

MARIO RODRIGUEZ ARENAS

LA ESCUELA DE LA GUITARRA

Obra completa dividida en 7 volúmenes

- Libro I: La escuela de la guitarra.
" II: " " " " " "
" III: " " " " " "
" IV: 27 estudios superiores.
" V: Estudios y preludios.
" VI: Técnica superior.
" VII: Estudio completo de las escalas y
ejercicios en 3^{as.}, 6^{as.}, 8^{as.} y 10^{as.}

LIBRO III

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ADVERTENCIA

Al final de cada parte he intercalado obras de los mejores autores, no con el fin de que puedan ejecutarse sino para que el alumno, sin entrar en mayores gastos, pueda formar su colección y al mismo tiempo ir estudiando las que estén a su alcance.

EL AUTOR

1ª Manera

2ª Manera

De los Armónicos Octavados

Los armónicos octavados se hacen aplicando la yema del dedo índice sobre la división en que se ha de hacer dicho armónico y luego se pulsa la cuerda con el pulgar o el anular de la misma mano, procurando que entre éstos y el índice, quede la mayor distancia posible. En las cuerdas al aire basta la mano derecha sola para hacerlos, pero pisadas éstas, es preciso la mano izquierda y además colocar el índice de la derecha en la mitad de la longitud de donde está pisada la cuerda.

La sexta como las demás, tiene su armónico, en la división 12 en la cual se aplica la yema del dedo índice de la mano derecha y con el pulgar o el anular de la misma se pulsa y da su armónico. Ahora bien, pisando dicha cuerda en el primer traste, se aplicará el índice de la derecha en la 13 división para que suene armónicamente el FA, y a cada traste que adelantan los dedos de la mano izquierda, lo adelantará igualmente la derecha, con lo cual se puede hacer la escala cromática, en todas las cuerdas.

Escala Cromática en Demostración

En muchos casos los armónicos octavados llevan su correspondiente bajo que como es natural, se pulsa con el pulgar, y se hace el armónico con los dedos índice y anular.

Estos armónicos se ejecutan de la siguiente manera: se aplicará la yema del dedo índice de la mano derecha sobre la división en que se ha de hacer el armónico y luego se pulsa la cuerda con el dedo anular de la misma mano, y el bajo se pulsa con el pulgar.

El dedo índice debe mantenerse recto en la ejecución de estos armónicos sin mover las falanges.

Ejemplos de F. Tárrega

Arm. 8^{dos.}

Three staves of musical notation for guitar, showing octaves in thirds. The first staff is in 3/4 time, the second in 4/4, and the third in 3/4. Fingering numbers (1-5) are written above notes, and fingerings (1-3) are written below notes. Dynamics like 'p' (piano) and 'p' with a circled 'p' are indicated.

De los Armónicos Octavados en Terceras

Estos armónicos se ejecutan como los anteriores, pero como hay que dar dos notas a un tiempo, se pisa y pulsa armónicamente con el índice y anular de la mano derecha la nota más alta, pasando rápidamente dicha mano en la misma forma, a ejecutar la nota más baja en la cuerda inmediata superior.

La rapidez ha de ser tal, que se engañe al oído, pareciendo que las terceras suenan simultáneamente, como así resulta el efecto.

Así como al ejecutar una sucesión de intervalos, conjuntos o disjuntos, los dedos lo hacen por medio de sus falanges sin que intervenga la mano, para los armónicos octavados en terceras, la mano y los dedos obedecen a la voluntad del brazo y antebrazo, que se retiran hacia atrás o se adelantan, según los casos, al pasar a la cuerda inmediata superior.

Téngase cuidado de levantar la mano cada vez que se ejecuten las terceras, para no ahogarlás.

Ejemplos de F. Tárrega

Practiquense antes por separado.

Two staves of musical notation for guitar. The first staff is labeled 'Arm. 8 dos.' and the second 'C.2'. Both staves show octaves in thirds. Fingering numbers (1-5) are written above notes, and fingerings (1-3) are written below notes. Dynamics like 'p' (piano) and 'p' with a circled 'p' are indicated.



El anterior Fragmento es parte de una obra titulada "El Carnaval de Venecia". Variaciones sobre un tema de Paganini, por Francisco Tárrega.

De la Apoyatura Sencilla subiendo y bajando

Aunque en la primera parte di algunas explicaciones, he creído conveniente poner estos ejemplos, ahora que hemos de llevarlos a la práctica.

La apoyatura sencilla de una nota cuando ésta es subiendo, se pulsa la notita y sin mover el dedo que la pisa, se deja caer el dedo correspondiente sobre la nota, sin pulsarla; cuando es bajando, se colocan los dos dedos a la vez, se pulsa la notita y se retira el dedo hacia abajo para que suene la nota.

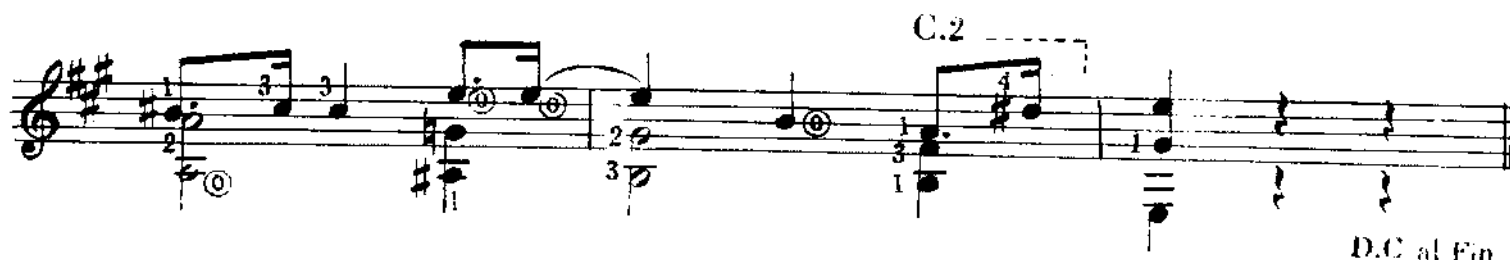
En los casos en que la nota va acompañada con un bajo se pulsa la primera notita con el bajo, según va marcado con puntitos y se liga la otra.



Lección (D. Aguado)

Resumen de la apoyatura sencilla subiendo





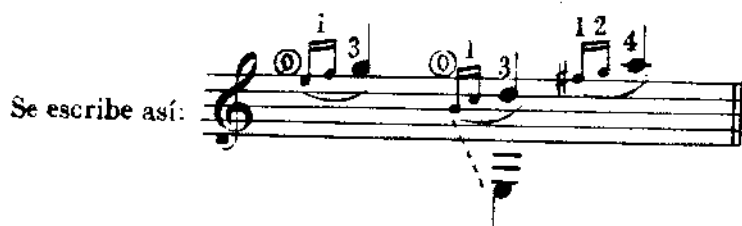
De la Apoyatura Doble subiendo y bajando

En la apoyatura doble subiendo se pulsa la primera notita y se dejan caer en seguida los dedos correspondientes, en la otra notita y en la nota.

Si la nota principal lleva su correspondiente bajo, pulsa éste con la primera notita, según está marcado por medio de puntitos.

Ejemplos

Subiendo



Bajando

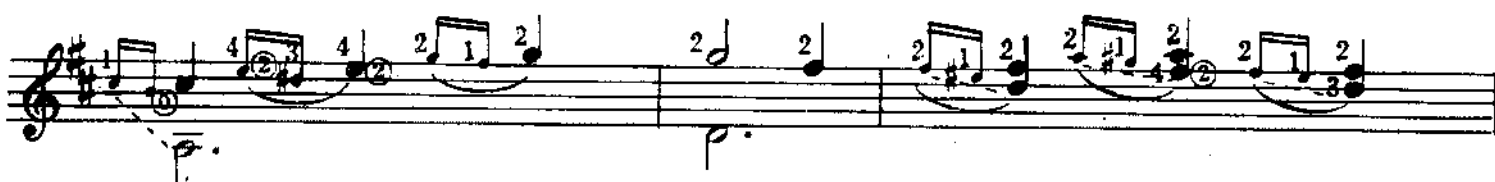


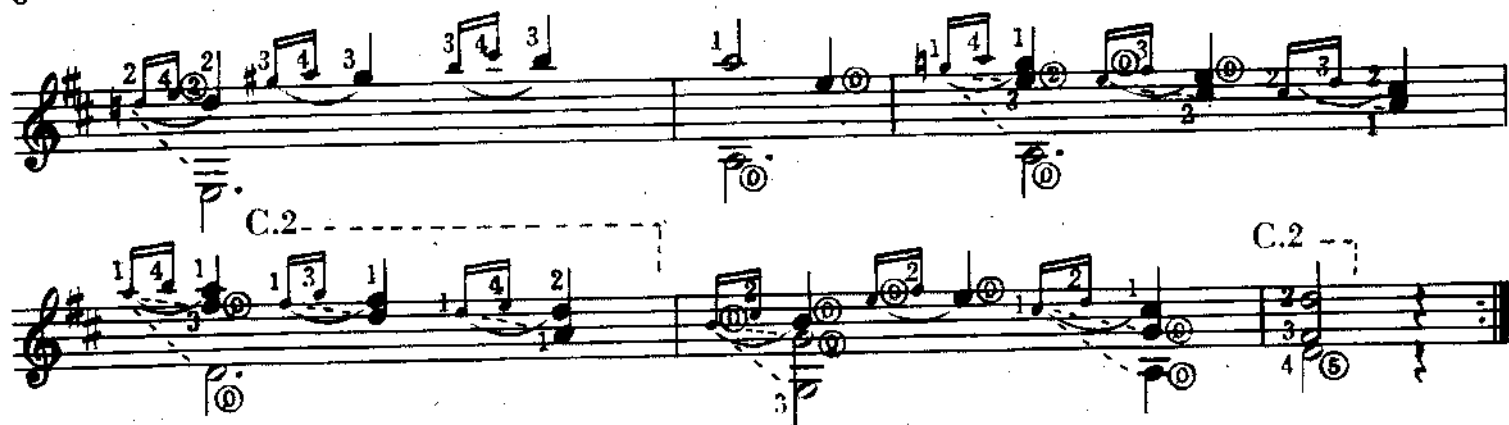
Subiendo y Bajando



Lección (D. Águado)

Resumen de la apoyatura doble subiendo y bajando



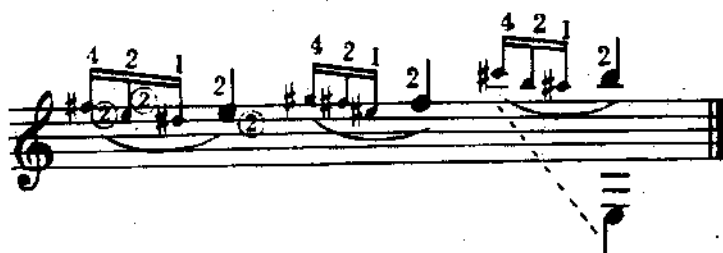


Del mordente circular de tres notas

El mordente circular de tres notas consta de dos ligados bajando y uno subiendo: se pulsa únicamente la notita y se liga con las otras dos y la nota.

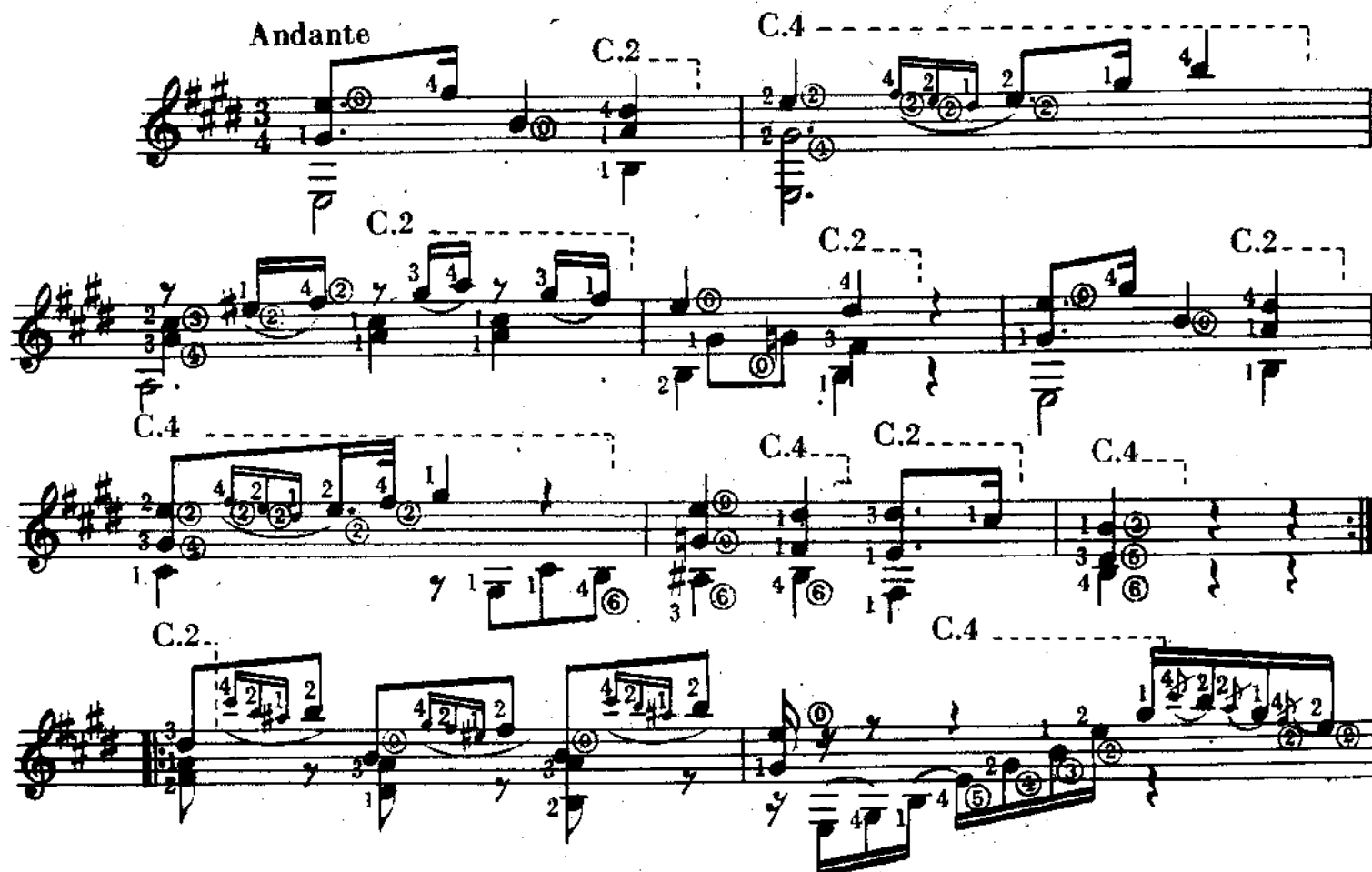
En los casos en que la nota va acompañada con un bajo se pulsa la primera notita del mordente con el bajo, según va marcando con puntitos y se liga con las otras dos y la nota.

