaeffer.

Slow.

Retain 4th on G.



Key of G.



Increase the speed till executed in a smooth and connected manner.





Retain the 4th finger on the upper note G till the end.



Retain 4th finger on G.

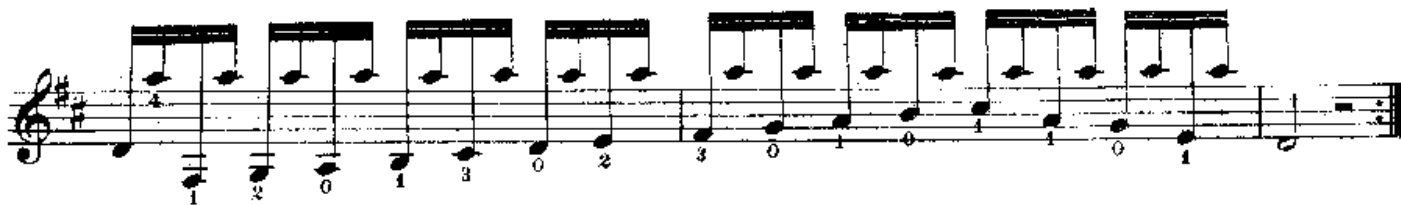


Retain 4th finger on G.



Exercise in D. Retain the 4th finger on A in the 4 following exercises.

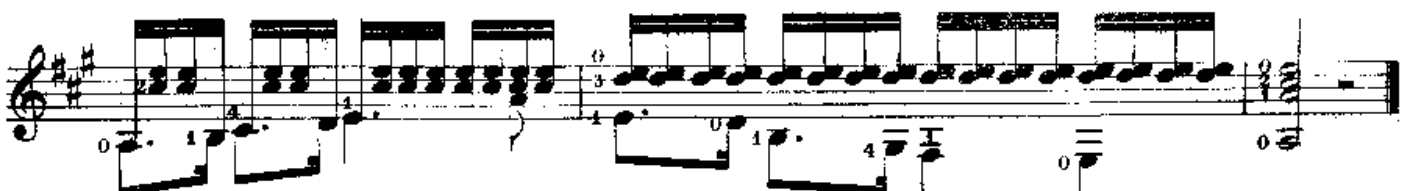
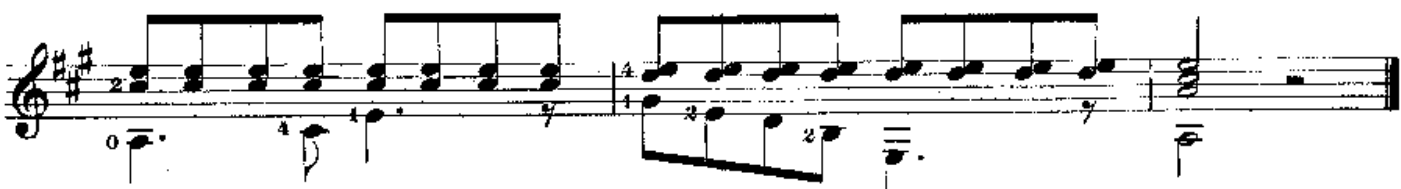




4th finger remains on A while the other fingers stop the undernotes, wrist bends outward.



Exercise in A.



The above exercises are given as preparatory to some of the most difficult solos, and should be well practiced, first commencing slowly, then accelerate by degrees until the exercises in above keys can be executed with smoothness and in a connected manner.

Scale of ("Thirds") ("Sixths") and Octaves in various keys in the first position, they should be well practiced so the pupil can execute them without hesitating in changing the fingers from one position to another.

Scale of Thirds.

D stg. 3rd fret. B stg. 3rd fret. E stg. 3rd fret.
A stg. 5th fret. G stg. 4th fret. B stg. 5th fret.

Scale of Sixths.

E stg. 3rd fret.
G stg. 4th fret.

Scale of Octaves.

Scale of Thirds in G.

A stg. 3rd fret. D stg. 4th fret.
E stg. 5th fret. A stg. 5th fret.

Scale of Sixths in G.

Scale of Octaves in G.

Scale of Thirds in D.

Scale of Sixths in D.

Scale of Octaves in D.

Scale of Thirds in A.

A stg. 4th fret.
E stg. 5th fret.

Scale of Sixths in A.

The above eleven Exercises necessitate a slow and diligent way of practice, and are intended for every day study. By so doing, great confidence will be the result, as well as a development of strength in the fingers of the left hand, which is generally most neglected.

The following collection of pieces are progressively arranged, so as to familiarize the student with the several styles of melodies mostly adapted to the Guitar in various keys and styles of movements, after the following selections are well learned, the pupil will then be prepared to proceed to more advanced studies, which will be appreciated in Part Second. I would suggest to the student to not pass speedily over the following studies, but to perfect each one so that it will be executed with smoothness, and the musical rhythm that is necessary, and to give to each piece its true meaning, as they are many selections from some of the greatest masters as well as some Original compositions written especially for this most valuable work.

Divertissement

Andante.

The musical score for 'Divertissement' is written in 2/4 time and marked 'Andante'. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four or six. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above many notes. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff includes a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking and a 'Little faster. Fine.' instruction. The fourth staff continues the piece. The fifth staff concludes with a 'rit.' marking, a double bar line, and a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) instruction. The final measure of the fifth staff is marked with a '7' and a '3'.

Sweet-Lorine.

(Waltz.)

Arling Shaeffer.

Tempo di Waltz.

Musical score for Sweet-Lorine, a waltz by Arling Shaeffer. The score consists of five staves of music in 3/4 time. The first staff is the melody, and the subsequent staves are accompaniment. The piece ends with a 'Fine.' marking.

Clipper Polka.

Arling Shaeffer.

Introduction.
Moderato.

Tempo di Polka.

Musical score for Clipper Polka, a polka by Arling Shaeffer. The score consists of five staves of music in 2/4 time. The first staff is the melody, and the subsequent staves are accompaniment. The piece includes an introduction and a main section.

Clipper Polka Continued



Thema.

Etude.

By F. Sor.

Andante.

5th Var. on Thema.



Sentimental.

Andante con expression.

Arling Shaeffer.

Fine.

rit.

ff *p*

DO. to Fine.

Copyright 1895 by Arling Shaeffer.

Thema.

Moderato.

Luigi Legnani.

B Stg.

True Love's Return.

Melody in C.

Andante Tema.

Arling Shaeffer.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It consists of 10 staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major or B minor. The time signature is 3/8. The tempo is marked 'Andante Tema.' The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'pp' (pianissimo). There are also markings for 'rit.' (ritardando) and 'Fine.' at the end. The score is a single melodic line with no accompaniment.

Regrets.

Andante.

Arling Shaeffer.

Tema. con expression.

Copyright 1896 by Arling Shaeffer.

Moderato. E Minor.

Minueto.

Extract From Op. 15. By F. Sor.

Sweet Lilac Mazurka.

GUITAR.

Tempo di Mazurka.

Arling Shaeffer.

Bar 3rd Pos. Bar 5th D.C. to Fine.

Egyptian March.

GUITAR.

Maestoso.

Arr. by Arling Shaeffer.

Bar 3rd Pos. Bar 5th D.C. to Fine.

Wondering.

Arling Shaeffer.

Cantabile.

Thema

Theme.

Moderato.

Bar 3

Luigi Legnani, Op. 27.

(Schottische.)

Arling Shaeffer.

44

Take back the Heart.

Tema.
Andante.

Arr. by Arling Shaeffer.

Musical score for 'Take back the Heart' in 3/4 time, Andante tempo. The score consists of eight staves of music. It features a variety of musical notations including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *rit* (ritardando). The piece concludes with the word *Fine.*

"Nearer my God to Thee."

Moderato

Arr. by Arling Shaeffer.

Musical score for 'Nearer my God to Thee' in 3/4 time, Moderato tempo. The score consists of two staves of music. It includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The piece concludes with the word *Fine.*

Larghetto.

Sonata.

Ferdinand Corulli, Op. 81.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Larghetto'. The score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is characterized by a single melodic line with various ornaments, including mordents, grace notes, and trills. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The Tremolo.

The tremolo is one of the most delicate Embellishments to artistically perform upon the Guitar and when well executed is most beautiful, it is sometimes played tremolo on a single note but can be played upon double notes as well. in practicing the tremolo place the thumb of the right hand upon A Bass strg. and hold it stationed there firmly, then let 2nd finger swing forward and backward hitting the string both ways this is done by some artists with the first finger swinging and picking the string but the movement can be controlled much easier with the 2nd finger to swing and pick the string, it will be easier to try the tremolo at first by operating upon the little E string or 1st string, the following exercises will answer as a valuable lesson and the different ways of executing the tremolo.

Tremolo .

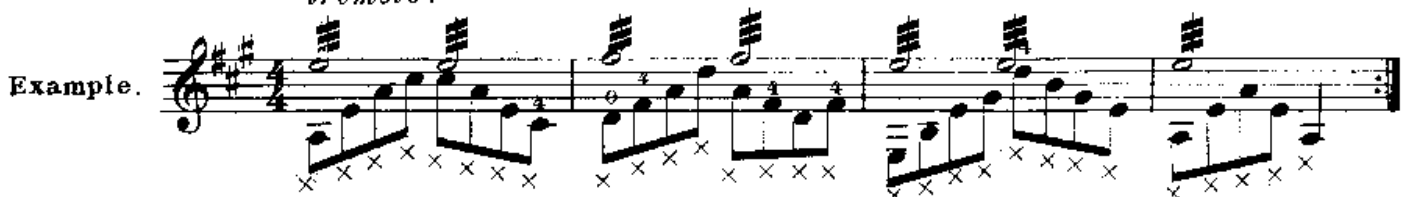


When the Tremolo occurs on two notes to be played tremolo at the same time, the finger must pass across two strings striking both in moving forward and backward.



Tremolo with Accompaniment.

This style of playing is one of the most difficult of any to perform, while the 2nd finger is passing to and fro upon the tremolo note, the thumb must strike the under notes independently of the tremolo finger thus making two movements in operation at the same time moving in opposite directions or contrary motion. *tremolo.*

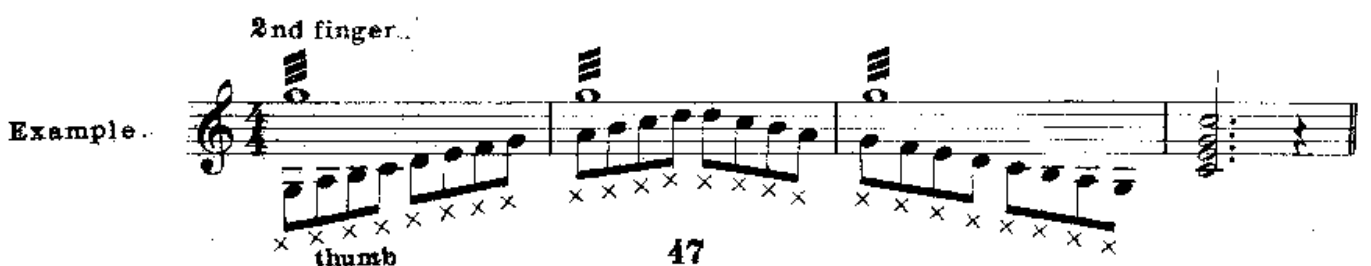


Tremolo on Two or Three strings at once.

The effect is very pleasing and can be applied many times to great advantage on half or whole notes where a sustained tone is wanted, to execute such notes the finger should be placed in position slanting backward towards the bridge and passing forwards and backwards across the two or three strings to be played tremolo touching them only slightly and should move at a great speed. The thumb of the right hand can rest on one of the Bass strings and assist to steady the hand while the 2nd finger is performing the tremolo movement. Practice the movement of the 2nd very slow at first accelerate by degrees.