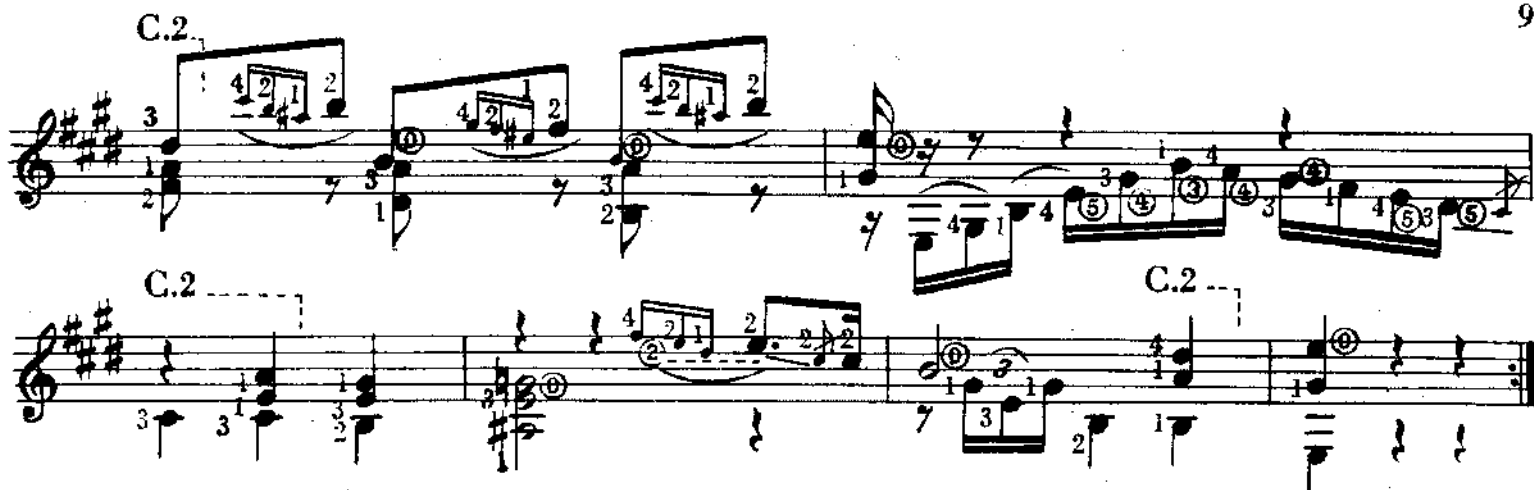
Se escribe así:



Lección (D. Aguado)

Resumen del mordente circular de tres notas

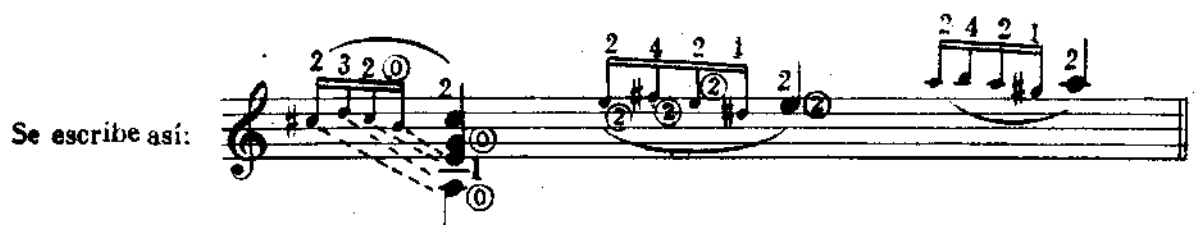




Del mordente circular de cuatro notas

El mordente circular de cuatro notas se compone de cuatro notitas agregadas a una nota: consta de cuatro ligados, uno subiendo, dos bajando, y otro subiendo a la nota y para ejecutarlo se pulsa únicamente la primera notita, ligando la segunda, tercera y cuarta y la nota.

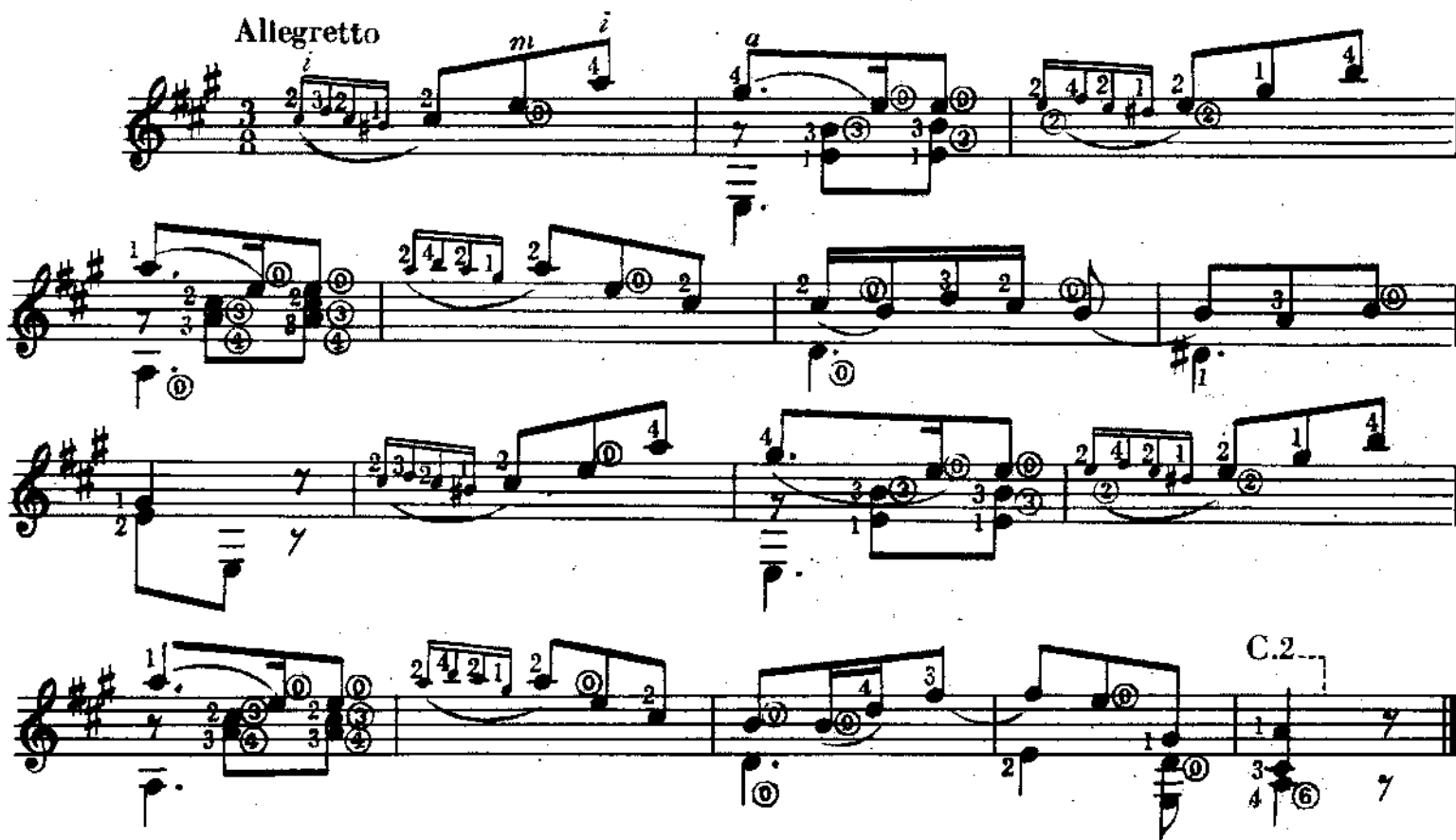
En los casos en que en la nota se encuentra un acorde, se pulsa la primera notita del mordente con el acorde, según va marcado con puntitos y se liga con las otras tres y la nota.



Lección (D. Aguado)

Resumen del mordente circular de cuatro notas

Allegretto



Four staves of musical notation for guitar, showing various techniques including arpeggios and slurs. The notation includes fingerings (1-4), accents, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'. Some staves have 'C.5' and 'C.2' markings.

Del Arrastre

Ejemplos de F. Tárrega

Aunque en la primera parte di algunas explicaciones, he creído conveniente el poner estos ejemplos, ahora que hemos de llevarlos a la práctica.

El arrastre se indica por medio de una barrita colocada entre dos notas; el dedo que indica pisa la primera y después de pulsada recorre los trastes hacia la otra, haciendo la presión necesaria para que se perciban las cromas.

Esta clase de arrastres generalmente se ejecuta con rapidez.

Arrastres Ascendentes

Se escriben así:

Two staves of musical notation for ascending slurs. The notation includes fingerings (1-4), accents, and dynamic markings like 'm', 'p', and 'f'. The first staff has a 'p' marking and the second has a 'f' marking.

Arrastres descendentes

Two staves of musical notation for descending slurs. The notation includes fingerings (1-4), accents, and dynamic markings like 'm', 'p', and 'f'. The first staff has a 'p' marking and the second has a 'f' marking.

Ascendente

Se indica como el anterior, pero el dedo que pisa la primera nota no llega a la segunda, sino que lo hace otro cayendo con fuerza sobre ella sin pulsarla. Esta clase de arrastres generalmente son lentos y el efecto es admirable.



Descendente

Al llegar a la notita tírese de ella con fuerza para que suene la nota a la manera como se ejecutan los ligados descendentes: el dedo de la notita y el de la nota deben colocarse simultáneamente.



Arrastres ligados con dos cuerdas próximas

En los arrastres ligados de cuerda próxima o intermedia, levántese el dedo que lo empieza al caer el que lo acaba y téngase cuidado al propio tiempo, de que no suene la nota al aire del dedo que se levanta o quita.



Arrastres Ligados con cuerdas intermedias

Ascendente

Descendente



Arrastre doble con dos cuerdas próximas

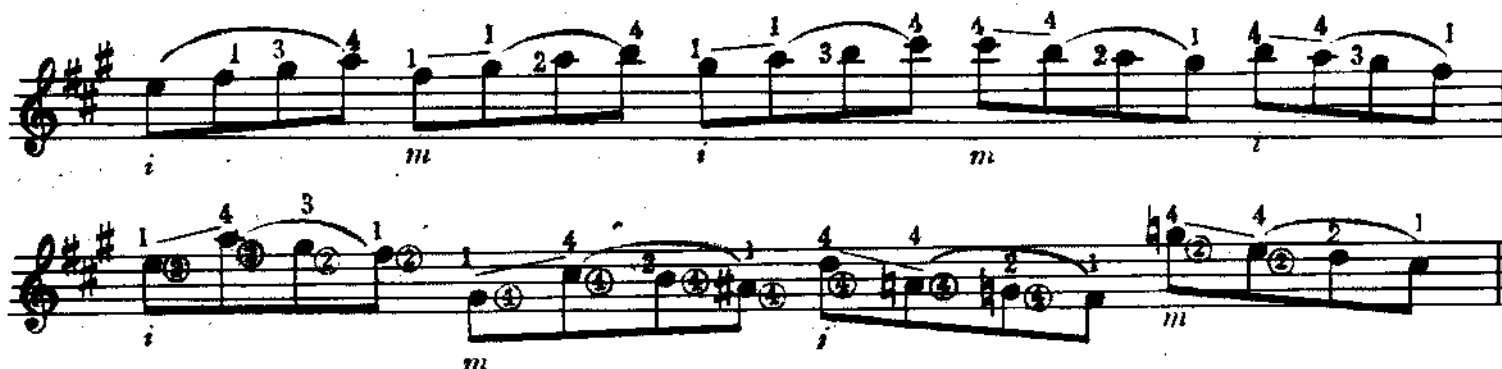


Arrastre doble con dos cuerdas intermedias



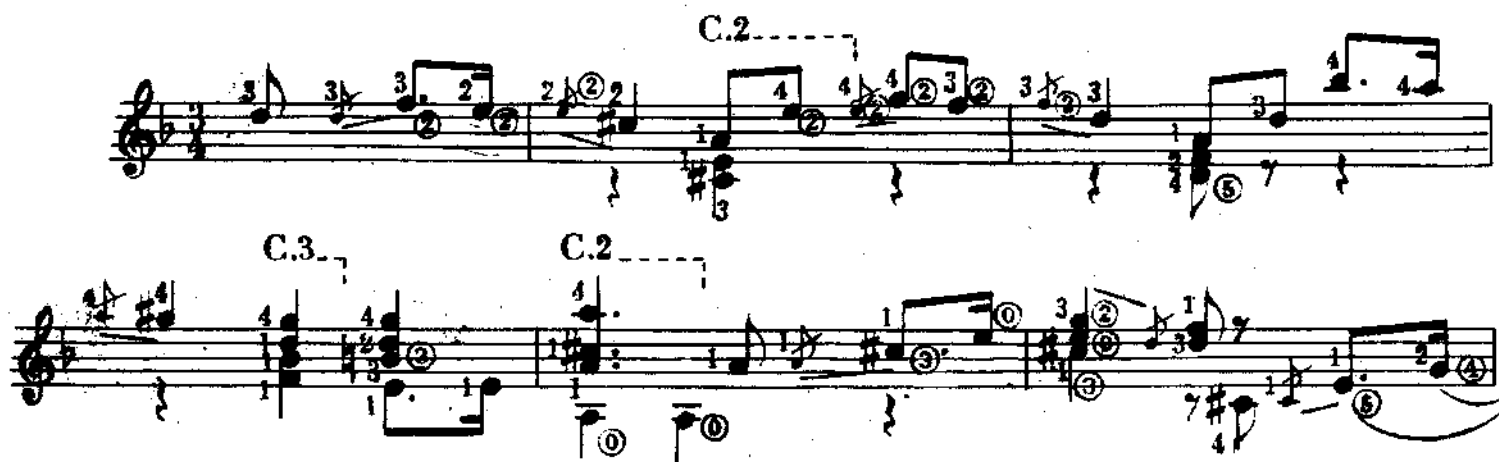
Ligados de cuatro notas subiendo

Esta clase de ligados no son muy frecuentes pero se presentan en algunas obras.