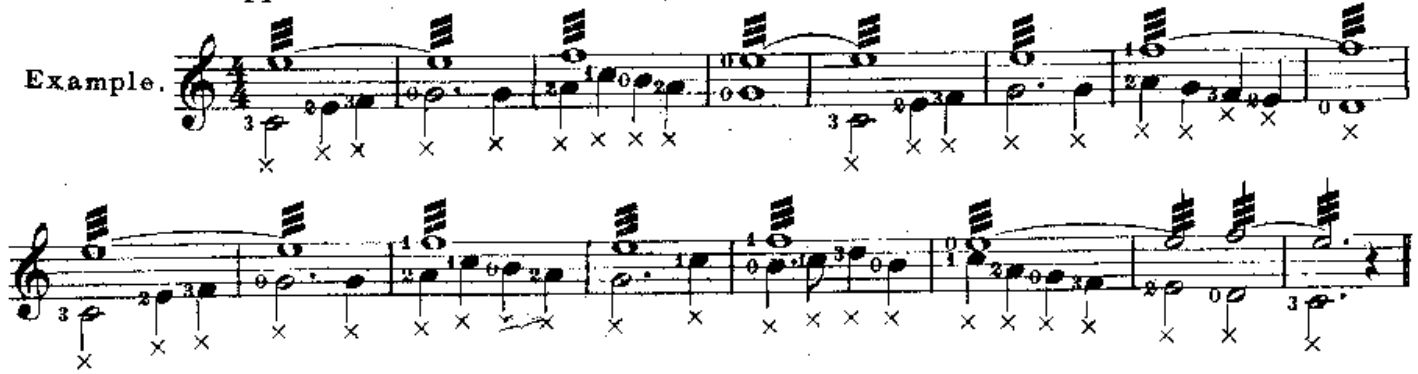
Tremolo on one string pick under notes with the thumb at same time.



Melody.

Upper notes continual tremolo

Example.



Gamut in Second Position.

The following system of fingering compares with the scale of G in the 1st position. Bar all the strings across at nut with 1st finger. Finger all notes with remaining 3 fingers the following fingering is correspondingly the same only applied in the 2nd position thus giving the scale of A Major in the 2nd position, however this fingering can be applied to any position on the Guitar and the name of the scale will be where the 1st finger falls upon the 3rd or G string or 4th finger falls on either Bass E or small E string.

Scale of A in Second Position.

Barr 2nd position during entire scale.



Gamut in Third Position.

The following scale corresponds to scale of A in the 1st Pos. By barring the nut run the scale of A with remaining 3 fingers. To complete this scale in any position the hand is obliged to shift two frets higher to complete scale on little E string ascending and return to its natural shift position again after 1st 3 notes are made on little E string.

Scale of C in Third Positions.



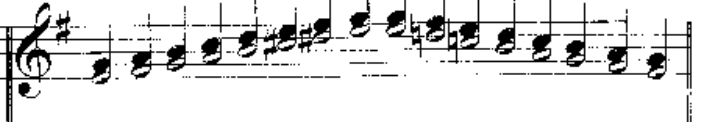
The above scale when fingered in any other position will determine its name from the note which the first finger falls upon or commences upon the A bass stg.

Major and Minor Scales of all the Keys in Music.

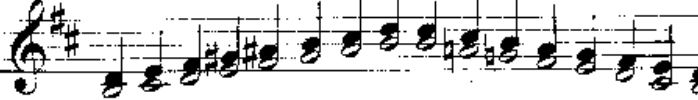
C Major. A Minor.



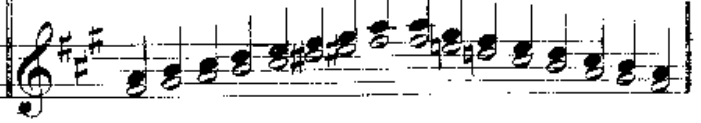
G Major. E Minor.



D Major. B Minor.



A Major. F# Minor.



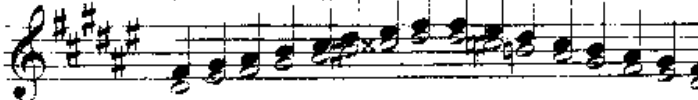
E Major. F# Minor.



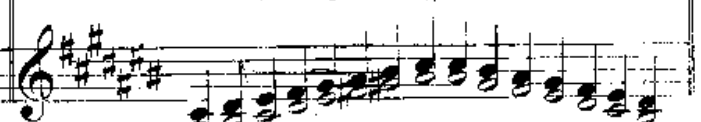
B Major. G Minor.



F# Major. D# Minor.



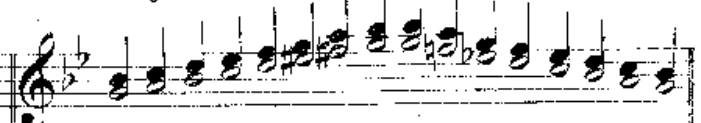
C# Major. A# Minor.



F Major. D Minor.



Bb Major. G Minor.



Eb Major. C Minor.



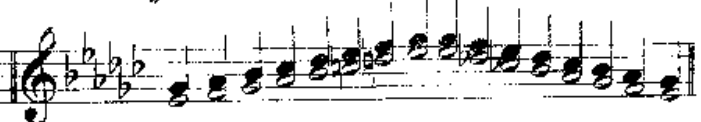
Ab Major. F Minor.



Db Major. Bb Minor.



Gb Major. Eb Minor.



Ornamentations, or Embelishments.

There are many signs in use to indicate certain effects desired, some are executed in a manner peculiar to the Guitar. The long slide from a given note passing over several frets to a higher, or lower note desired, is a most pleasing effect, the examples here given will assist much to a general application of this rule when met with in other forms.

Example.



In this example where two or more notes are connected by slides, sound 1st note, slide to 2nd, then sound 2nd and slide to 3rd, but not to sound 3rd after sliding to it.

Ex.

If the sign is expressed over two notes, both notes must be slured by sliding upon two strings at once.



In this example the first two are picked, 1st & 3rd fingers falling sufficiently hard upon the two following notes to cause them to sound without picking them.



Pick 1st two notes, slide to 2nd on same strings as first notes are made on.

Grace Notes.

The grace note is a small note with a dash across the stem, and has no given time, is played very quickly and the time is taken from the following note, they can be slured or picked.

	Slured.	Picked.
Written.		
Played.		

Double small notes are called Appoggiatures.

Two small notes in succession are played in the same manner, when slured only the first notes are picked, the finger falling or sliding to the two following notes, and are written as follows.

Written.  Picked.

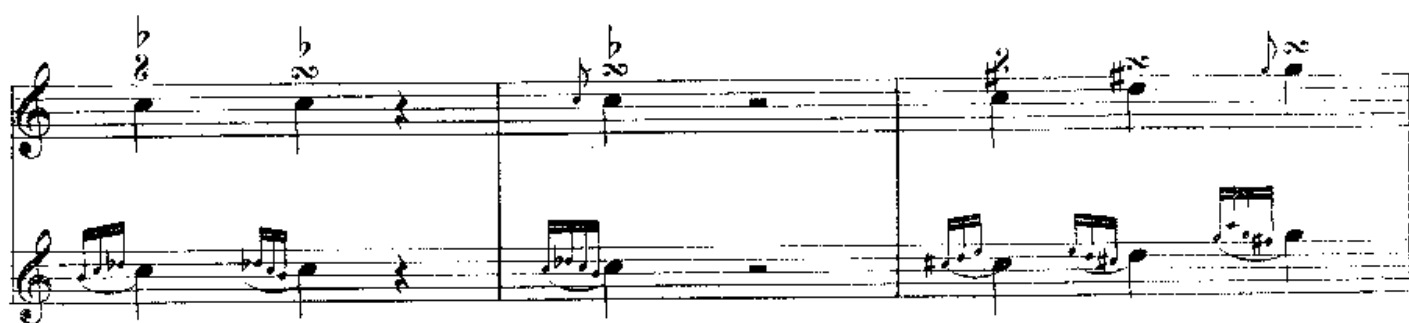
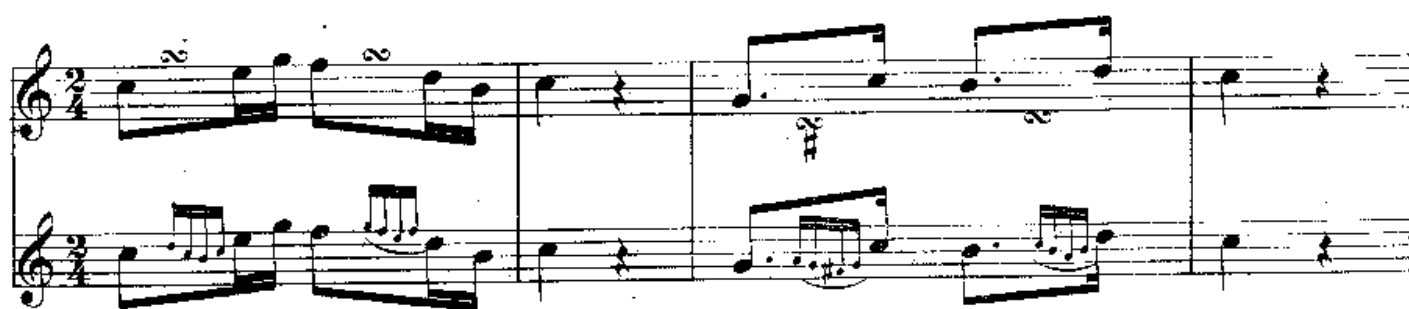
Played. 

The Gruppetto.

Is a group of small Appoggiatura notes, and instead of writing a number of notes it is expressed by a sign of a letter S lying down sideways ∞ or S, and the attitude of the sign changes the Gruppetto.

Example 

Played. 


Pick Pick



only pick 1st and
last note.

Part Second.

After the Student has accomplished the foregoing scales chords and exercises in the first Position of the Guitar, they are now sufficiently advanced to proceed into the higher positions of the Instrument and thus be able to execute pieces ranging from the first to the 12 position, and to enable the student to do this. Part Second will be of great assistance in order so they can run the scales shifting from lower to higher positions, also intelligently performing the Major and Minor chords and their inversions, after this preparatory instruction has been well learned, the student will have unlocked many of the seemingly difficult and intricate points of the Guitar, after which much pleasure and interest will be found in its study. At this point is where many amateurs cease to progress and advance onward into the artistic and most beautiful capabilities of the Guitar, a general review of the scales will be of great benefit to the student, so as to graduate the fingers of the left hand to the different scales so they can execute them without thinking where the fingers are to be placed; which lack of practice has retarded the advancement of so many promising performers, the following studies should be practiced slowly at first, placing the fingers of the left hand very firmly upon the strings with as much force as will allow so as not to cause soreness of the fingers, then gradually accelerate by degrees until the exercises and scales can be played with considerable speed, but still retaining the firmness in fingering. This will do much towards developing the necessary strength in the left hand.

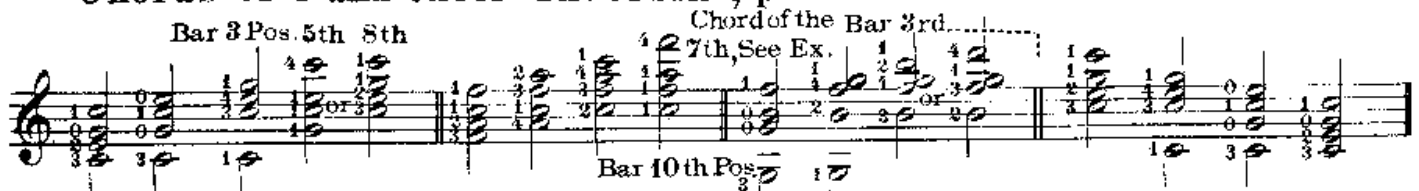
Scale of C Major.