Lección (D. Aguado)

Resumen de los arrastres en una y en dos cuerdas subiendo y bajando



Sonidos apagados

Para que cese el sonido de una cuerda pisada basta impedir sus vibraciones.

Esto se puede verificar, ya levantando el dedo que la pisa (ejemplo siguiente, letra a) - o volviéndole a colocar después de haberla pulsado al aire (letra b), o poniendo sobre la cuerda el mismo dedo de la derecha que la ha pulsado, aún cuando se mantenga sobre la cuerda el dedo de la izquierda (letras c y d) y también reuniendo estas dos operaciones de ambos dedos (letra e). De este último modo es como se hacen los puntos que aparecen cortados. Estos ejemplos son de D. Aguado.

Ejemplos

Prolongación del sonido por medio de la vibración (Trémolo) Ejemplos de D. Aguado

La mano izquierda puede prolongar los sonidos por medio de la vibración. Si después de pisada una o más notas con la fuerza debida el dedo o dedos que las pisan se mueven en sentido ascendente y descendente sobre el punto en que él apoya con la punta, entonces se prolonga la vibración de la cuerda y por consiguiente el sonido; pero es necesario mover el dedo al instante que la cuerda ha sido pulsada, para aprovechar las primeras vibraciones, que son las más grandes, manteniendo por lo menos al mismo grado la fuerza sobre la cuerda.

Estos movimientos no se han de hacer demasiado vivos, ni se ha de interesar en ellos el brazo izquierdo, sino solo la muñeca.

La buena ejecución del trémolo no depende tanto de la fuerza de presión como del modo de aplicarla.

Se ha de apoyar sobre la cuerda la última falange, perpendicularmente y paralela a las divisiones de los trastes, advirtiendo que el peso de la mano sobre el punto apoyado, correspondido por el pulgar que está detrás, sostiene y prolonga las vibraciones más bien que la excesiva fuerza que se pretenda hacer interesando al brazo.

El trémolo se ejecuta en todas las cuerdas, pero con más efecto en los bordes. A estos conviene pulsarlos en tal caso cerca del puente, y al contrario en las cuerdas más cerca de la boca.

Las notas de mucho valor son las más a propósito para ejecutarlo.

En el Largo siguiente las denotaré con esta señal *w*. Cuando ésta se encuentre encima de un intervalo de 2, los dos dedos que forman el intervalo se han de mover simultáneamente para ejecutar el trémolo. En los compases 25 y 26 el trémolo se hace con los tres dedos.

Largo

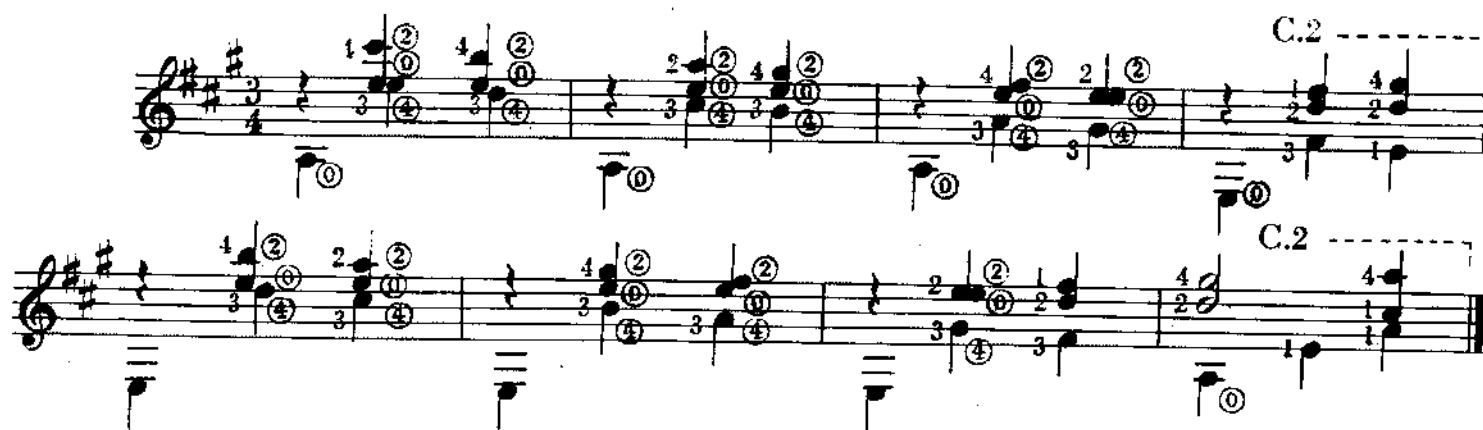
The musical score is written on a single staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Largo'. The score includes measures 25 and 26, which are indicated by a double bar line and the measure numbers. The notation includes various note values, rests, and tremolos (wavy lines) above notes. Fingering numbers (1-5) are provided for many notes. The score is divided into two systems, with measures 25 and 26 spanning across them.

Campanelas

Es de bonito efecto en algunos casos, pulsar al aire una o dos cuerdas cuyos sonidos formen parte de un acorde ejecutado a bastante distancia de la cejuela, aunque aquellos sonidos pudieran hacerse en cuerdas pisadas: a ésto se le da el nombre de campanelas.

Ejemplo

Este ejemplo es tomado de una variación de la Jota de Julián Arcas.



Tambora

La tambora consiste en herir las cuerdas de un acorde cerca del puente con el dedo pulgar de la mano derecha y dando a la mano un movimiento de media vuelta con velocidad para que caiga sobre las cuerdas.

La muñeca no ha de estar dura; al contrario, se ha de volver con mucha flexibilidad, a fin de que el peso mismo de la mano, y no del brazo, haga sonar las cuerdas.

Ejemplo

Este ejemplo es tomado de una variación de la Jota de Julián Arcas.



IMITACION DE UNA RONDALLA

Póngase la mano muy inclinada hacia adelante, casi paralela al diapasón y frente al traste 14 ó 15 y luego pásese el dedo índice rozando la cuerda de la primera hacia arriba y el efecto es el de una rondalla que se oye desde lejos.

Ejemplo

Este ejemplo es tomado de una variación de la Jota de Julián Arcas.

C.2

C.2

Trompetas

Ejemplo de F. Tárrega

Este efecto se produce en armónicos sencillos, los cuales se pulsan con la uña del dedo pulgar, como a dos dedos de distancia del puente, manteniendo encima de las divisiones el dedo o dedos que las pisan armónicamente, para que cesen las vibraciones.

Para pulsar piano súbase la mano hacia la mitad de la boca; el efecto es tal que parece oírse la trompeta desde lejos.

Ejemplo

Armónicos

Del Fagot

El Fagot se imita colocando la mano derecha cerca de la tarraja o boca sin apretar a fin de que la cuerda cerdee de modo que la roce ligeramente el pulpejo inferior, se toca con el pulgar.

Ejemplo

Este ejemplo es tomado de una variación de la Jota de Francisco Tárrega.



Del Pizzicato

El pizzicato se ejecuta apoyando el borde cubital de la mano derecha, parte sobre el puente en su borde inferior y cubriendo la segunda cejuela, parte sobre las cuerdas; el dedo pequeño descansando en su última falange y no en la punta, sobre la tapa.

Prociérese practicar en esta forma. De lo contrario si el borde de dicha mano descansa sólo sobre las cuerdas, éstas cerdeen si el pulgar pulsa fuerte, o no suenan si pulsa suave, y si sólo descansa en el puente, el sonido es el natural.

La mano ha de estar muy suave, el dedo pequeño sin hacer presión sobre la tapa, el pulgar debe articular con suavidad y más que nunca con la sola intervención de su última falange.

Ejemplos de F. Tárrega



Nº 4

Nº 5

El dedo anular rara vez interviene en el pizzicato.

Efecto de Caja o Redoblante llamado Tabalet

Este efecto, que resulta por cierto exacto, se produce cruzando las cuerdas quinta y sexta de modo que la primera de éstas quede montada sobre la otra.

El dedo que las pisa ha de hacer bastante presión para evitar que la quinta cuerda se suelte o escurra. Se cruza la 5ª y 6ª en la 8ª división.

El tabalet se indica con esta inicial: T.

Ejemplo

Este ejemplo es tomado de una variación de la Jota de Francisco Tárrega.

Tabalet 8 compases ad libitum.

8
Tabalet
rallentando hasta perdersi

Ejemplo N.º 3



Escala Cromática

El primer dedo, después de enganchar la Sexta cuerda para que suene el Mi, se deja caer sobre el 1er. traste para producir el Fa y así sucesivamente se irán dejando caer los dedos 2º, 3º y 4º. No se levanten los dedos hasta el cambio de cuerda.

Ejemplo N.º 4



Ejercicios para la Mano Izquierda sola

Ejercicio N.º 1



Ejercicio N.º 2

Se ejecutará en todas las cuerdas, con la misma digitación.



Ejercicio N.º 3

Lo mismo que el anterior se ejecutará en todas las cuerdas



Del Arrastre Ligado Mano Izquierda sola

(F. Tárrega)

Ejemplo N°1

Ejemplo N°2

Ejemplo N°3



El dedo 2º después de tirar hacia abajo en el primer ejemplo para que suene el re sostenido que pisa el 1er. dedo, debe caer otra vez sobre el mi juntamente con el 4º dedo que cae sobre el fa sostenido, para que cuando éste tire de la cuerda, esté el 2º dedo en su sitio, y así en los demás ejemplos.

Ejemplo N°4



Ejemplo N°5



A la inversa de los ejemplos 1º, 2º, 3º, y 4º

Ejemplo N°6



A la inversa del ejemplo 5º

Ejemplo N°7



De los Armónicos con la Mano Izquierda sola

(F. Tárrega)

Estos armónicos se ejecutan de la siguiente manera: se coloca el dedo 1º sobre la división en que se ha de producir el armónico, la pisa armónicamente, el 1er. dedo separado como a dos dedos de distancia, tira de la cuerda hacia abajo con su última falange, se retira la mano y queda sonando la nota armónicamente.

Armónicos



1º dedo ha de mantenerse recto. Hágase muchas veces de Sexta a Prima y viceversa en los trastes 7, 5, 4 y 3.

Ejercicio de F. Tárrega

1a. Fórmula

1a. Fórmula

2a. Fórmula

2a. Fórmula

3a. Fórmula

3a. Fórmula

4a. Fórmula

4a. Fórmula

5a. Fórmula

5a. Fórmula

6a. Fórmula

6a. Fórmula

7a. Fórmula

7a. Fórmula

8a. Fórmula

8a. Fórmula

9a. Fórmula

9a. Fórmula

10a. Fórmula

10a. Fórmula

11a. Fórmula

11a. Fórmula

12a. Fórmula

12a. Fórmula

Ejercicios para la Mano Izquierda (D. Aguado)

23

Estos ejercicios se pulsarán con los dedos índice y medio alternando y con medio y anular.

Ejercicio N.º 1



Ejercicio N.º 2

En cuatro fórmulas con varias modificaciones en el valor de las figuras.



Ejercicio N.º 3

Con varias modificaciones en el valor de las figuras. Se ejecutarán despacio y con igualdad las tres notas del ligado.



Ejercicios de ligados para alargar los dedos

No se moverá el dedo 1.^o mientras que el 4.^o hace el ligado: téngase presente que el pulgar no debe abandonar el mango cuando los demás dedos ejecuten en los trastes que se hallen fuera del mismo.

Ejercicio N.º 1



Ejercicio N.º 2



Ejercicios de (D. Aguado)

Ejercicio N.º 1



Ejercicio N.º 2

Se ejecutarán despacio y con igualdad las tres notas de cada ligado.



Ejercicio N.º 3



Ejercicio N.º 4



Ejercicios en dos Cuerdas (D. Aguado)

Ejercicio N.º 1



Ejercicio N.º 2

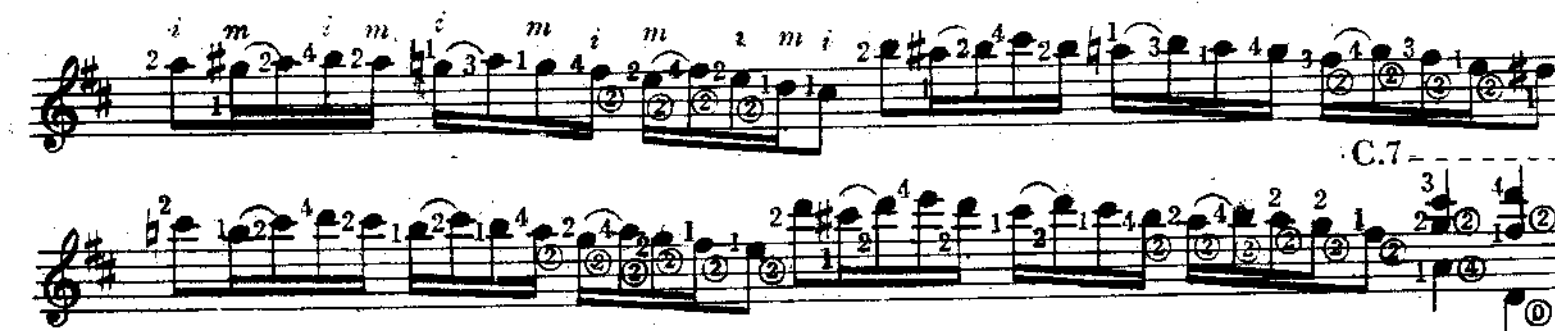


Ejercicio N.º 3

Se cargará el acento en la 1ª nota de cada grupo; al repetir el ejercicio se cargará en la 3ª.



Ejercicio N.º 4



Preludios de F. Tárrega

Estos preludios son de mucha utilidad y se irán intercalando con los ejercicios y estudios de esta parte; según las facultades de cada alumno.

Nº 1

Nº 2

Nº 3

Nº 4

C.2

6ª Cuerda en Re

Nº 5

Nº 6

C.3--

First system of musical notation for No. 6. It includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff with various fingerings and articulations. A dashed box labeled 'C.3--' covers the first two measures. The piece ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

C.3--

Second system of musical notation for No. 6. It continues the melody from the first system. A dashed box labeled 'C.3--' covers the first two measures. The piece ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

Third system of musical notation for No. 6. It continues the melody from the second system. The piece ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

Nº 7

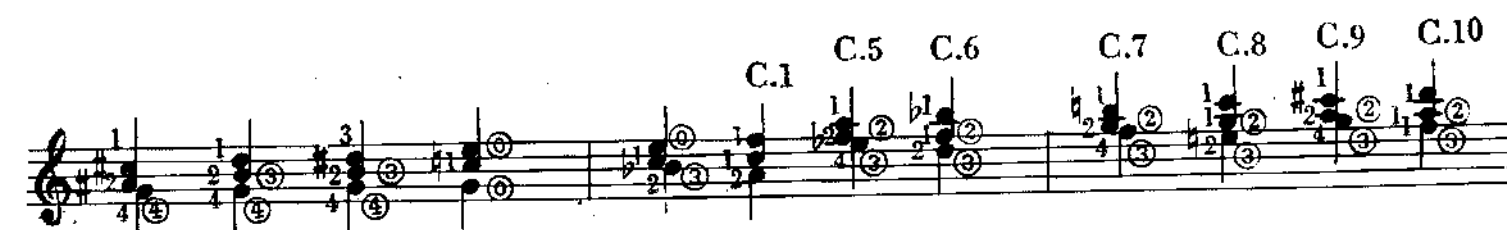
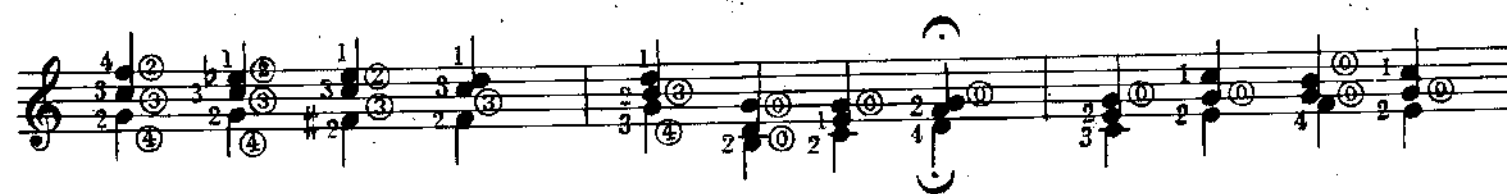
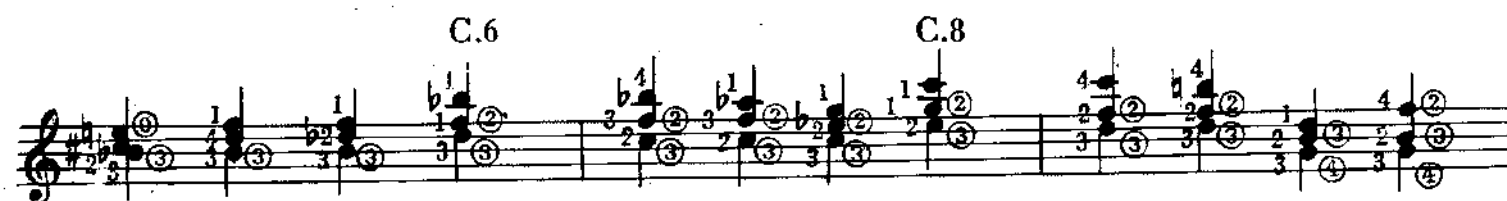
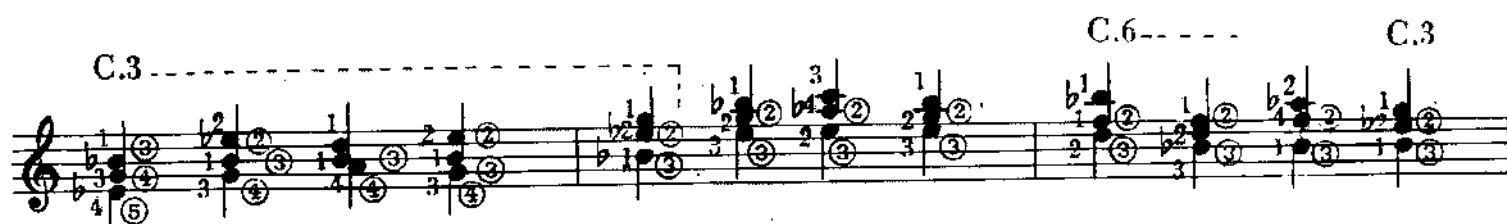
First system of musical notation for No. 7. It includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff with various fingerings and articulations. The piece ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

Second system of musical notation for No. 7. It continues the melody from the first system. A dashed box labeled 'C.3--' covers the first two measures. The piece ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

Third system of musical notation for No. 7. It continues the melody from the second system. A dashed box labeled 'C.5--' covers the first two measures. The piece ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

Fourth system of musical notation for No. 7. It continues the melody from the third system. A dashed box labeled 'C.3--' covers the first two measures. The piece ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

Fifth system of musical notation for No. 7. It continues the melody from the fourth system. A dashed box labeled 'C.5--' covers the first two measures. The piece ends with a double bar line and a fermata.



Nº 9

C.8
 C.5
 C.2
 C.2

Nº 10

C.4
 C.2
 C.3
 C.4
 C.2
 C.7

№11

This musical score, numbered 11, is written for guitar and consists of six staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings (indicated by numbers 1-4 and circled numbers 1-6). Articulations like accents (*i*) and slurs (*m*) are used throughout. The score is divided into sections by rehearsal marks: C.9 and C.2.

The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains several measures with complex fingerings and articulations. The second and third staves continue the melodic line with similar notation. The fourth staff introduces a section marked C.9, which includes a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The fifth and sixth staves conclude the piece, with the final staff marked C.2 and ending with a double bar line and a final chord.

This image shows a page of musical notation for guitar, consisting of ten staves. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), indicating D major or d minor. The time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. There are also slurs over groups of notes and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'C.2'. The piece is labeled 'Nº 12' on the third staff. The notation is written in a style typical of early 20th-century guitar method books.

Ejercicios de D. Aguado

Nº 1

First system of Exercise No. 1, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1-4) and accents (m, a). There are dynamic markings like p and ppp, and a repeat sign at the end of the system.

Second system of Exercise No. 1, continuing the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. Includes a dynamic marking of p.

Third system of Exercise No. 1, continuing the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. Includes a dynamic marking of p.

Fourth system of Exercise No. 1, continuing the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. Includes a dynamic marking of p.

Fifth system of Exercise No. 1, continuing the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. Includes a dynamic marking of p.

Nº 2

First system of Exercise No. 2, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 12/8 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1-4) and accents (m, a). There are dynamic markings like p and ppp, and a repeat sign at the end of the system.

Second system of Exercise No. 2, continuing the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. Includes a dynamic marking of p.