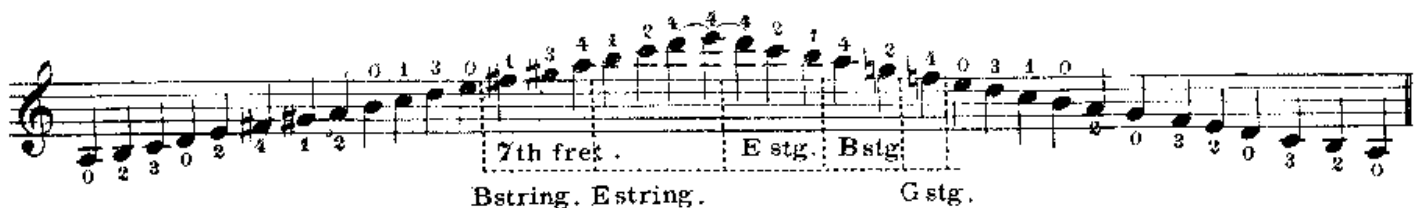
Scale of C in thirds into higher positions.



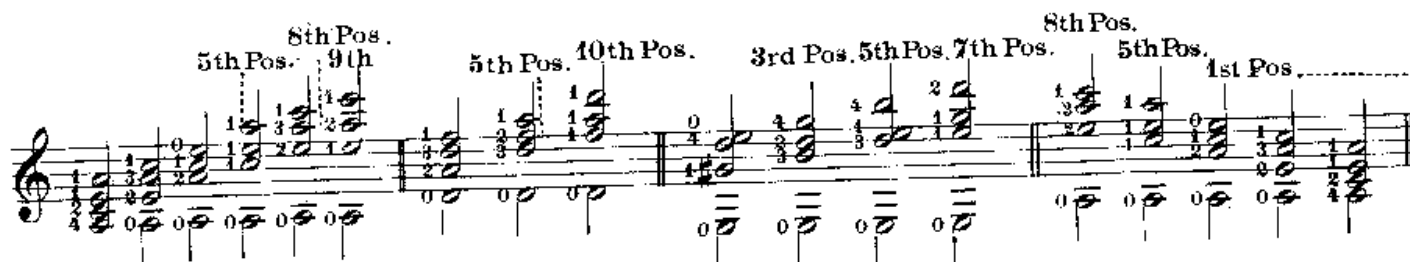
Chords of C and their Inversins, practical form for the Guitar.



Scale of A Minor.



Chords of A Minor. (Practical form for the Guitar.)



Scale of G Major into high positions.



Scale of thirds in G, into high positions.

Note. The first finger should be retained upon the little E string when once used, and not leave the string until compelled to.



Chords in G Major and their Inversions.



Scale of E Minor.



Chords of E Minor, and their Inversions.



Scale of D Major.



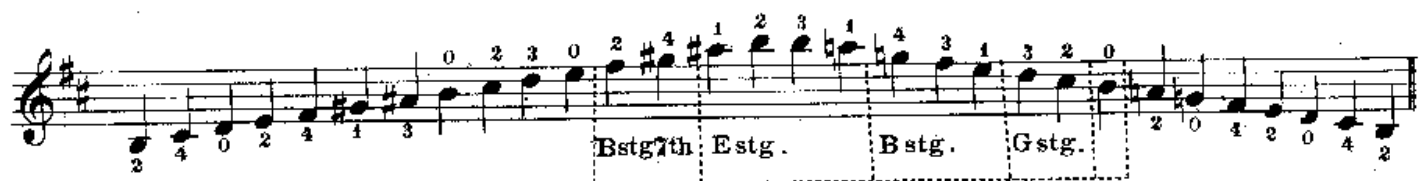
Scale of Thirds in D Major.



Chords of D Major and their Inversions



Scale of B Minor.



Chords of B Minor, and their Inversions.



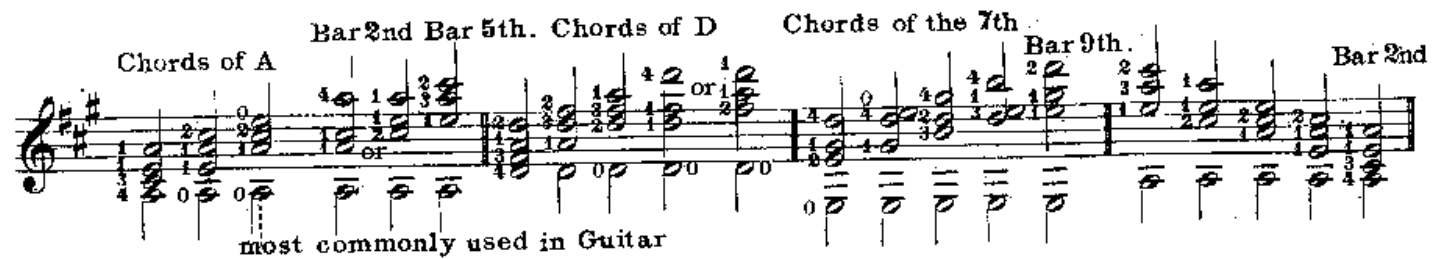
Scale of A Major.



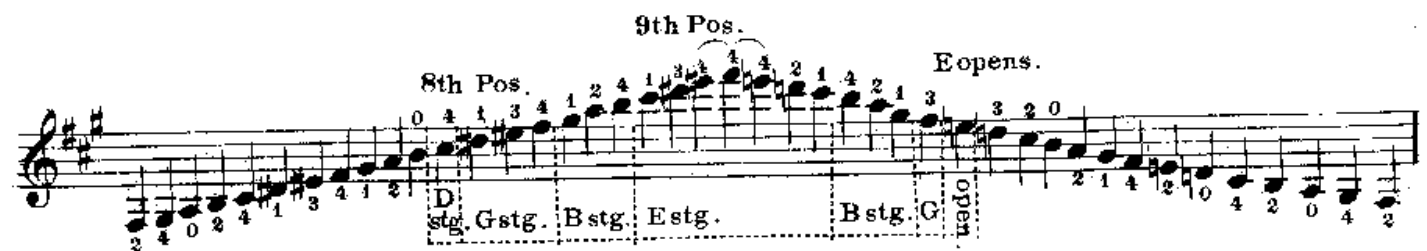
Scale of Thirds in A Major.



Chords of A Major and their Inversions.



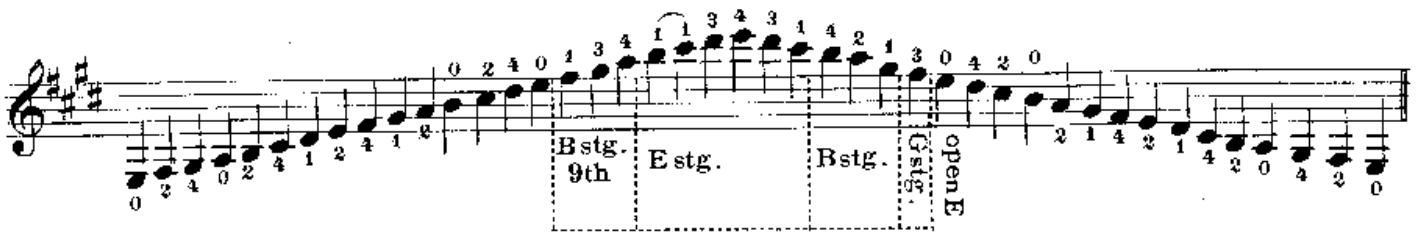
Scale of F# Minor.



Chords of F# Minor, and their Inversions.



Scale of E Major .



Scale of Thirds in E Major .



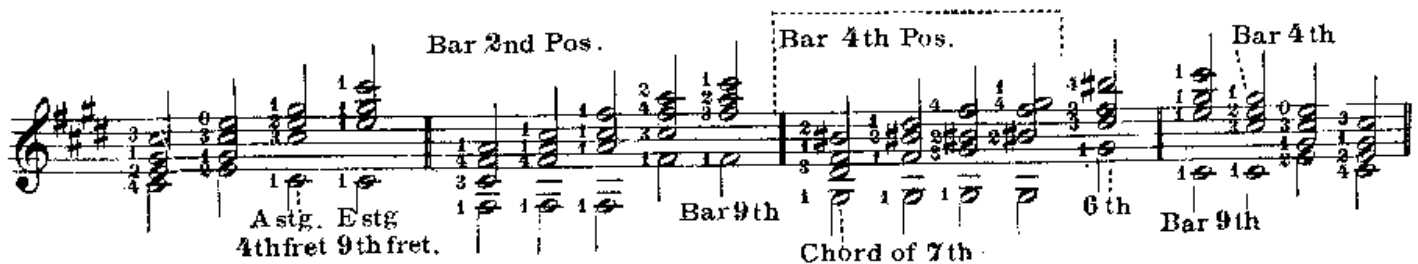
Chords of E Major, and their Inversions .



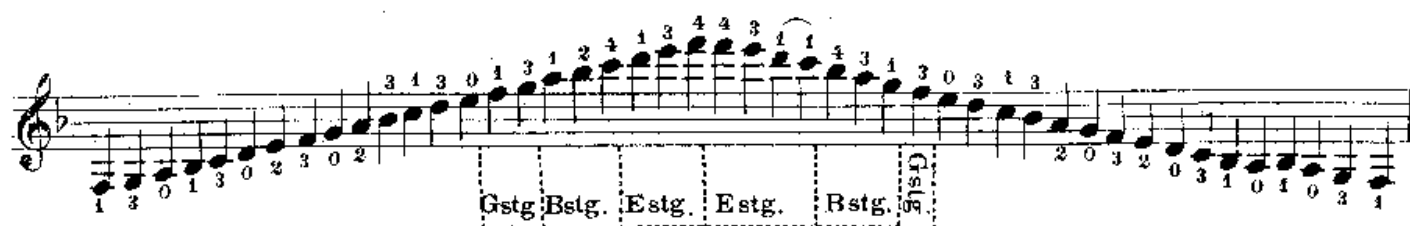
Chords of C# Minor .



Chords of C# Minor, and their Inversions .



Scale of F Major.



Scale of Thirds in F Major.



Chords of F Major, and their Inversions.



Scale of D Minor.



Chords of D Minor and their Inversions.



This chord is not practical unless taken at the 7th Pos. the first inversion is mostly used.

It is seemingly difficult to the average Guitar performer to execute the "Arpeggio," this being one of the most beautiful effects of the Guitar, It is now time for the student to commence their practice. In order that they may acquire the necessary grace and accuracy of touch and to facilitate the movement of the Left hand to shift from lower to higher positions, the following Exercises have been prepared, they should be diligently practiced; the greatest object to attain is to be able to "shift" in chords, that is to take the position of the chord that is required to where the hand is to shift to, without losing time, as the Left hand passes from one position to another as nearly all arpeggio passages are performed by taking chords in their different positions, the arpeggios here are written in several keys.

Arpeggio Runs.

Arpeggios in key of C. shift. Take full chord of F Bar entire 1st Pos.

take chord of C 3rd 8th Pos. shift 5th shift 8th Pos. Pos.

E stg. 3rd fret. R.H. shift 3rd Pos. shift 6th Pos. take C chord. shift to 3rd Pos. shift to 5th Pos.

take chord of G hold to shift shift 3rd Pos. shift 6th Pos. take C chord. shift to 3rd Pos. shift to 5th Pos.

Arpeggio in the key of G.

Notice. After the Arpeggio has been started, the exact time must be retained till finished in a connected manner.

Bar 3rd Pos. shift 7th Pos. shift 10th Pos. 3rd Pos. 8th pos. 12th pos. bar.