10

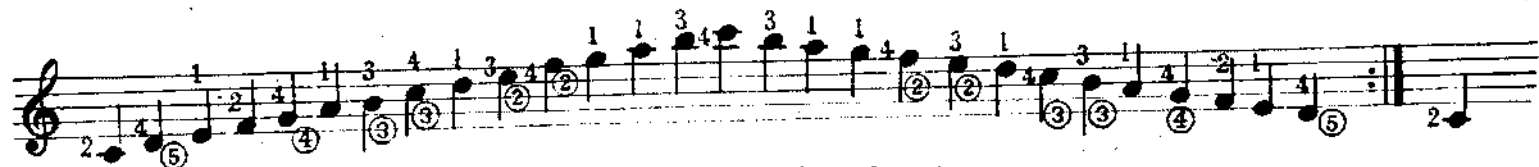
Escalas Mayores

1a. Fórmula

Do Mayor



2a. Fórmula



1a. Fórmula

Sol Mayor



2a. Fórmula



1a. Fórmula

Re Mayor



2a. Fórmula

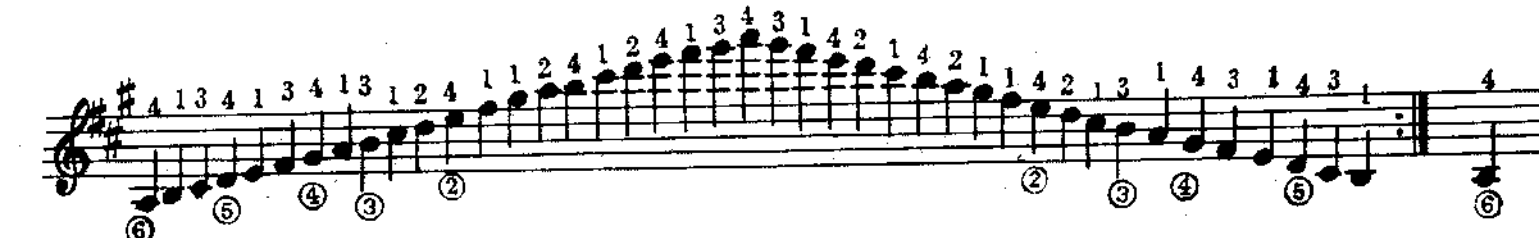


1a. Fórmula

La Mayor

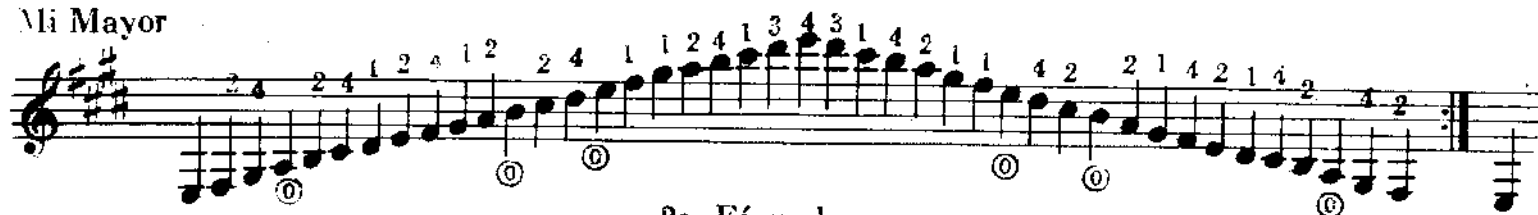


2a. Fórmula

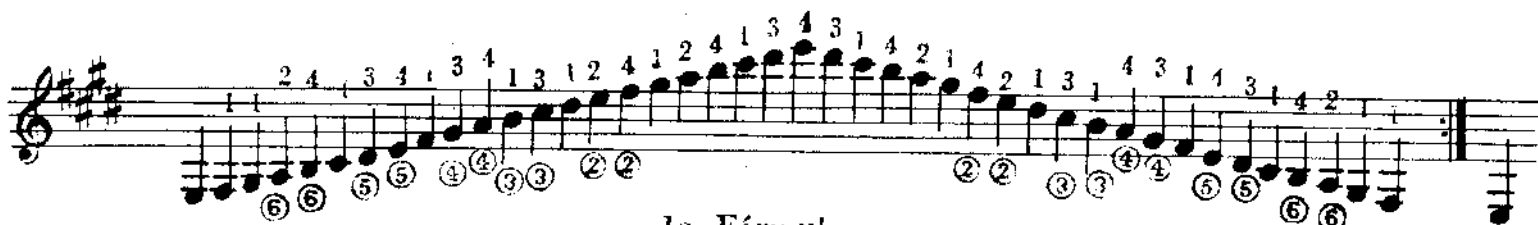


Mi Mayor

1a. Fórmula

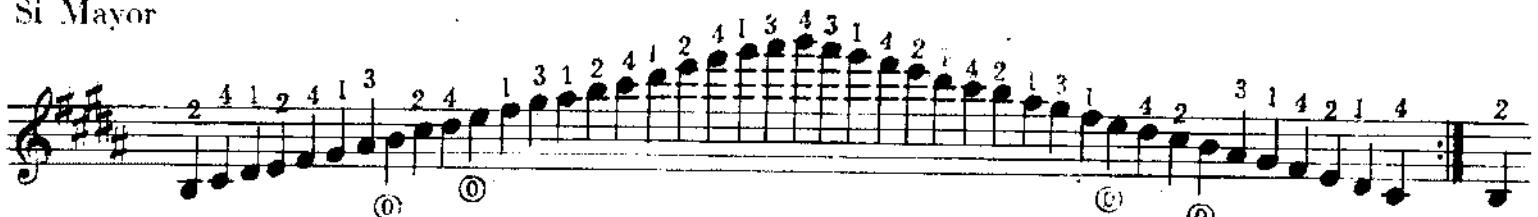


2a. Fórmula

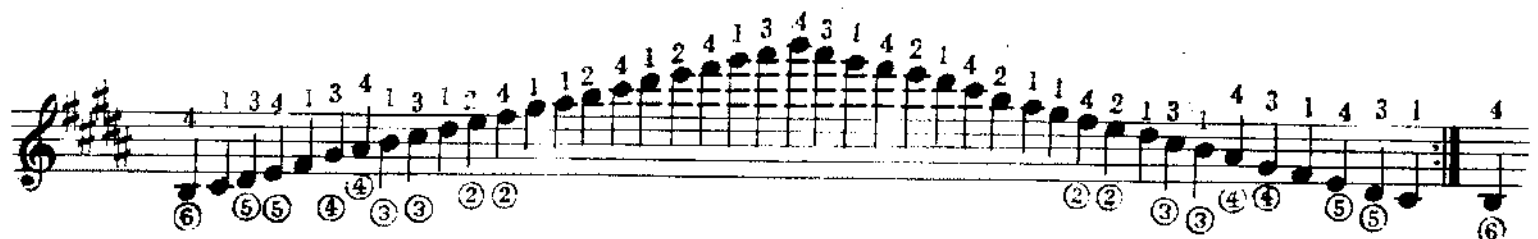


Si Mayor

1a. Fórmula



2a. Fórmula

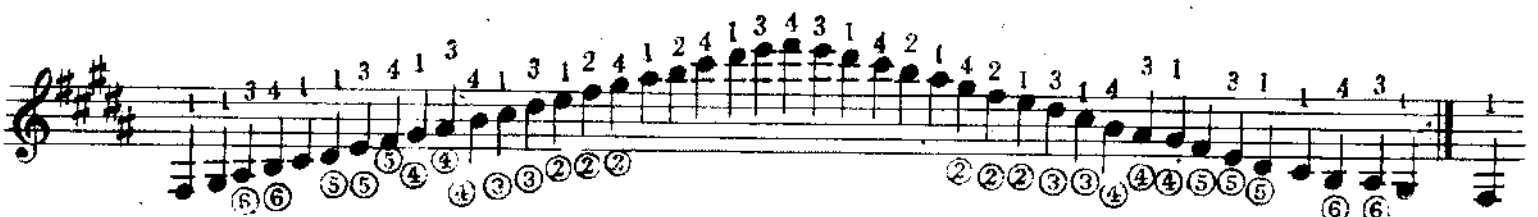


Fa# Mayor

1a. Fórmula

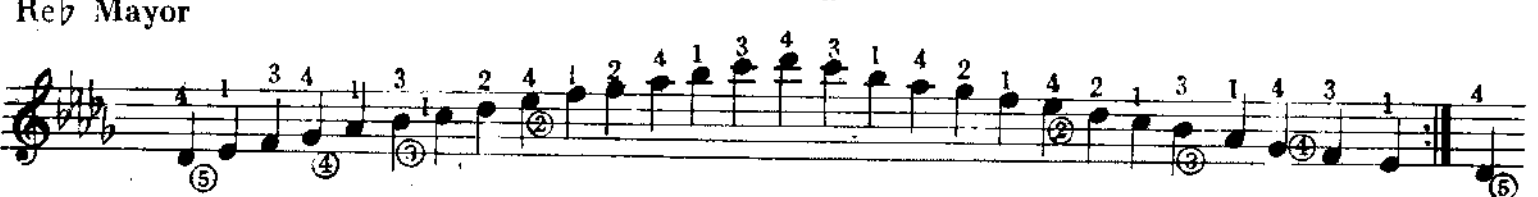


2a. Fórmula

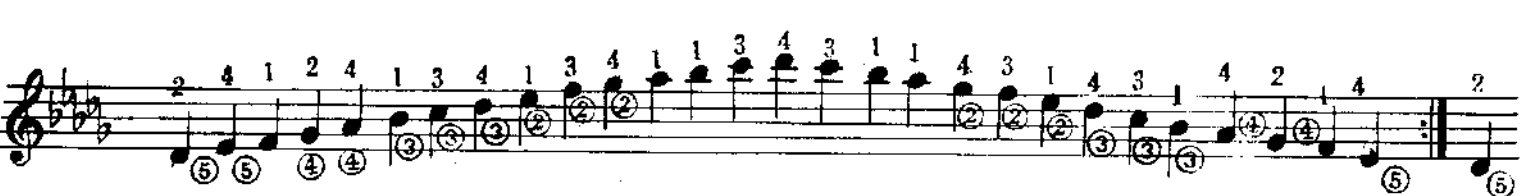


Reb Mayor

1a. Fórmula



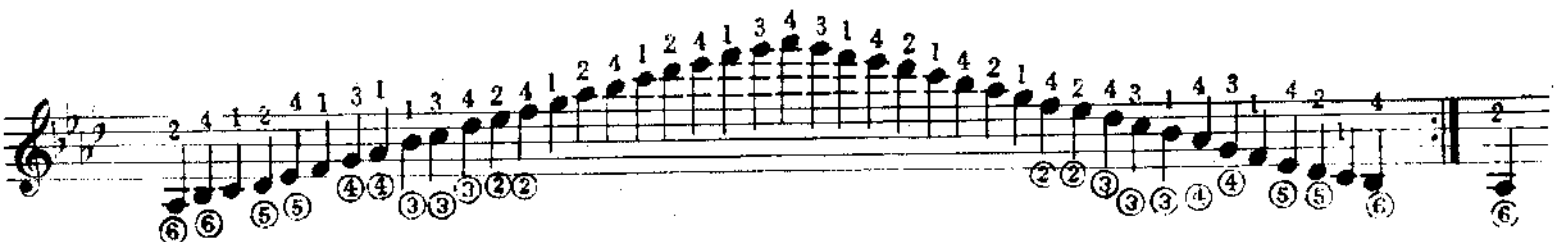
2a. Fórmula



1a. Fórmula

La $\flat$ Mayor

2a. Fórmula



1a. Fórmula

Mi $\flat$ Mayor

2a. Fórmula



1a. Fórmula

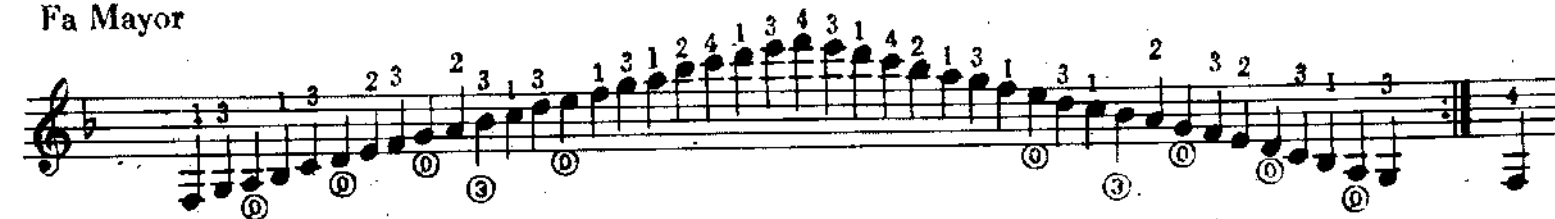
Si $\flat$ Mayor

2a. Fórmula

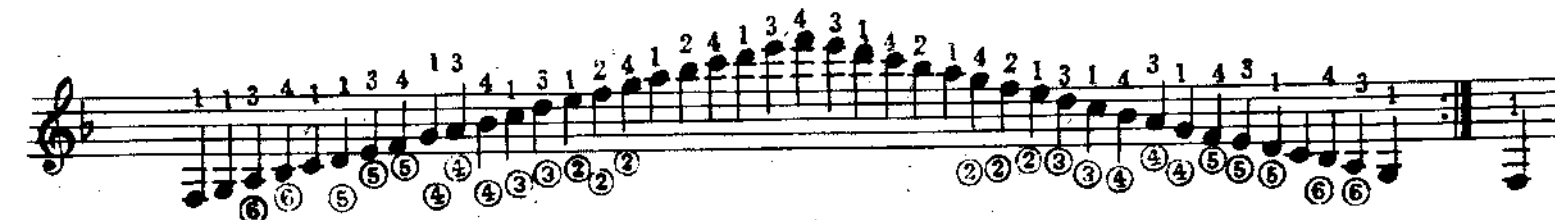


1a. Fórmula

Fa Mayor



2a. Fórmula



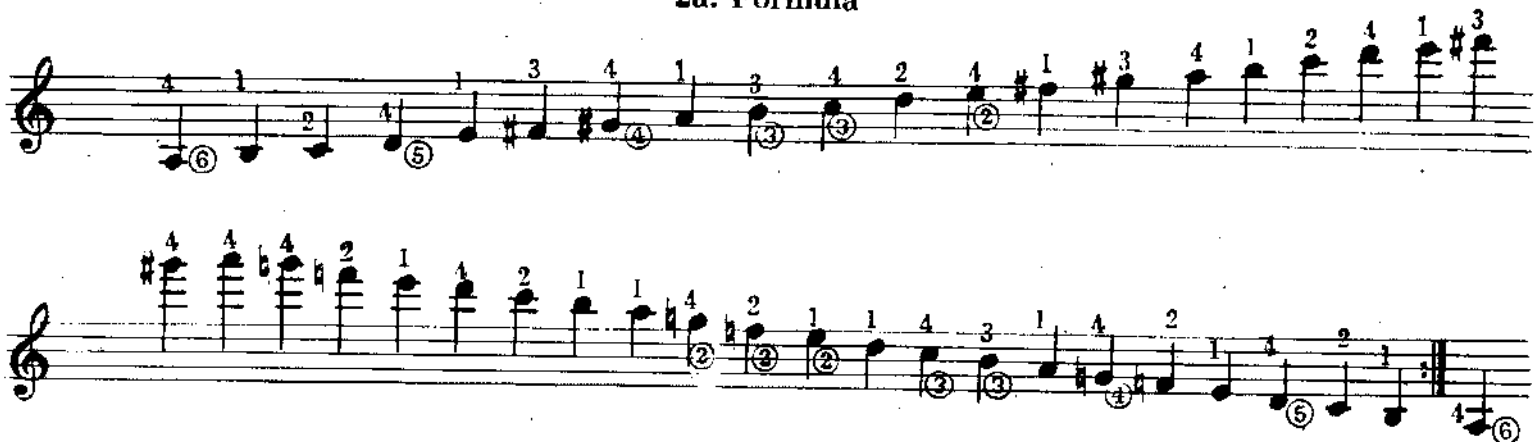
Escalas Menores

1a. Fórmula

La Menor



2a. Fórmula



1a. Fórmula

Mi Menor



2a. Fórmula



Si Menor

2a. Fórmula

1a. Fórmula

Fa# Menor

2a. Fórmula

[illegible]

1a. Fórmula

Do \$ Menor



2a. Fórmula

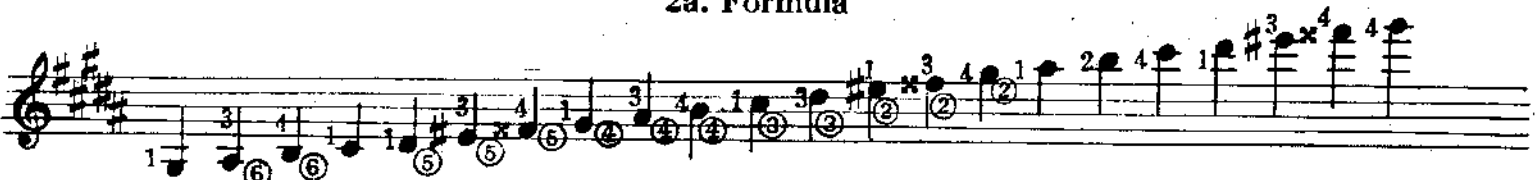


1a. Fórmula

Sol # Menor



2a. Fórmula



1a. Fórmula

Re Menor



2a. Fórmula



1a. Fórmula

Si b Menor



2a. Fórmula

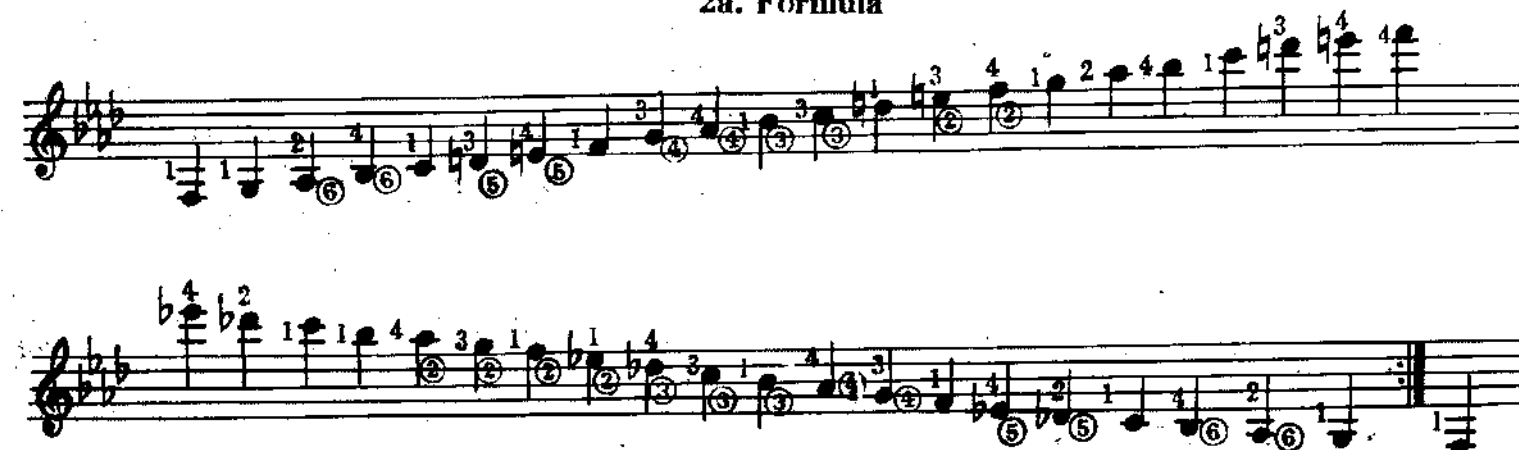


1a. Fórmula

Fa Menor



2a. Fórmula



Do Menor

1a. Fórmula

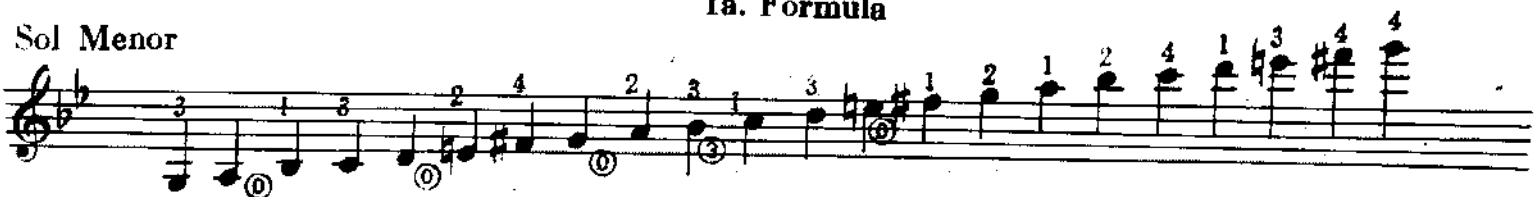


2a. Fórmula

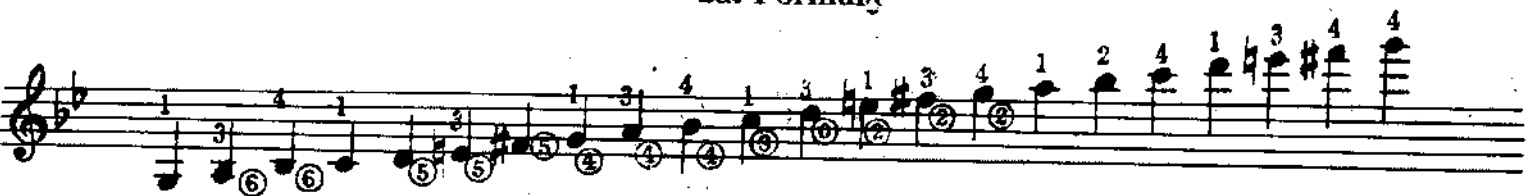


Sol Menor

1a. Fórmula



2a. Fórmula



Re Menor

1a. Fórmula



2a. Fórmula



Simplificados para el acompañamiento

Do Mayor C.1. su relativo La Menor

Sol Mayor Mi Menor

Re Mayor Si Menor C.2. C.2.

La Mayor Mi Mayor Si Mayor C.2. C.2.

Fa # Menor C.2. Do # Menor C.4. Sol # Menor C.4. C.4.

Fa # Mayor C.2. C.1. C.2. Re b Mayor C.1. C.2. C.1. La b Mayor C.4. C.3. C.1.

su relativo Re # Menor C.1. C.4. C.1. Si b Menor C.1. Fa Menor C.1. C.1.

Mi b Mayor C.3. C.4. C.6. C.3. Si b Mayor C.1. Fa Mayor C.1. C.1.

su relativo Do Menor C.3. Sol Menor C.3. C.3. Re Menor C.3.

Estudio N.º 1 (D. Aguado)

N.º 1

The musical score for "Estudio N.º 1" by D. Aguado is written for guitar and consists of ten staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various guitar-specific elements such as fingerings (numbers 1-5), dynamics (p, f, min), and articulation (accents, slurs). The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first staff includes the label "N.º 1" and features a series of sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings and accents. The subsequent staves continue the melodic and technical development of the piece, with dynamic markings like "f" (forte) and "min" (piano) indicating changes in volume. The score concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

Estudio N.º 19 (M. Carcassi)

Nº 2

3/4

Key signature: G major (one sharp).

The score consists of a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in pairs or triplets. Various ornaments, including mordents and grace notes, are placed above specific notes. Fingerings (1-4) are indicated above many notes. The piece is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing repeat signs. The notation is typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

4/4

3 p.

C.2

1 p.

C.7

1 p.

C.1

C.1

C.1

C.7

2 p.

mf

Estudio N.º 3 (D. Aguado)

Allegro

N. 3

The musical score for 'Estudio N.º 3' by D. Aguado is presented in six systems of guitar notation. Each system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingerings. Circled numbers 0 through 7 are placed below notes to indicate fret positions. The first system is labeled 'N. 3' and the sixth system is labeled 'C.3'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Estudio N.º 5 (D. Aguado)

Se han de oír con claridad todas las notas, pero un poco más las que pulsa el pulgar y de éstas aún más la primera de cada seisillo.

Allegretto

Nº 4

The musical score consists of ten staves of guitar notation. The first staff begins with a sixteenth-note scale marked 'p i m p i m' and a circled '6'. The notation includes various fingerings (circled numbers) and dynamics such as *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *ff*. The piece concludes with a 'Fin' marking. The bottom of the page includes the instruction 'D.C. al Fin'.

f *p* *cresc.* *ff* *min* *min* *D.C. al Fin*

Estudio N.º 2 (M. Carcassi)

Moderato espressivo

Nº 5

p i m a m a m a m a

mf *cresc.* *dim.* *p* *f* *pp* *cresc.*

C.2 C.5 C.2

C.2

First musical staff, treble clef, starting with a forte (*sf*) dynamic. It contains a series of eighth-note patterns with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and circled numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) indicating specific notes or techniques. The staff ends with a fermata.

Second musical staff, treble clef, continuing the sequence of eighth-note patterns with fingerings and circled numbers. It ends with a fermata.

Third musical staff, treble clef, continuing the sequence of eighth-note patterns with fingerings and circled numbers. It ends with a fermata.

C.10

Fourth musical staff, treble clef, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. It contains a series of eighth-note patterns with fingerings and circled numbers. The staff ends with a fermata.

C.2

Fifth musical staff, treble clef, starting with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. It contains a series of eighth-note patterns with fingerings and circled numbers. The staff ends with a fermata.

C.5

Sixth musical staff, treble clef, continuing the sequence of eighth-note patterns with fingerings and circled numbers. It ends with a fermata.

Ejercicio (A. Cano)

Nº 6

The musical score consists of ten staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed in groups. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3. Accents (>) and slurs are used to indicate phrasing and emphasis. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Estudio N.º 1 (N. Coste)

Allegretto

Nº 7

mf

C.5 C.4

C.5 C.3 C.1

C.2 C.4 C.1 C.4

C.2 C.1 C.1 C.2

C.5 C.4

Estudio N.º 1 (F. Sors)

N.º 8

The musical score for Estudio N.º 1 (F. Sors), N.º 8, is presented in a single system with eight staves. The notation is in 4/4 time and includes treble clefs, key signatures, and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is written in a single system with multiple staves. The first staff is labeled 'N.º 8'. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also some dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The score is written in a single system with multiple staves. The first staff is labeled 'N.º 8'. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also some dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte).

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first seven staves are a single melodic line. The eighth staff is divided into two sections labeled "C.5" and "C.2" by dashed lines. The ninth and tenth staves continue the melodic line. The music includes various fingerings (1-4), accents (a), and dynamics (p, m, i).

The first seven staves are a single melodic line. The eighth staff is divided into two sections labeled "C.5" and "C.2" by dashed lines. The ninth and tenth staves continue the melodic line. The music includes various fingerings (1-4), accents (a), and dynamics (p, m, i).

Estudio N.º 2 (N. Coste)

Scherzando

No. 9

Nº 9

Scherzando

p *i* *m* *i* *p* *i* *p* *i* *m* *i* *p* *i* *m* *i* *p* *i*

mf *p* *i* *m* *p* *i* *m*

This page of musical notation for guitar consists of seven staves. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 inside circles. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *ritard.* (ritardando), *a tempo*, and *p* (piano). Articulations include accents (*acc.*) and slurs. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence marked by a double bar line.

Staff 1: *p*. *C.7*

Staff 2: *p*. *C.7*

Staff 3: *p*.

Staff 4: *p*. *ritard.* *a tempo*

Staff 5: *i m.* *i m.* *i m.* *i m.* *i m.* *i m.* *i m.* *i m.*

Staff 6: *m 2* *i m i m* *p i m i p i*

Staff 7: *p i m i p i m* *m a m* *a*

Estudio N.º 3 (M. Carcassi)

Andantino

Nº 10

C.5

C.2

C.2

C.2

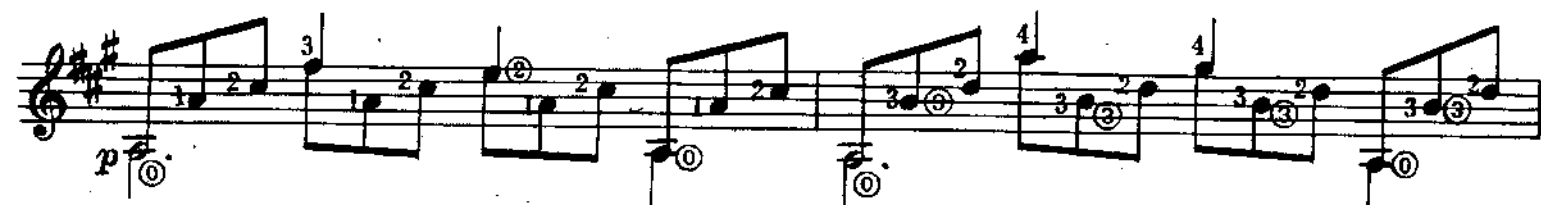
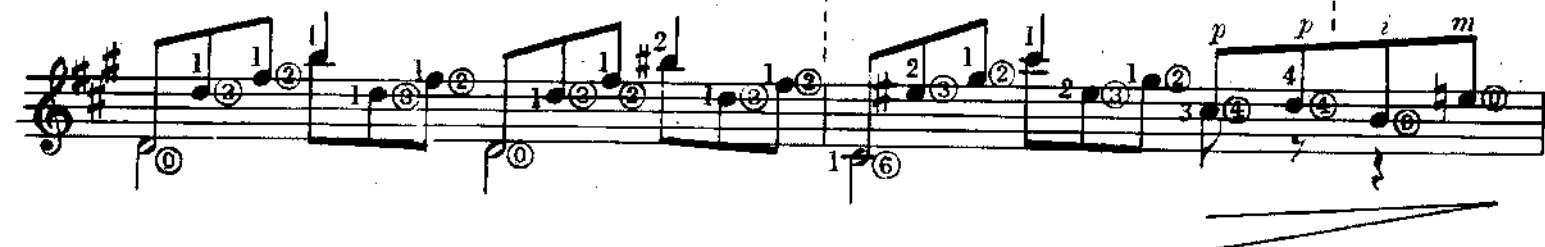
C.2

C.2

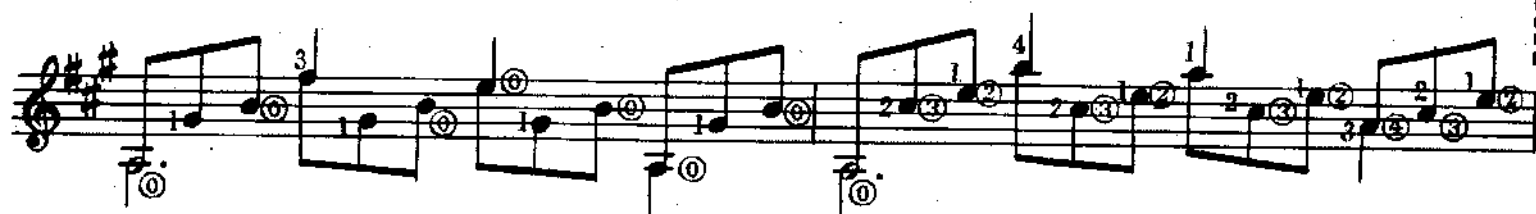


C.7

C.9

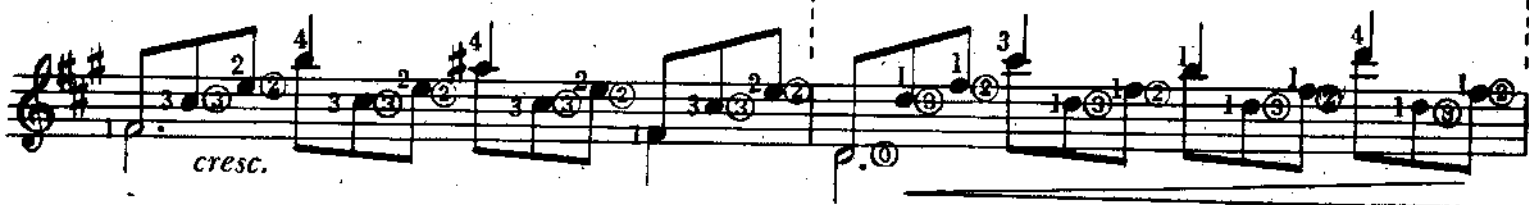


C.5



C.4

C.7



C.5



Estudio N.º 13 (M. Carcassi)

Andante grazioso

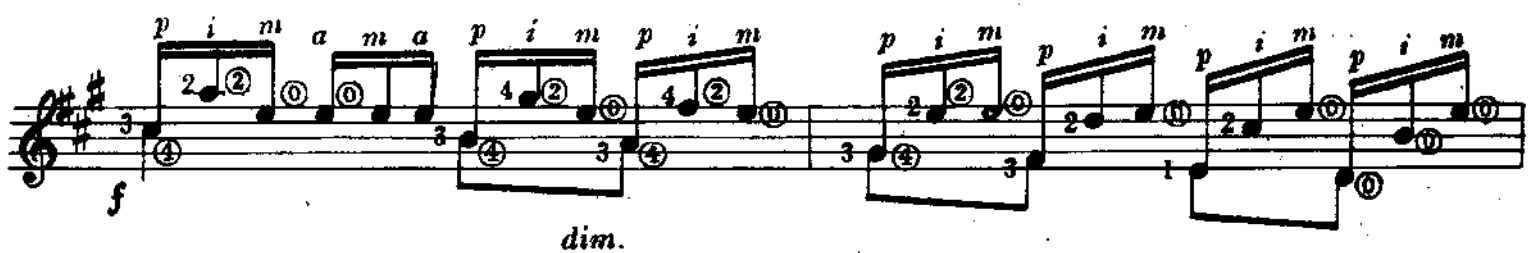
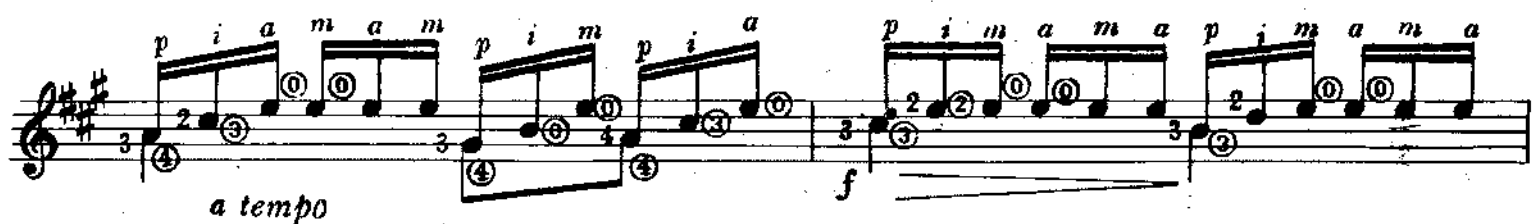
Nº 11

The musical score is written for guitar on six staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante grazioso'. The first staff starts with a *pf* (pianissimo) dynamic. The music consists of a series of ascending and descending eighth-note patterns, often beamed in groups of three or four. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 in circles. Above the notes, letters 'p', 'i', 'm', 'a' are used to denote specific fingerings or techniques. The score includes several dynamic markings: *pf*, *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano). There are also crescendo and decrescendo hairpins. The piece concludes with a double bar line. A section labeled 'C.2' is indicated above the final staff.