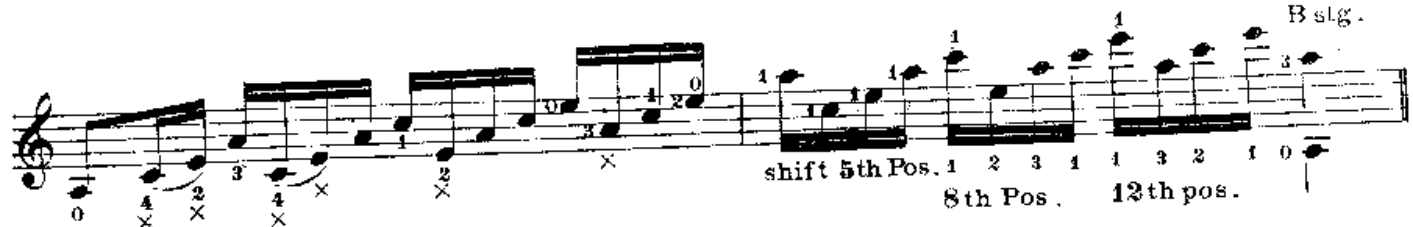
Bar shift. Bar 3rd pos. shift 7th pos. shift 10th pos.

take pos. of notes at once shift 5th pos. Bar 7th pos. shift. Bar 3rd pos. shift 7th pos. shift 10th pos.

Arpeggios in the Key of D Major.

take chord of D shift 5th pos. Bar 10th pos. 3rd pos. shift 7th pos.

10th ft 60
B slg.

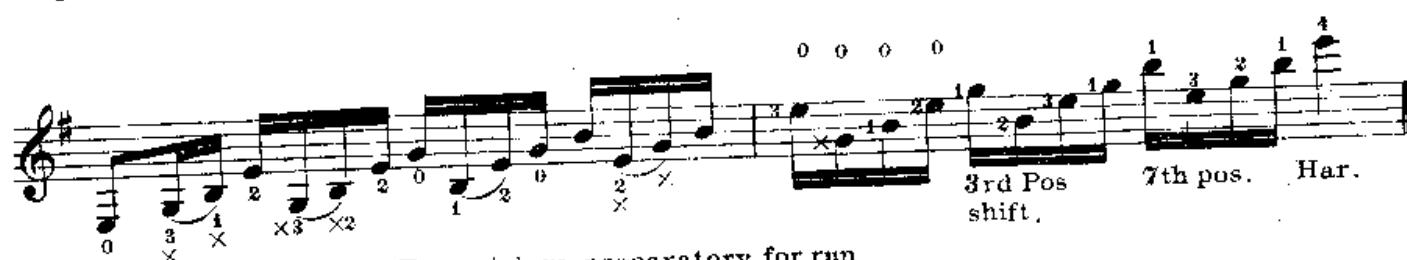


Arpeggio in the Key of E Minor.

Take full chord of A Minor.



Bar 2nd Pos.



Take position B & E on Bass strings preparatory for run.

Arpeggio in the Key of D Minor.

Bar 3rd Pos.



Take D Minor chord.

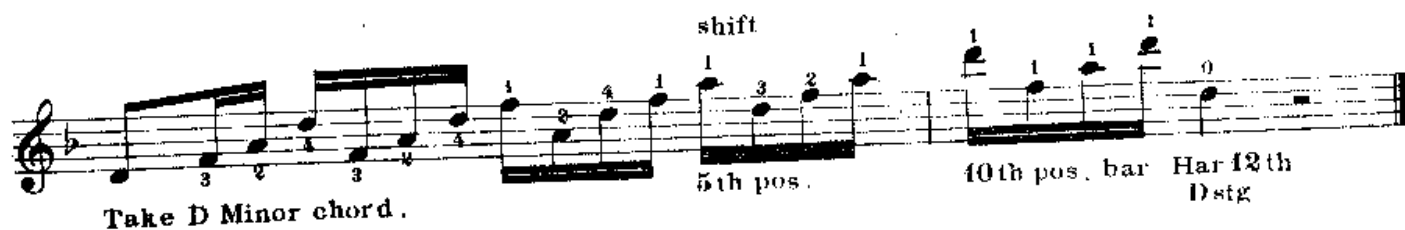
shift.

shift 10th pos.



shift 6th 10th pos.
pos.

5th pos. 8th pos. Har. 12th.



shift.

5th pos.

10th pos. bar Har 12th
Dsg

Take D Minor chord.

The Different Gamuts .

Scales can be run across every fret of the Guitar which are called the Gamuts, the most essential to learn are the 1st, 4th, 5th and 9th. For example the following scale is given as the scale of E in the 4th position. To form a correct idea of performing scales in different positions or Gamuts the position or fret which the first finger barrs all the strings must be considered to be the nut pressing them firmly and the first finger remaining in that position until the scale is finished from lowest note on E Bass string to the highest note accessible on the opposite little E or 1st string. It is suggested to hold the 1st finger across all the strings during the performance of the entire scale only till such a time when the fingering has been committed to memory then the first finger can be released except when performing the notes which occur in its fixed position. The following fingering can be applied across any fret or position of the Guitar fingerboard while the scale is changed, yet the fingering is not. When applied to any other fret the name of the scale will be the name of the letter which the 4th finger makes when it falls on the A Bass string or 2nd finger on the 2nd or B string. In the following scale it will be observed that the 4th finger fingers the letter E when placed upon the A string.

Scale of E in The 4th Position .

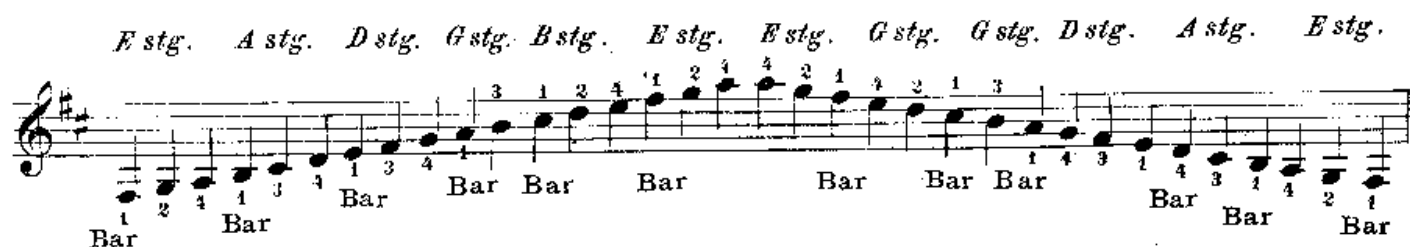
Bar 4th fret . 1st finger remains firmly across all the strings .



The above system compares with the fingering of C scale in the 1st position when the nut is Barred with the 1st finger, while the remaining three fingers are used to finger the strings .

Scale of D in Second Position .

Bar 2nd fret . Hold firmly all the 6 string .



It is not neccessary at all times to hold the first finger across the 6th string through the wholescale. The same effect would be obtained by placing the 1st finger on the lowest note in above scale and let the finger fall in its respective place, the same as if barred . To Barr the 3rd fret and apply the same fingering as above would produce the scale of E♭ or D♯. Place 1st finger, Barr at 5th fret with same fingering as above, will produce the scale of F in the 5th position, and so on .

Chords in the higher positions to be used in playing accompaniments.

Chords of A in the 5th Position.

Chords of A in the 5th Position.

Chords of A in the 9th Position.

Chords of A in the 9th Position.

Chords of D in 5th Position.

Chords of D in 5th Position.

Chords of E in 4th Position.

Chords of E in 4th Position.

Just At Sunset March.

GUITAR.

Arling Shaeffer.

Tempo di March.

Introduction.

The musical score for 'Just At Sunset March' is written for guitar and trombone. The guitar part is in 4/4 time, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and accents. The trombone part is in 4/4 time, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and accents. The score includes a 'Trombone Solo' section and a 'Fine' marking. The guitar part includes a 'D.C. to Fine' marking.

Soon Forgotten.

Andante, con espressione

Arling Shaeffer.

GUITAR.

The musical score for 'Soon Forgotten' is written for guitar. The score is in 4/4 time and features a variety of techniques and positions. The guitar part includes a 'D.G. Stg's.' section, a '5th Pos.' section, a '7th Pos.' section, and a '9th Pos.' section. The score includes a 'Cadenza allegro' section and a 'Fine' marking. The guitar part includes a 'D.C. to Fine' marking.

"Go" Galop.

(CIRCUS)

Arr. by Arling Shaeffer.

GUITAR.

Bar 1st..... Bar 2nd.....

Bar 4th..... 2nd.....

Bar 4th Pos. D.C.

TRUE LOVE GAVOTTE.

GUITAR SOLO.

Arling Shaeffer.

Tempo di Gavotte.



Musical notation for the Guitar Solo section, consisting of five staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. A dynamic marking 'p' (piano) is present. An 'accel' (accelerando) marking is placed above the second staff. The section concludes with a double bar line and a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) instruction.

TRIO.



Musical notation for the Trio section, consisting of four staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. A dynamic marking 'p' (piano) is present. The section concludes with a double bar line and a 'D.C. al O.' (Da Capo al Fine) instruction.

CODA.



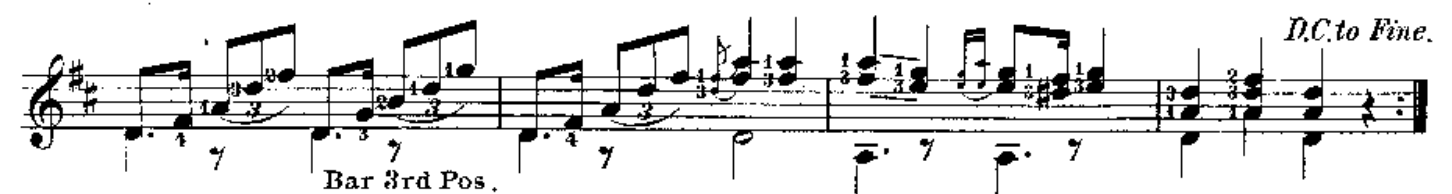
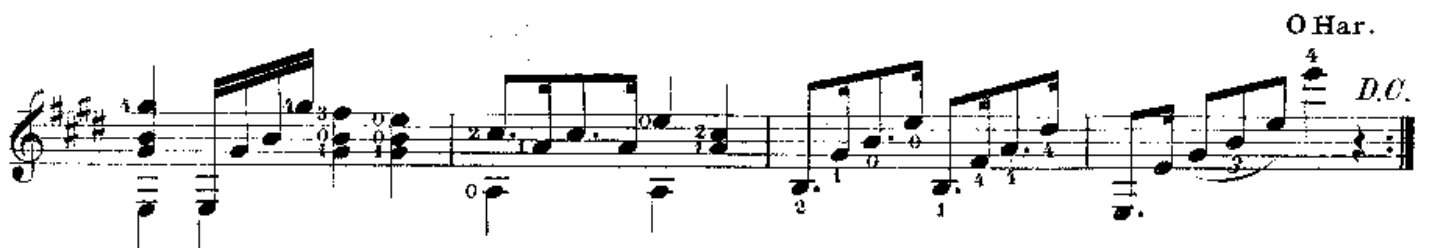
Musical notation for the Coda section, consisting of one staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. A dynamic marking 'p' (piano) is present. The section concludes with a double bar line.

On the Beach Schottische.

Tempo di Schottische.

Arr. by Arling Shaeffer.

Guitar.



Copyright 1895 by Arling Shaeffer.

Swinging Waltz.

Tempo di Waltz.

By Thomas Swain.
Arr. by Arling Shaeffer.

Bar 2

Bar 4th

Bar 4th Pos.

Bar 2nd

9 Pos.

Har. Last time Fine.

9th Pos.

D.O. to Fine.

Gottschalk Cradle Song.

GUITAR SOLO.

Andante. **Tema.**

Bar 2nd Bar 1st

Bar 2nd

Bar 1st

Bar 1st

Bar 1st

Bar 1st

Fine.

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Alice Where Art Thou.

Andante.

Arr. by Arling Shaeffer.

Bar 9th

Astg. 9th

Bar 7th 5th

Bar 2nd Pos.

rit.

Bass Solo

Fine.

rall.

Cavalleria Rusticani.

Pietro Mascagni.
GUITAR SOLO.

Arr. by C. Jones.

Andante Con Expression.

The image displays a guitar solo score for the piece 'Cavalleria Rusticani' by Pietro Mascagni, arranged by C. Jones. The tempo is marked 'Andante Con Expression.' The score is written on six staves, each containing musical notation for a guitar solo. The notation includes various chords, scales, and fingerings, with some measures featuring triplets and sixteenth notes. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is arranged in a single system, with each staff representing a line of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notation is clear and legible, with various musical symbols and fingerings indicated throughout the piece.



Theme.
Sentimental.

Andante Tema.



Home Sweet Home.

Variations.

GUITAR SOLO.

Tema Andante. Bar 1st. 5th.

Arr. by Arling Schaeffer.



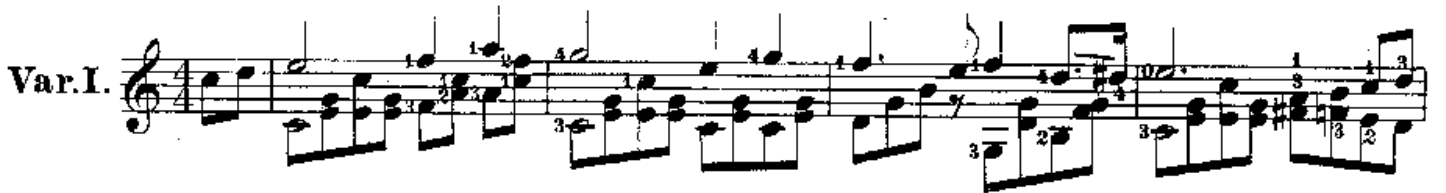
Bar 5th.



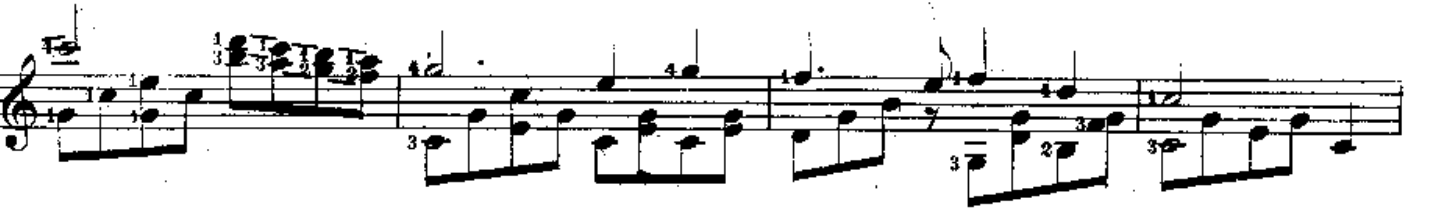
Bar 5th.



rall.



5th. . . . 7th. . . . 5th.



rall. Bar 5th. 7th. 5th.

Var.2.

Bar 5th.

Bar 5th.

Bar 5th. 7th. 5th.

Var.3.

Bass Solo.

The first five staves of music show a series of complex rhythmic patterns. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of rapid sixteenth-note runs and chords. The second staff continues this pattern with similar rhythmic complexity. The third staff features a mix of sixteenth-note runs and chords. The fourth staff includes a section with a double bar line and a key signature change to one flat (Bb), indicated by a '4' above the staff. The fifth staff continues the piece with more rapid sixteenth-note runs and chords.

Moderato.

Var. 4.

The variation section is marked 'Moderato.' and 'Var. 4.' It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a mix of sixteenth-note runs and chords. The first staff of the variation includes a key signature change to one flat (Bb), indicated by a '4' above the staff. The second staff continues the piece with more rapid sixteenth-note runs and chords. The third staff features a mix of sixteenth-note runs and chords, with a key signature change to one flat (Bb) indicated by a '4' above the staff. The variation concludes with a final chord.

3 2

0 2 4

Bar 1st. Bar 5th.

Var. 5.

Bar 5th. Bar 7th. 5th. 1st.

Bar 5th. 7th. 5th.

rit.



Var 6



Then You'll Remember Me.

(From Bohemian Girl.)

Introduction Moderato.



Tema Andante.



Bar 6th



E stg.



Fine.

D Stg.

Lang's Flower Song. (Blumenlied.)

Andante.

Lang.
Arr. by Arling Shaeffer.

7th

6th 9th 5th

D stg.

D.C.

Bar 2nd Pos.

4th Pos.

Bar 2nd Pos.

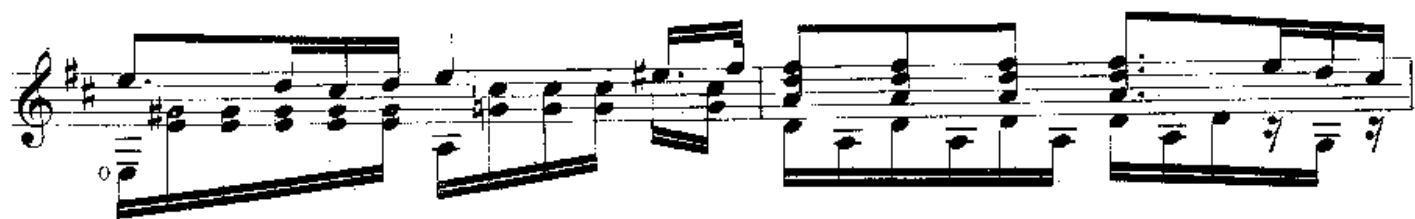
Bar 2nd Pos.

Bar 4th

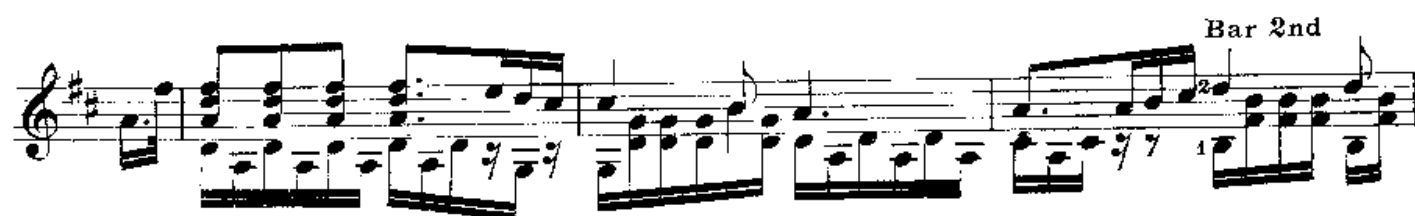
Bar 2nd

D.C.

Bar 2nd



Cadenza ad lib.



Fantaisie.

National Hymn of Russia.

P. Pettoletti Op.15.

*Revised and figured by Arling Schaeffer
and performed by him with marked success.*
dol.

Larghetto.

Introd. *p* *3rd Pos.* *cresc.* *dol.*

Moderato.

Theme. *mf* *Bar 2nd Pos.* *dol.*

Majestic. *dol.*

Var. 1.

Bar 2nd.....

Con anima

Bar 2nd

dol.
5th Pos.

Var. 2.

cresc.

Bar 2nd

dim.

3rd Pos.

Bar 2.

cresc.

dol. *cresc.* *dol.*

Bar 3rd.

3rd Pos.

sf

Bar 4th. *cresc.*

Bar 2.

sempre. f

Bar 3rd.

dim.

Larghetto.

ritard. *p*

3rd Pos.

rit.

perdendosi

Fine.

Minuet.

Andante.

Ferd. Sor.

Musical score for Minuet, Andante, by Ferd. Sor. The score is written for guitar on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante.' The score consists of several lines of music. The first line contains a series of chords and arpeggios. The second line is marked '5th Pos.' and contains a series of chords. The third line is marked 'Bar 3rd' and contains a series of chords. The fourth line is marked 'Bar 3rd' and contains a series of chords. The fifth line is marked '7th Pos. 5th Pos.' and contains a series of chords. The sixth line is marked '7th Pos. 5th Pos.' and contains a series of chords. The seventh line is marked '7th Pos. 5th Pos.' and contains a series of chords. The eighth line is marked '7th Pos. 5th Pos.' and contains a series of chords. The ninth line is marked '7th Pos. 5th Pos.' and contains a series of chords. The tenth line is marked '7th Pos. 5th Pos.' and contains a series of chords. The score ends with a double bar line and the word 'Fine.' written above the staff.

Theme.

Moderato Cantabile.

Ferd. Sor.

Musical score for Theme, Moderato Cantabile, by Ferd. Sor. The score is written for guitar on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Moderato Cantabile.' The score consists of several lines of music. The first line contains a series of chords and arpeggios. The second line is marked 'Bar 4th' and contains a series of chords. The third line is marked 'Fine.' and contains a series of chords. The fourth line is marked 'Bstg.' and contains a series of chords. The fifth line is marked 'B.C.' and contains a series of chords. The sixth line is marked '5th. Bar 4th.' and contains a series of chords. The score ends with a double bar line and the word 'Fine.' written above the staff.

Variations.

sur la Cavatine favorite de l'Opéra.
Le Pirate de Bellini.

Arr. by P. Pettoletti.
Revised - Fingered by Arling Shaeffer.

Andante Sostenuto.

Introd. *mf*

vibrato

piu mosso.

Bstg

ten.

Bstg.

ten.

10 th stg.

rit.

cresc.

Bar 5th

piu cres.

rit.

ff

leggieramente.

Andante. dolce.

Tema.

Bstg.

ten. a tempo.

Var. I.

mf

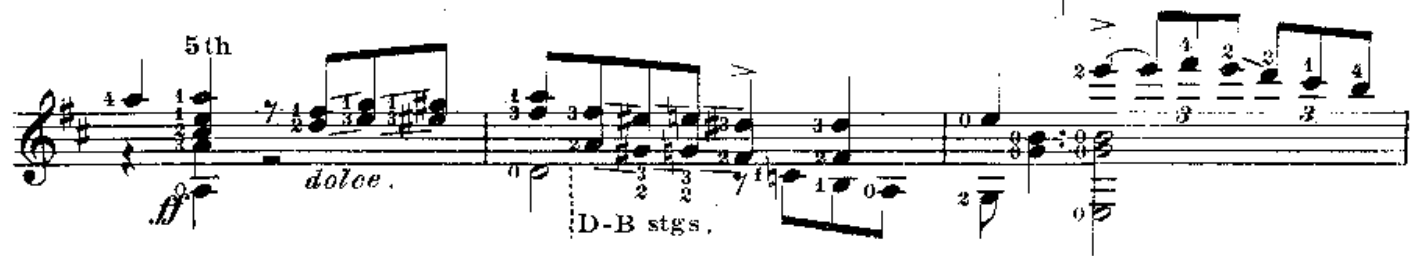
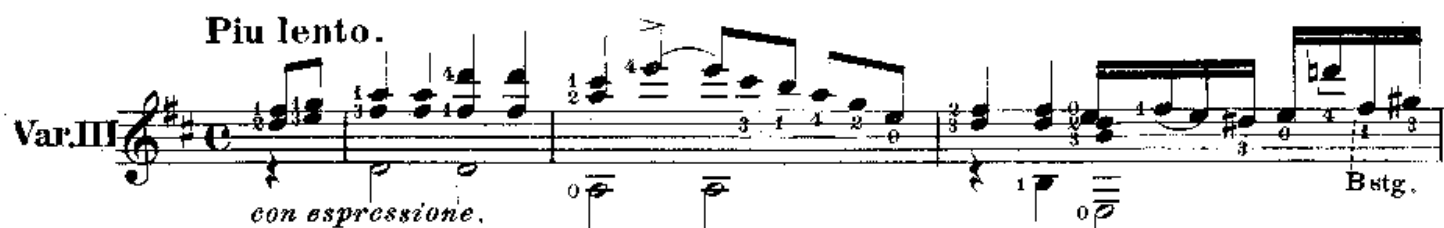
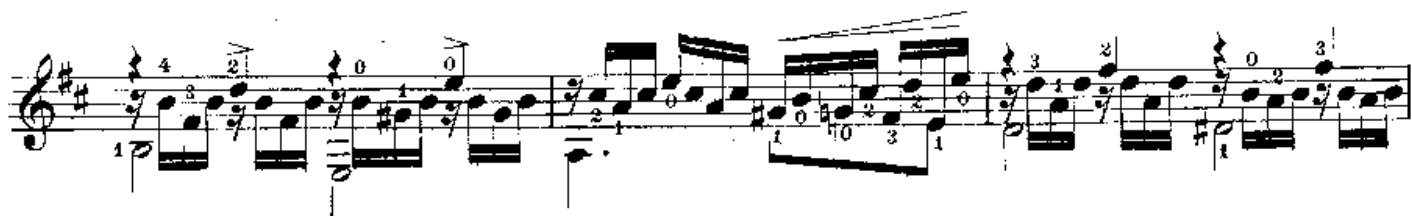
rit. a tempo. dolce.

a tempo. lento a piacere. rit.