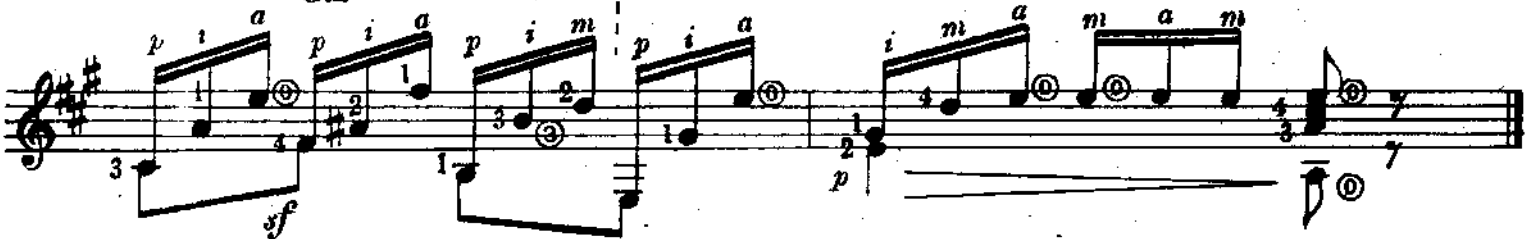
C.2



C.2



C.2



Estudio N.º 5 (F. Sors)

N.º 12

C.2

C.1

C.1

C.1

C.1

C.1

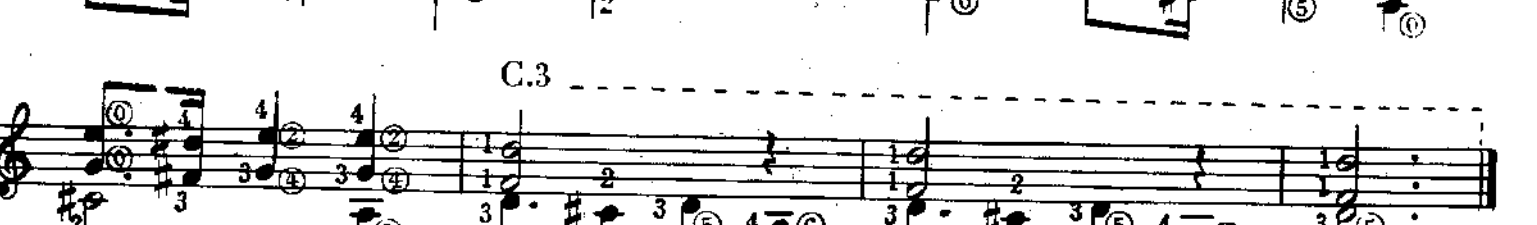
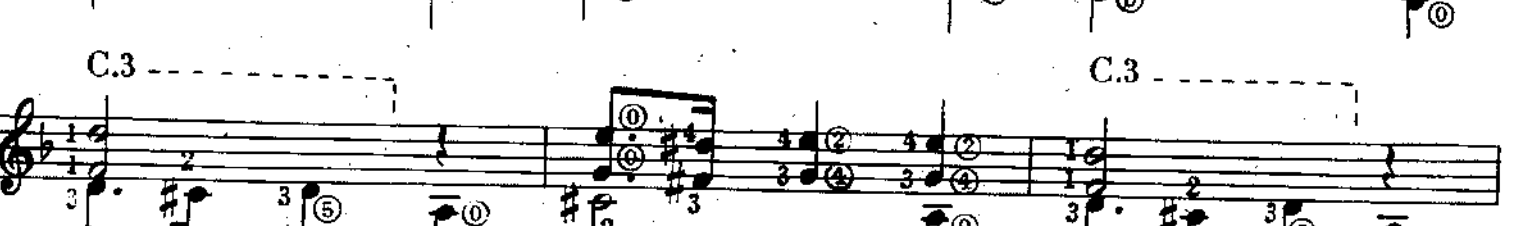
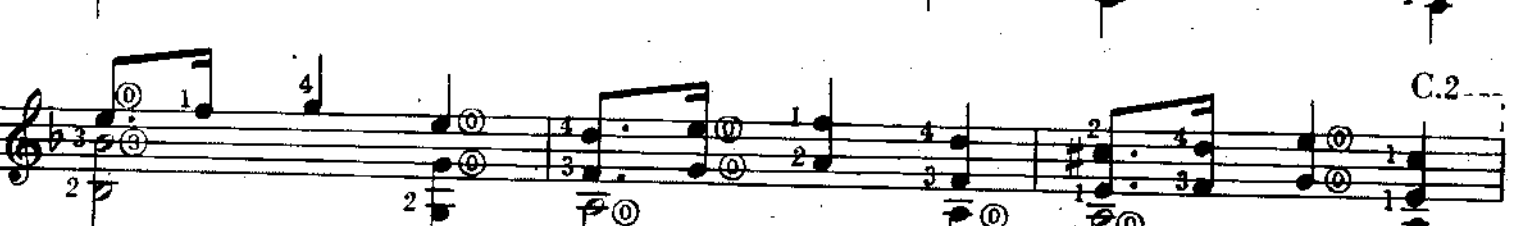
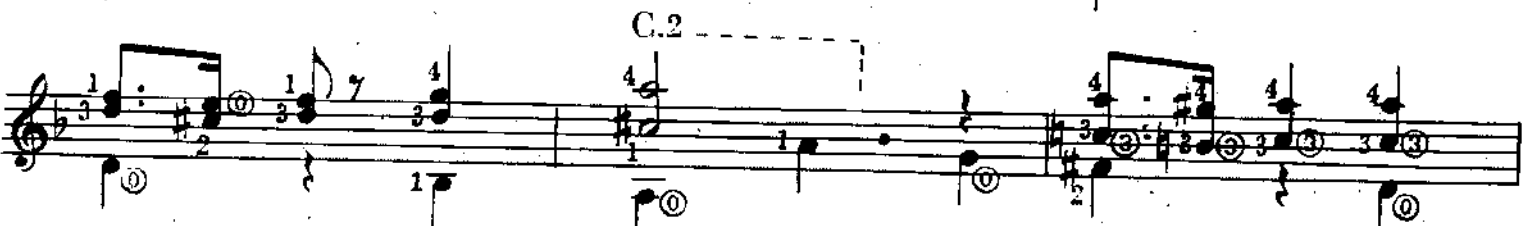
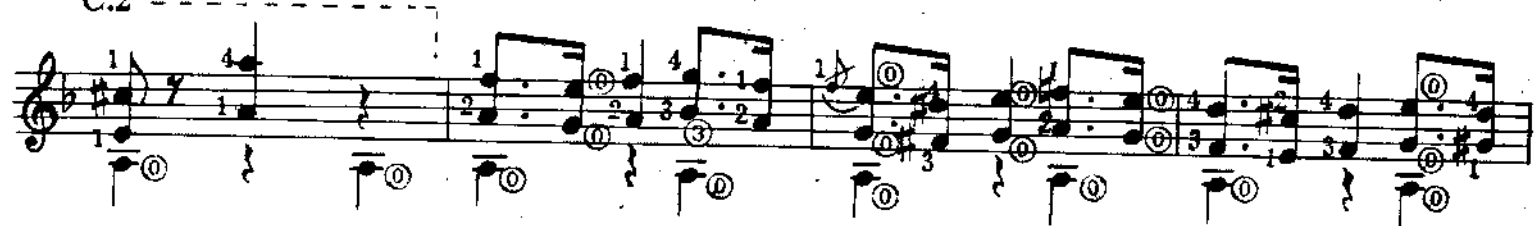
C.2

C.3

C.5

C.3

G.1



Ejercicio (A. Cano)

Nº 13

This musical score is for Exercise (A. Cano), numbered 13. It is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps). The time signature is 4/4. The piece consists of 13 measures, each containing a specific fingering pattern for the right hand. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 and sometimes 5. Accents (a) and slurs are used to guide the performer. The score is divided into sections by dashed lines and labels: C.5 (measures 5-7), C.3 (measures 8-10), and C.3 (measures 11-13). The notation includes various musical symbols such as stems, beams, and note heads.

Ejercicio (A. Cano)

Nº 14

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in the key of D major (two sharps). It consists of 14 measures, grouped into four systems of four measures each. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). A dashed box labeled 'C.2' spans measures 1-4, 5-8, 9-12, and 13-14. The melody is characterized by repetitive patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes several trills and grace notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 14.

Estudio N.º 8 (M. Carcassi)

Andante

Nº 15

C.2

C.4

C.6

C.7

C.9

C.7

C.4

C.5

C.7

C.4

C.5

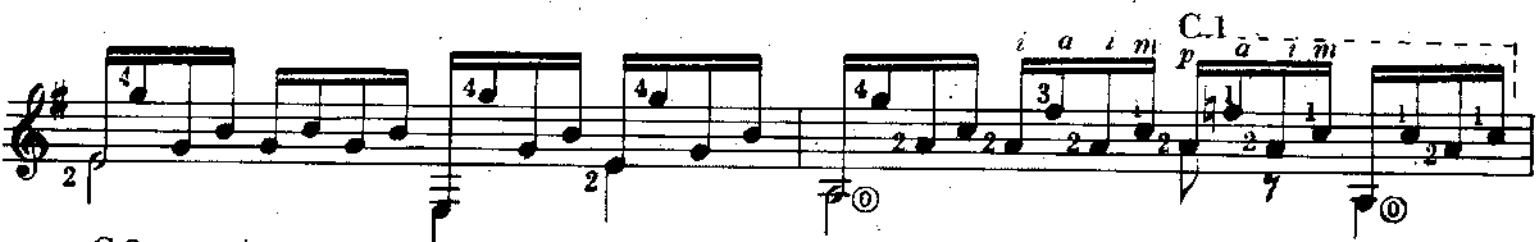
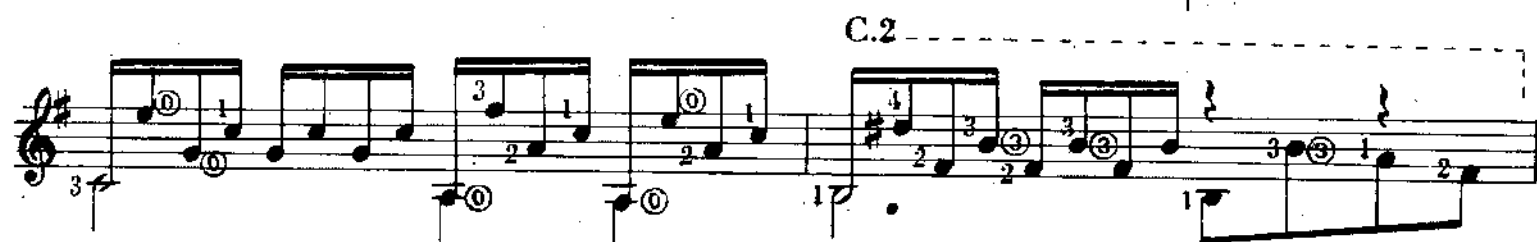
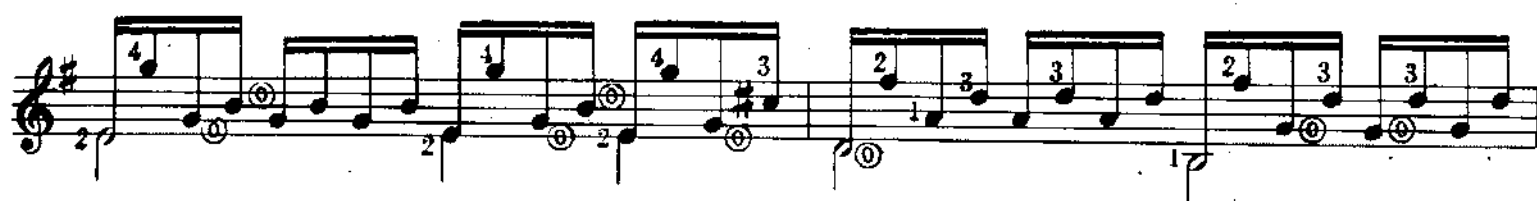
C.6

C.4

C.2

p i m *p i m*
cresc.
f
cresc.
f
pf
cresc.
f *dim.*

Estudio N.º 11 (F. Sors)



p a i m *i m i m*

C.3

C.5

C.3

C.3

C.4

C.2

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as natural harmonics (circled numbers) and fret numbers (circled numbers). The music is organized into sections, with 'C.1' and 'C.2' marking specific points. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Estudio N.º 9 (F. Sors)

Nº 17

C.7

m *i* *m* *m* *m*

C.7

m *i* *p* *i* *p* *i*

C.7 C.4

C.5 C.7 C.6

m *i* *i* *p* *i*

C.7

m *i* *m* *i* *m* *a* *p* *i*

C.2

C.2

C.2

C.7

C.7

C.2

C.4

C.4

C.2

C.2

Ejercicio (A. Cano)

Nº 18

Andante

C.3

C.3

C.3

C.3

C.5

C.7

C.3

C.7

C.3

Ejercicio (A. Cano)

Nº 19

The musical score for Exercise (A. Cano), No. 19, is written on nine staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingerings (1-4). Dynamic markings like *a* (accendo), *m* (marcato), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte) are used throughout. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Estudio (F. Tárrega)

Nº 20

This musical score for "Estudio Nº 20" by Francisco Tárrega is written for guitar and consists of ten staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical elements such as fingerings (indicated by numbers 1-4 and 0 for natural), slurs, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The score is divided into sections labeled C.1, C.2, C.4, C.5, and C.7, which are enclosed in dashed boxes. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The subsequent staves continue the piece, with some staves featuring a double bar line and a repeat sign. The final staff concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp.

Ejercicio (A. Cano)

Nº 21

C.4

C.2

C.2

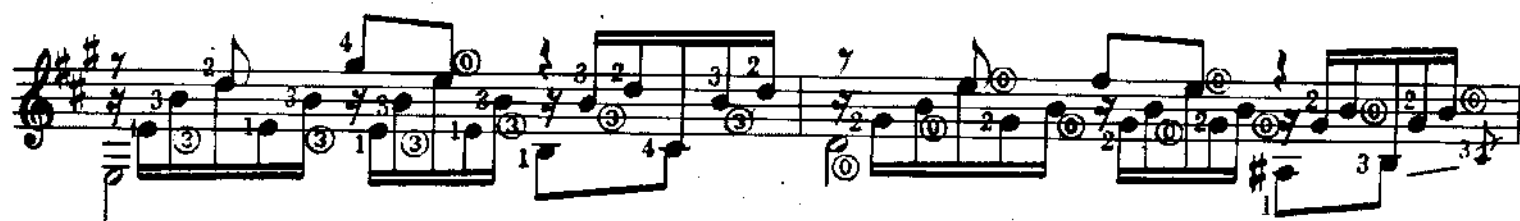
Ejercicio (A. Cano)

En este ejercicio se ha de marcar muy bien la parte aguda y el bajo.