Piú mosso.

Var. II.

Bar 2nd



0 3 0 1 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4

2 3 0 0 2 1 2 1 0 0 3 1 0 3 0 1 2

dolce. 7 9 1 4 7 1 4 7 1 4 7 1 4 7 1 4

7 1 4 7 1 4 7 1 4 7 1 4 7 1 4 7 1 4

p 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3

cresc.

dolce. 1 4 7 1 4 7 1 4 7 1 4 7 1 4 7 1 4 7 1 4

f 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4

0 1 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Andante.

By F. Sor.

Revised and fingered by Arling Shaeffer.

Andante.con molto.

Bar 4th.

Bar 4th Pos.

Bar 2nd.

Bstg. 7th.

13th Pos.

Bar 4th.

13th Pos.

Bar 4th.

Bar 4th.

Bar 2nd.

Fine.

"Ernani."

GUITAR.

Arr. by J.K. MERTZ.

Revised and fingered by ARLING SHAEFFER.

Andante.

con espressione.

pp

Bar 2

Bar 4th 10 Pos. 4th Pos.

Bar 4

5th Pos. ... 4th Pos.

5th Pos. ...

4th Pos. ... 5th.

VI 2

Bstg. Dstg.

Slide E

espressivo

[illegible]

Moderato.

loco.

p

7th Pos.

Bar 9th.

Dstg.

Bar 7th.

pp

agitato.

Dstg.

Bstg.

IX

loco

pp

14th

Dstg.

Bar 7th.

Bstg.

Piu Presto.

p *f* *f* *f* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

loco

7th Pos. 4th Pos. 1st Pos. 4th Pos. 7th Pos. Astg. 8th. Dstg. 9th. Bar 4th.

Piu lento.

First staff of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 7/8 time signature. The music consists of eighth-note chords. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The staff is divided into three measures. Below the staff, the first measure is labeled "5th Pos.", the second "9th Pos.", and the third "Bar 7th Pos.". The word "dolcissimo." is written below the first measure.

dolcissimo.
5th Pos. 9th Pos. Bar 7th Pos.

Second staff of music. It continues the eighth-note chord pattern. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The staff is divided into three measures. Below the staff, the first measure is labeled "Bar 7th Pos.", the second "2nd Pos.", and the third is unlabeled.

Bar 7th Pos. 2nd Pos.

Third staff of music. It continues the eighth-note chord pattern. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The staff is divided into three measures. Below the staff, the first measure is unlabeled, the second is unlabeled, and the third is labeled "5th Pos.".

5th Pos.

Fourth staff of music. It continues the eighth-note chord pattern. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The staff is divided into three measures. Below the staff, the first measure is labeled "9th Pos.", the second "Bar 7th Pos.", and the third is unlabeled.

9th Pos. Bar 7th Pos.

Fifth staff of music. It continues the eighth-note chord pattern. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The staff is divided into three measures. Below the staff, the first measure is labeled "5th Pos.", the second is unlabeled, and the third is unlabeled.

5th Pos.

Sixth staff of music. It continues the eighth-note chord pattern. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The staff is divided into three measures. Below the staff, the first measure is unlabeled, the second is unlabeled, and the third is labeled "loco.".

loco.

Seventh staff of music. It continues the eighth-note chord pattern. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The staff is divided into three measures. Below the staff, the first measure is labeled "dim.", the second "cresc.", and the third "Bar 6th Pos.".

dim. *cresc.* Bar 6th Pos.

Eighth staff of music. It continues the eighth-note chord pattern. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The staff is divided into three measures. Below the staff, the first measure is labeled "Bar 2nd Pos.", the second is unlabeled, and the third is labeled "5th Pos.".

Bar 2nd Pos. 5th Pos.

5th Pos. 7th Pos. Bar 7th Pos.

Bar 7th Pos. 5th Pos.

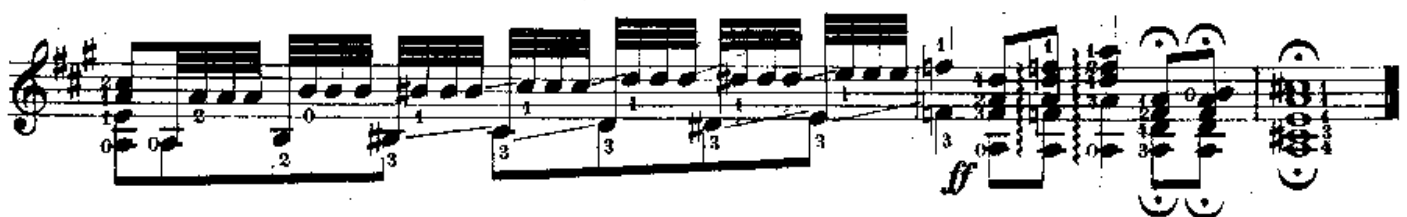
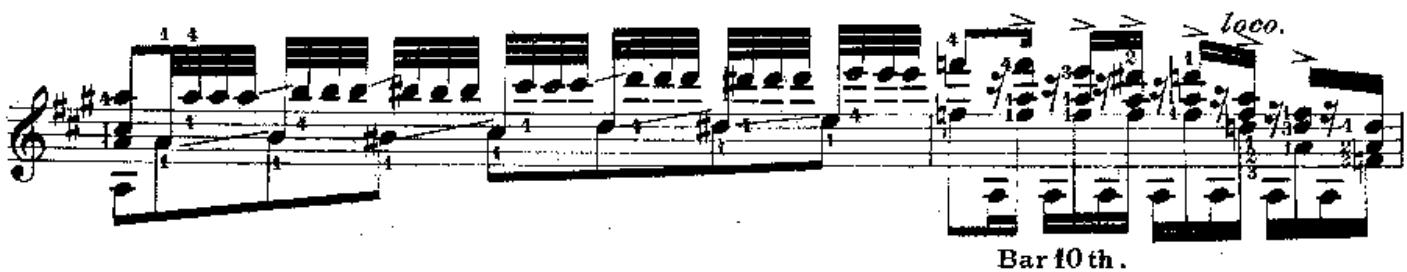
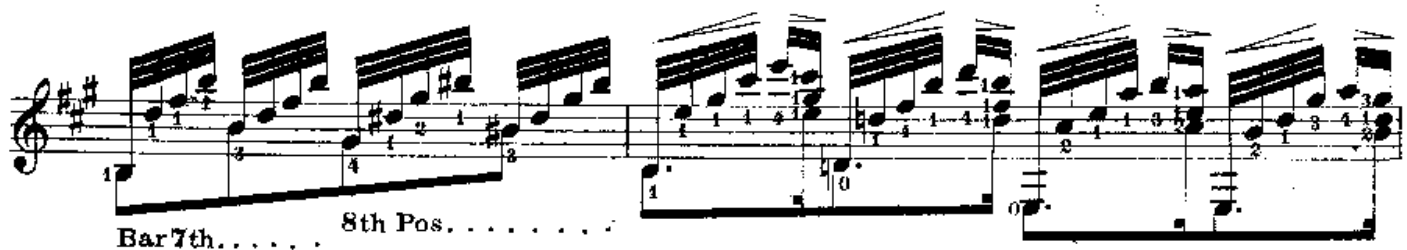
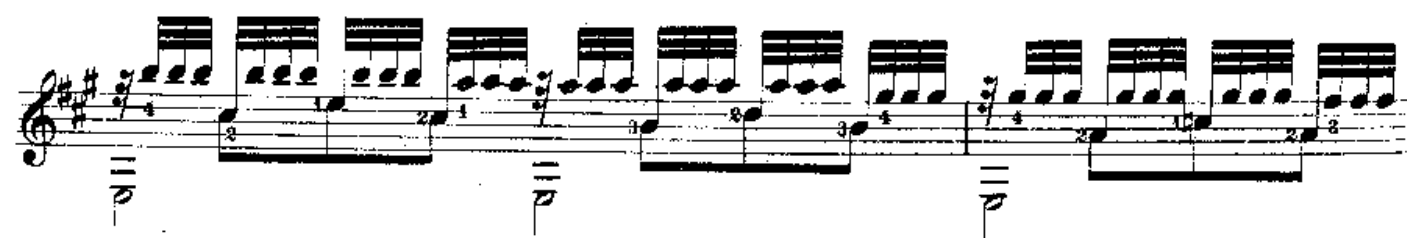
dolce. Bar 10th Pos.

Bar 10th Pos. Bar 9th Pos.

Bar 10th Pos. Bar 9th Pos.

Bar 10th Pos. Bar 9th Pos.

Bar 7th Pos. Bar 7th Pos.



Fantaisie.

National Air of Russia.

GUITAR.

Variations.

Arr. by P. Pettoletti.
Fingered by Arling Shaeffer.

Andante sostenuto.

Introd. *mf* *vibrato.*

ten *legg.*

dol. amorosamente. rit.
9th Pos. D.Stg.

All^o vivace.

Bar 3rd

10th Pos.

5 Pos.

cresc.

Andante con espressione

con molto sentimento

dol.
Bar 5th.
dim.
D.Stg.
9th Pos.

a piacere.
vibrato
semplice ma sempre espressivo.

Allegretto.

dol.
Tema.
Bar 5th.
D.Stg. 12.
a tempo.
a piacere.
9th Pos.

D.Stg. 12.

molto marcato la Melodia.
rit.
Bar 2nd.
Bar 3rd.

Con moto.

Var. I.

Bar 5th.

Bar 5th Pos.

13th Pos.

9th Pos.

Var: II.

espressivo il canto.

8th Pos.

con agitazione.

The first section consists of six staves of music. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 7/8 time signature. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several slurs and accents throughout the piece. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) on the third and fourth staves.

Allegro spiritoso.

Finale.

The Finale section is a single staff of music in treble clef, continuing the key and time signature of the previous section. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

ben marcato il canto

The second section is a single staff of music in treble clef, continuing the key and time signature. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

5th Pos.

The third section is a single staff of music in treble clef, continuing the key and time signature. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

con grazia.

The fourth section is a single staff of music in treble clef, continuing the key and time signature. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

5th Pos.



9th Pos.



9th Pos.



9th Pos.



cresc.

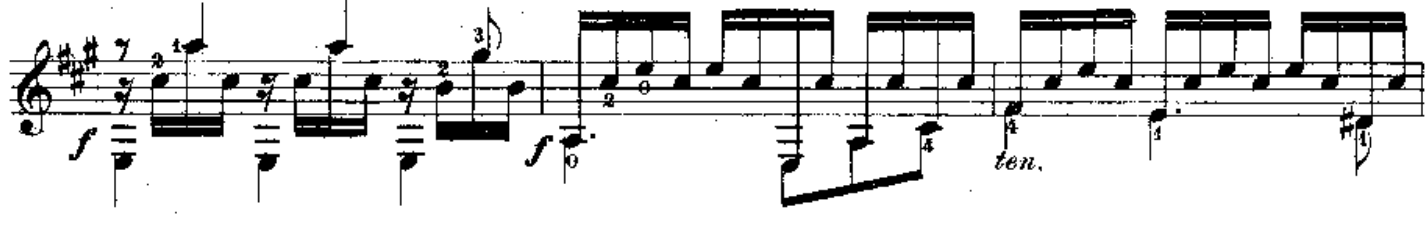
con tenerezza

rit.

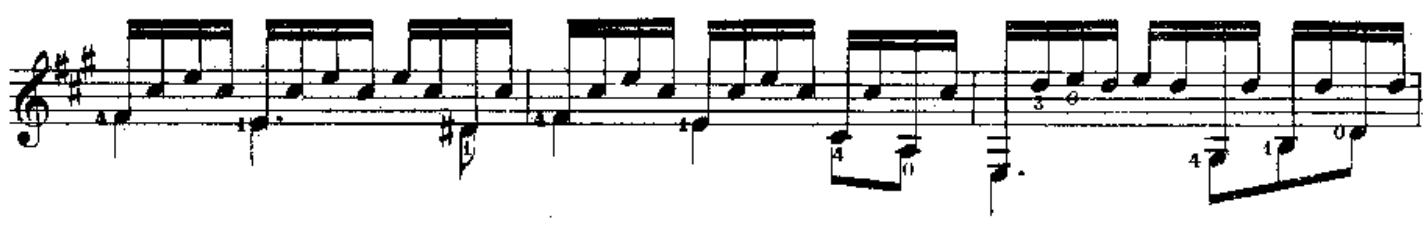
a tempo.

9th Pos.

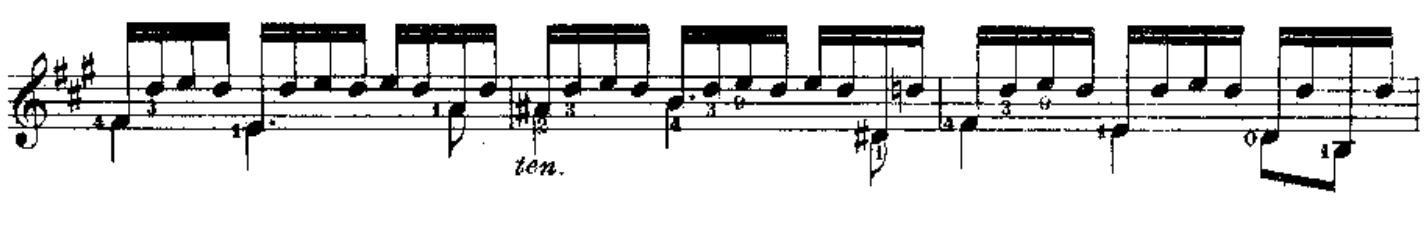
5th Pos.



ten.



ten.



5th Pos.



5th Pos.

9th Pos.

dol.

9th Pos.

9th Pos.

cresc.

9th Pos. *rit.*

stringendo.

f

riten.

Andantino.

a piacere.

espressivo il canto.

dol.

leggiere.

cresc.

5th Pos.

rit.

Fine.

Introduction.

Thème et Variations.

Luigi Legnani, Op. 234.

Revised and Fingered by Arling Shaeffer
and performed by him with great success.

Guitar.

Largo.

Intro.

Moderato.

Theme.

Var. 1.

Bar 5th

Bar 3rd Pos.

10th

Bar 5th

Bar 10th Pos.

Bar 3rd

Bstg.

Bar 2nd

Fine.

D.C. al Fine.

Detailed description: This section contains the musical notation for Variation 1. It consists of several staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'Var. 1.' and includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#). Subsequent staves are labeled with bar numbers and positions: 'Bar 5th', 'Bar 3rd Pos.', '10th', 'Bar 5th', 'Bar 10th Pos.', 'Bar 3rd', 'Bstg.', and 'Bar 2nd'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a 'Fine.' marking and a 'D.C. al Fine.' instruction.

Poco piu lento.

Var. 2.

3rd Pos.

Fine.

Detailed description: This section contains the musical notation for Variation 2. It begins with the tempo instruction 'Poco piu lento.' followed by 'Var. 2.'. The notation is spread across two staves. The first staff is labeled '3rd Pos.' and the second staff concludes with a 'Fine.' marking. The music features complex fingerings and a slower tempo compared to the previous variation.

Bar 3

D.S. al Fine.

Var. 3.

Bar 8th

Fine.

Var. 4.

Bar 3rd Pos.

5th Pos.

3rd stg.

Fine.

Bar 2

5th Pos.

5th Pos. *Gstg.* 7th *D.S. al Fine.*

Andante.

Andante.

5th Pos.

Bar 1st Pos.

Bar 3rd

Bar 1st

Bar 3rd

Bar 3rd

Bstg.

[illegible]

A musical score for guitar, likely for a piece titled "The Four Positions" as indicated by the caption. The score is written on a single staff in treble clef, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of four measures, each representing a different fret position. Measure 1 is labeled "Bar 1st Pos." and contains sixteenth-note runs starting from the first fret. Measure 2 is labeled "Bar 2 Pos." and continues the scale pattern. Measure 3 is labeled "G stg." (likely indicating a G string or a specific fingering) and shows a continuation of the scale. Measure 4 is labeled "4th Pos." and concludes the sequence. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above various notes throughout the piece.

The image displays a page of musical notation for guitar, consisting of six systems of music. Each system typically includes a treble staff and a bass staff, with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The notation is written in a style common for guitar sheet music, with some notes beamed together and others marked with finger numbers (1-4). The piece is marked 'Moderato' and includes a section labeled 'On E stg.' with a '3' indicating a triplet. The final system is labeled 'Var. 5.' and includes a '5th Pos.' marking. The piece concludes with a 'Bstg. G stg.' marking.

Bar 5th

6th Pos

5th Pos. 4th Pos. 3rd Pos.

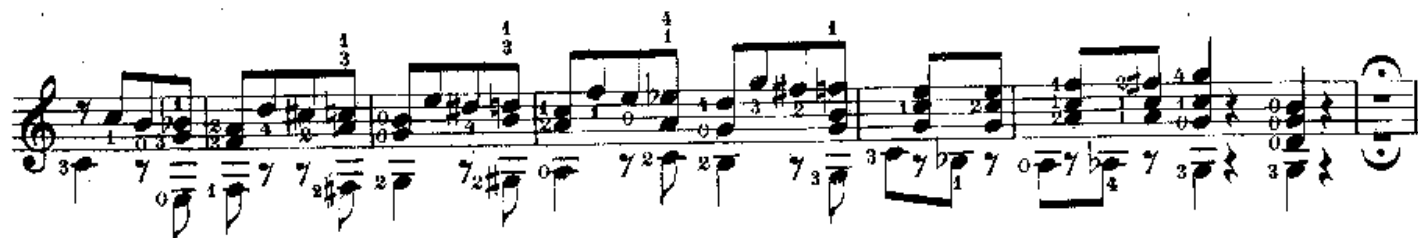
3rd Pos. 7th Pos.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Merry-Go-Round' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are placed below the notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

The musical score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is 3/4. The score begins with a piano introduction consisting of a series of eighth notes, followed by a waltz section. The waltz section is marked 'Rall.' (Ritardando) and features a series of eighth notes. The score concludes with a final cadence.

Finale. *Allegro.*





The Merry Wives of Windsor.

GUITAR.

Arr. by J. K. MERTZ.

Music by OTHON NICOLAI.

Revised and fingered by ARLING SHAEFFER.

Andantino quasi Allegretto.

Andantino quasi Allegretto.

mf 0 3 0 Dstg... 0 2 0

sf *sf* Dstg...

Poco piu lento.

rit. Dstg..

Andante.

espressivo. Bar 2nd. *rit.*

con moto. *sf*

Moderato.

dol.

5th Pos.

f

5th Pos.

f

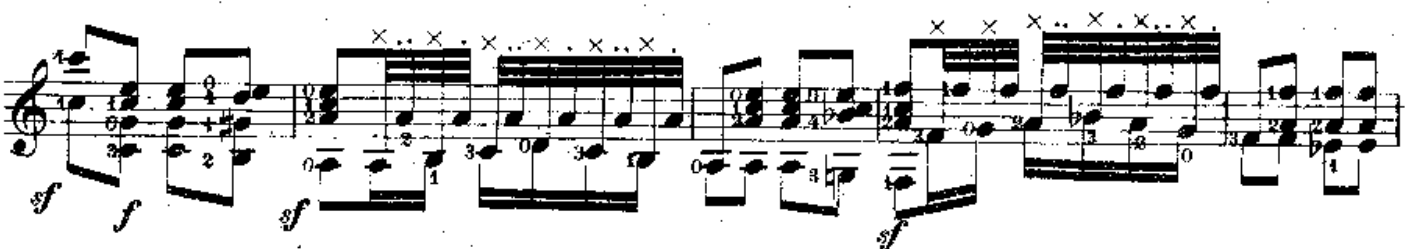
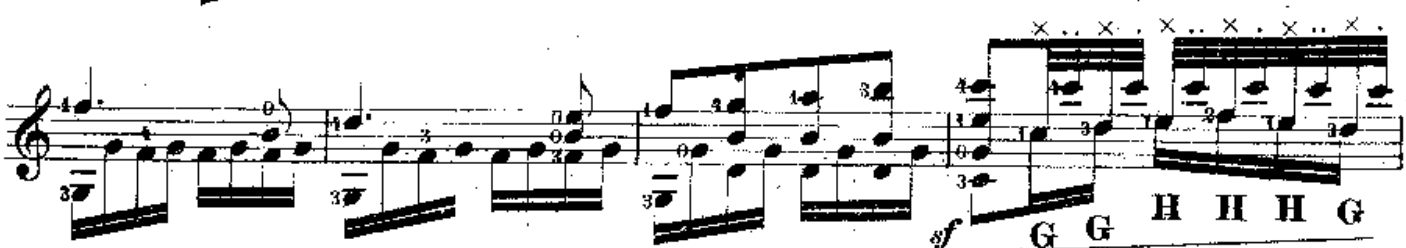
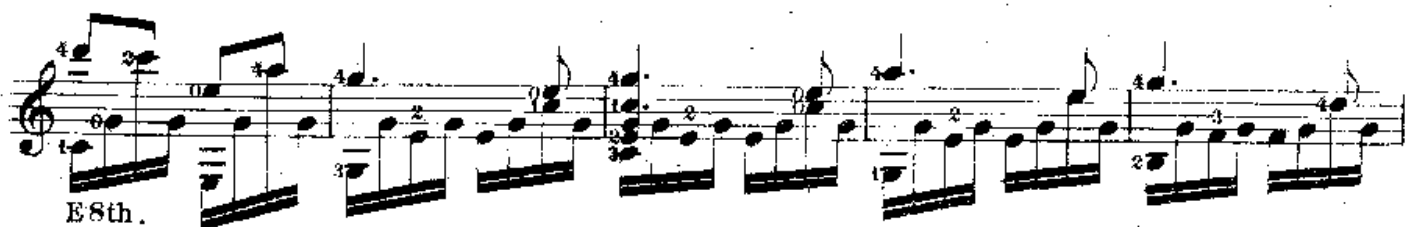
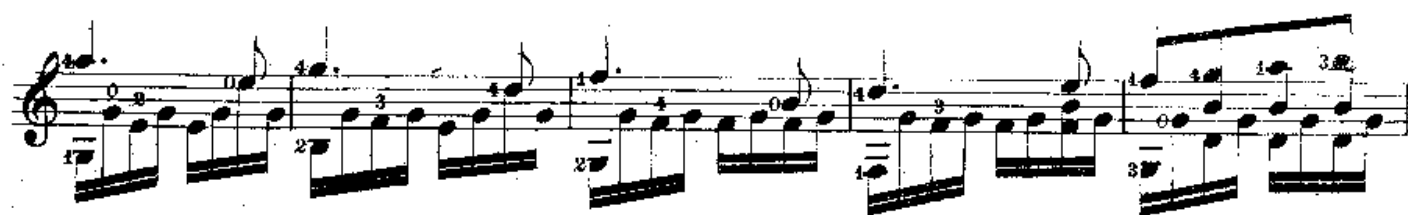
f

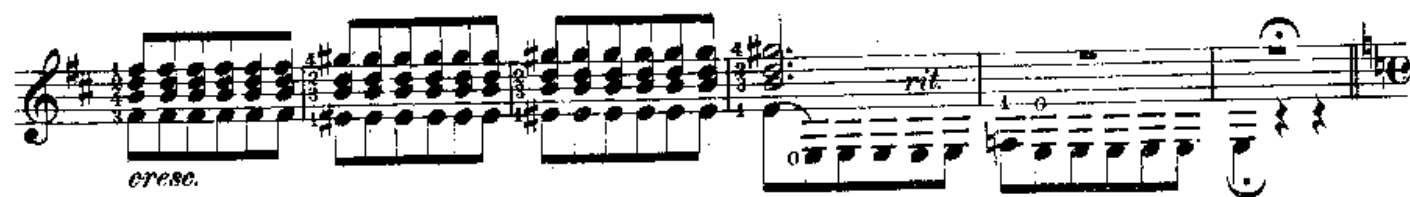
f

rit.

a tempo.

p





Piu lento.

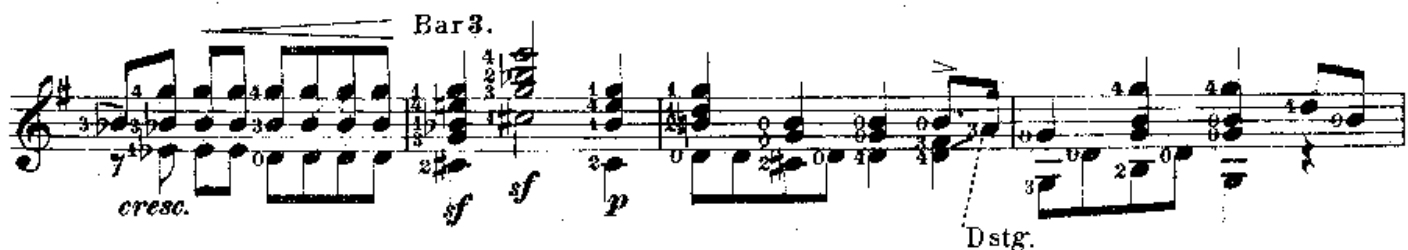
il canto ben espressione.

misterioso

The musical score consists of seven staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking 'Piu lento.' and the instruction 'il canto ben espressione.' followed by the mood 'misterioso'. The notation is written in a 12/8 time signature with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and is marked with slurs and ties to indicate phrasing. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

con moto.

The musical score consists of eight staves. The first seven staves are marked *con moto.* and feature complex rhythmic patterns, including numerous triplets and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff is marked *Andante.* and includes a *stg.* (staccato) marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings.



Bar 2nd.

cresc.

sf

a tempo.

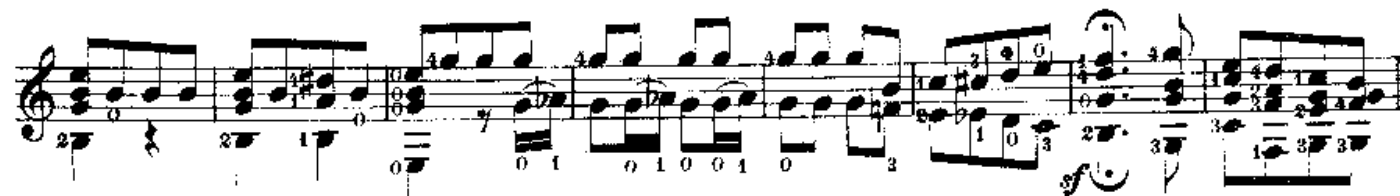
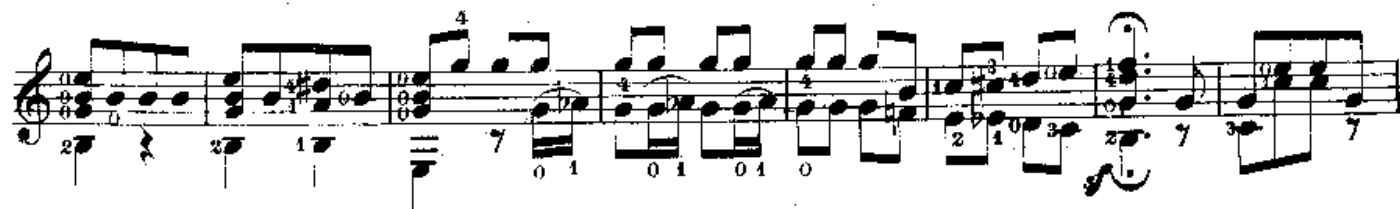
rit.

Bar 3 Pos.

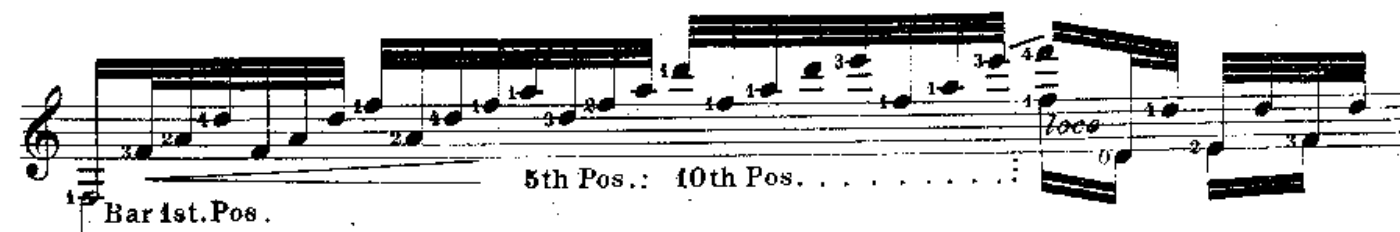
dim.

pp

Allegretto.



Brillante.



Mandolin Serenade.

(Voice Mandolin and Guitar.)

Arr. by Arling Shaeffer.

INTROD. Barcarole.

Guitar.

Voice.

Brightly the moon is shin-ing to night, na-ture's in re- pose, —
If thou doest love me as I love you, dream of me to- night, —

Night-in-gale on-ly sings with delight of my love she knows, —
Dream of the one's who's faith-ful and true, and gave thee his plight, —

Patiently here I'm stay-ing Joining her song d'a-mour, — Oh list' to my lay with
Ma-ny a time I've told you Thou art my Queen de-vine, — Be-lieve what I say and

man-dolin pray! List' to my strains so pure. — Oh hear! Oh hear! 'My
has-ten the day When thou for-e'er art mine. —

rit.

CHORUS.

man - do - lin I'm play - ing, Each strain brings new de - light, — I

Mandolin Seconda.

Guitar.

send thee thou - sand kiss - es, and sing to thee "good night," — My

man - do - lin I'm play - ing, each strain brings new de - light, — I

send thee thou - sand kiss - es, and sing to thee "good night".

The first system of the musical score is in G major (one sharp). It consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves. The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a half note C5, and a half note B4. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand, with some chords and rests.

Voice.

Mandolin.

Guitar.

The second system continues the piece. The vocal line (labeled *Voice.*) has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a half note C5, and a half note B4. The mandolin (labeled *Mandolin.*) and guitar (labeled *Guitar.*) parts are shown on two staves, with the guitar part featuring a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand.

The third system of the musical score continues the vocal and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a half note C5, and a half note B4. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand, with some chords and rests.

Fine

Allegro

The fourth system of the musical score concludes the piece. The vocal line has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a half note C5, and a half note B4. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand, with some chords and rests. The tempo marking *Allegro* is present at the end of the system.

Ben Bolt.

or
"Oh! Don't You Remember!"

GUITAR.

Melody by Nelson Kneass.

Arr. for Guitar by Arling Shaeffer.

Oh! don't you re-mem-ber sweet Al-ice, Ben Bolt, Sweet
 Oh! don't you re-mem-ber the wood, Ben Bolt, Near the
 Oh! don't you re-mem-ber the school, Ben Bolt, And the

Al-ice with hair so brown; She wept with delight when you
 green sun-ny slope of the hill; Where oft we have sung neath its
 Mas-ter so kind and so true; And the lit-tle nook by the

gave her a smile And trembled with fear at your frown. In the
wide spreading shade, And kept time to the click of the mill. The
clear running brook, Where we gath - er'd the flow'rs as they grew. On the

old church-yard in the val-ley, Ben Bolt, In a cor - ner ob - scure and a -
mill has gone to de - cay, Ben Bolt, And a qui - et now reigns all a -
Mas - ter's grave grows the grass, Ben Bolt, And the running little brook is now

lone, They have fit - ted a slab of granite so gray, And sweet
round, See the old rus - tic porch, with its ro - ses so sweet, Lies
dry, And of all the friends who were school - mates then, There re -

Al - ice lies un - der the stone. They have fit - ted a slab of
scattered and fal - len to the ground. See the old rus - tic porch, with its
mains, Ben, but you and I. And of all the friends who were

Ad libitum.

granite so gray, And sweet Al - ice lies un - der the stone.
ro - ses so sweet, Lies scatter'd and fal - len to the ground.
school - mates then, There remains Ben, but you and I.

"My Love in the Cottage by the Sea."

Song and Dance.

Richard Stahl.

Arr. by Arling Shaeffer.

Allegretto Moderato.

Mandolin.

Guitar.

Down in a lit_tle cottage by the
I of_ten tell her that but her I

sea love Where breakers come and breakers go,
That she a_lone shall be my wife, There lives the sweetest girl the girl for
She is my guid_ing star from fara.

me bove That she loves me fullwell I know,
My sunshine in dark hours of life, Her eyesshine brightly like the stars at
She answers me with one fond loving

night Her heart is true a lone to me, When ev'ning comes I stroll a -
 kiss What else could be more sweet to me, Each night I pray for No-ra

way down to my love in the cottage by the sea. She is so pret-ty and oh so
 dear my love that lives in the cottage by the sea.

wit-ty, No smarter girl's for miles a round She is the pride of ev-'ry-

bod-y, Her voice like birdling sweet does sound, They call her No-ra, and love-ly

No-ra, Is just as sweet as sweet can be, She's mine a-lone, I'll soon be

rall.

wed-ded to No-ra at the cot-tage by the sea.

1 Bar 3rd Pos.

The first system of the musical score. The piano part is written on a grand staff with two staves. The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The guitar part is written on a single staff below the piano part. It includes a 'Bar 3rd Pos.' instruction, indicating a barre at the third position. The music is in 2/4 time and features various chords and melodic lines.

Mandolin.

Guitar.

Bar 3rd Pos.

The second system of the musical score. The mandolin part is written on a single staff above the guitar part. The guitar part is written on a single staff. Both parts include a 'Bar 3rd Pos.' instruction. The music is in 2/4 time and features various chords and melodic lines.

The third system of the musical score. The piano part is written on a grand staff with two staves. The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The guitar part is written on a single staff below the piano part. The music is in 2/4 time and features various chords and melodic lines.

The fourth system of the musical score. The piano part is written on a grand staff with two staves. The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The guitar part is written on a single staff below the piano part. The music is in 2/4 time and features various chords and melodic lines.

The fifth system of the musical score. The piano part is written on a grand staff with two staves. The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The guitar part is written on a single staff below the piano part. The music is in 2/4 time and features various chords and melodic lines. The system concludes with a 'Fino.' instruction.

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