Nº 22

C.5

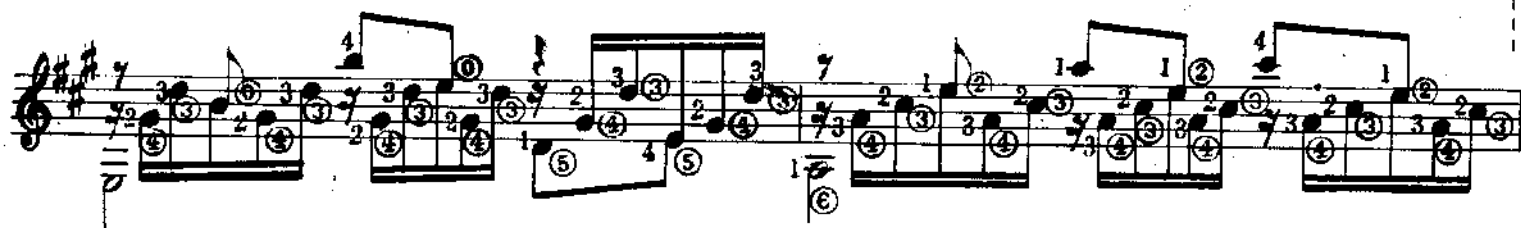
C.2



C.2



C.5



C.2



C.2



Ejercicio (A. Cano)

Nº 23

The musical score for Exercise (A. Cano), No. 23, is presented on ten staves. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Dynamics such as *p* (piano) and *a* (accents) are used. Articulation marks, represented by circles with dots, are placed above certain notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a guitar piece. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff representing a different part of the music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings, along with a melodic line at the bottom labeled 'a m i m a m i m'.

Estudio N.º 7 (D. Aguado)

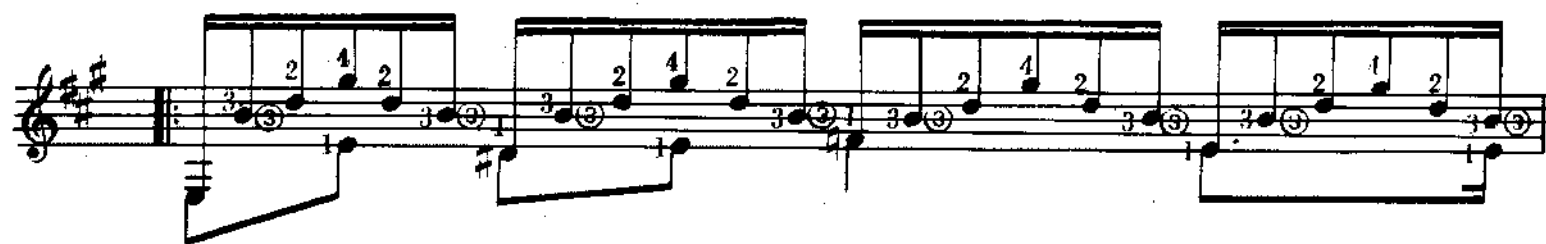
Se sostendrán por todo su valor las notas del bajo.

Allegro

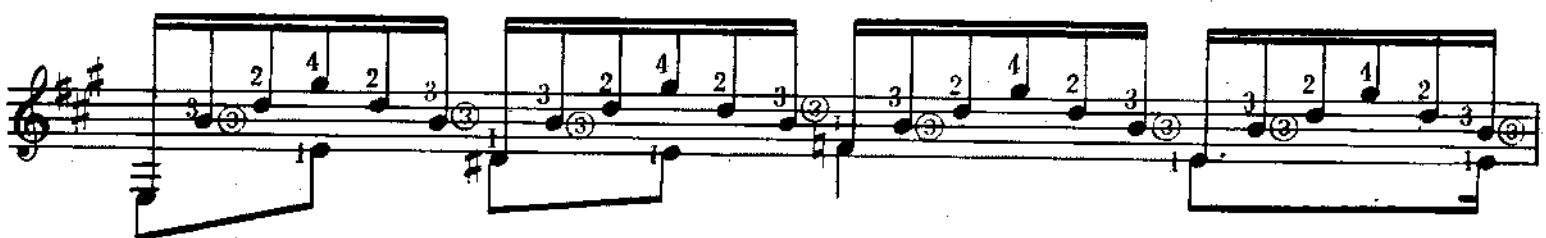
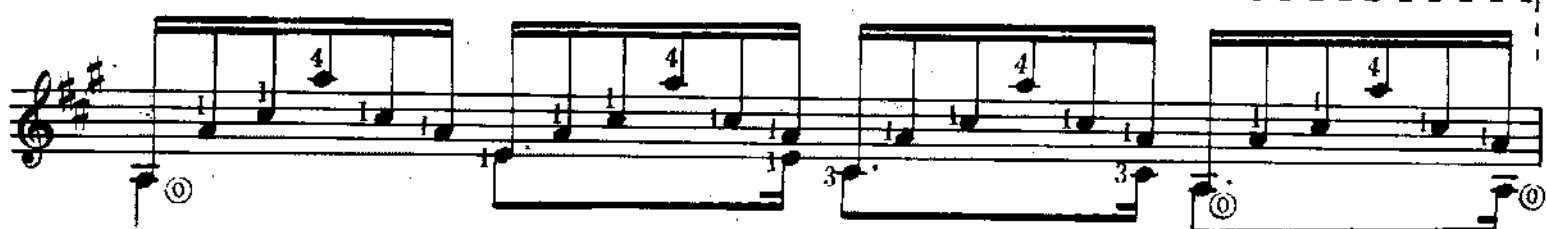
Nº 24

C.2

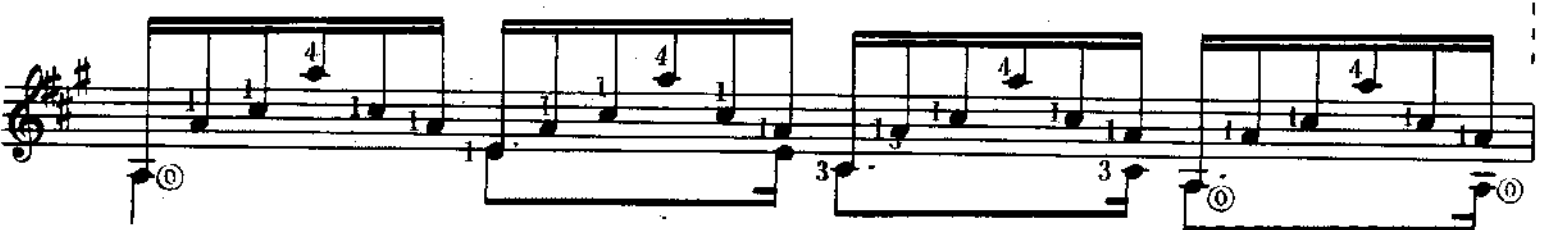
C.2



C.2



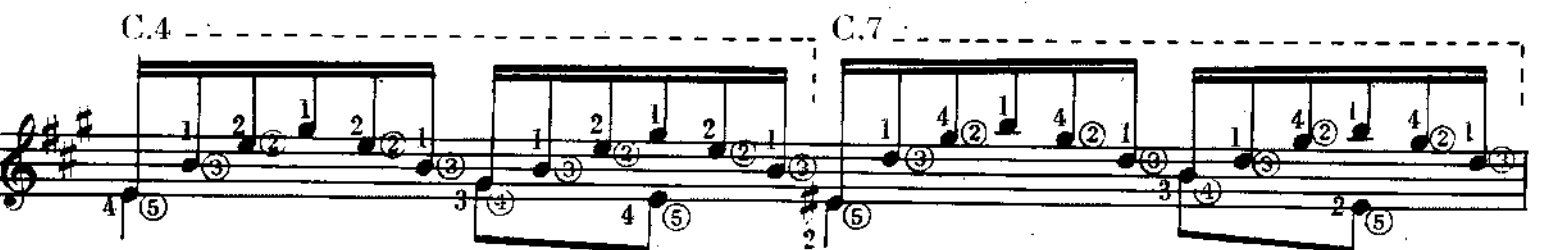
C.2



C.2

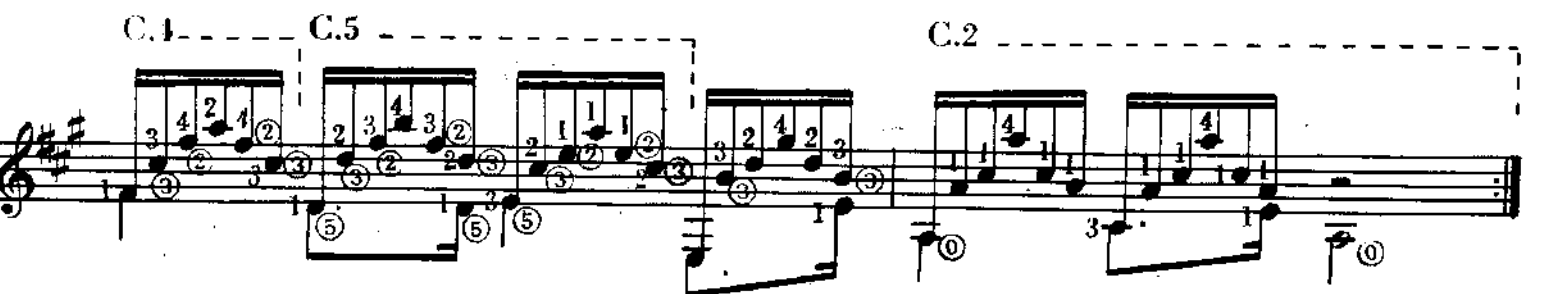


C.5



C.4

C.7



C.4

C.5

C.2

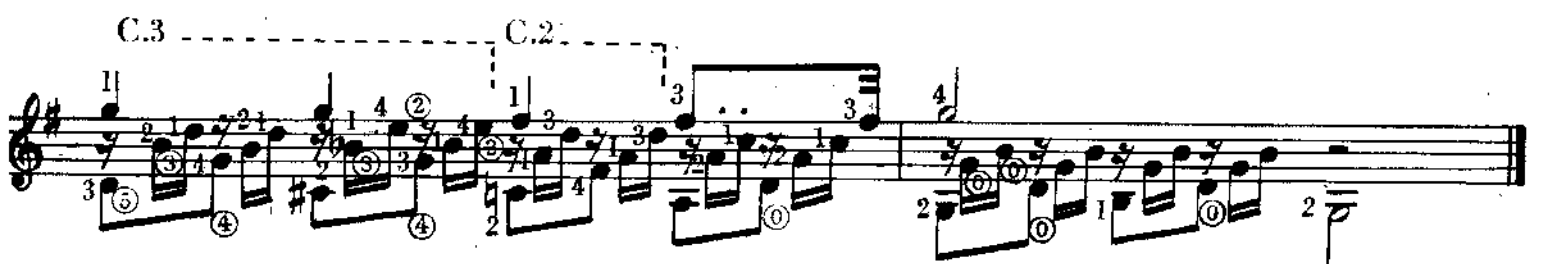
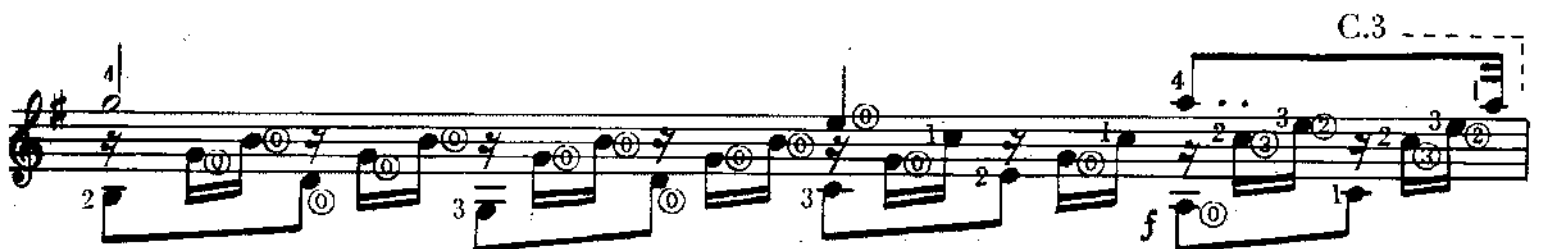
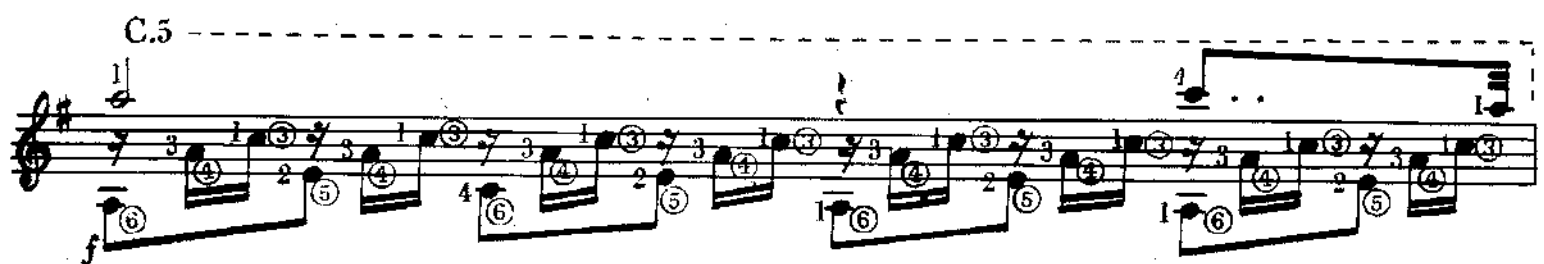
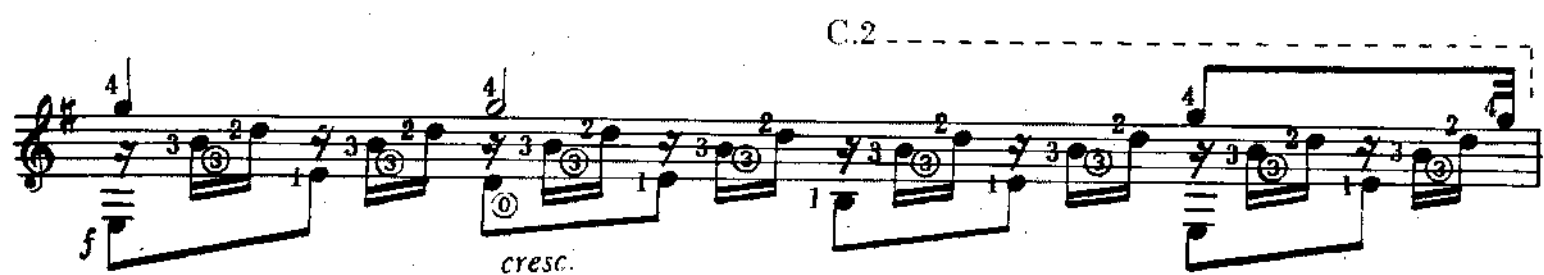
Estudio N.º 11 (D. Aguado)

Andante

Nº 25

No. 25

The musical score consists of six staves of music in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings, along with dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'. The piece is marked 'No. 25' in the top left corner.



Estudio N.º 8 (D. Aguado)

Se ha de marcar bien la nota que pulsa el dedo anular.

Allegro

N. 26

Allegro

N. 26

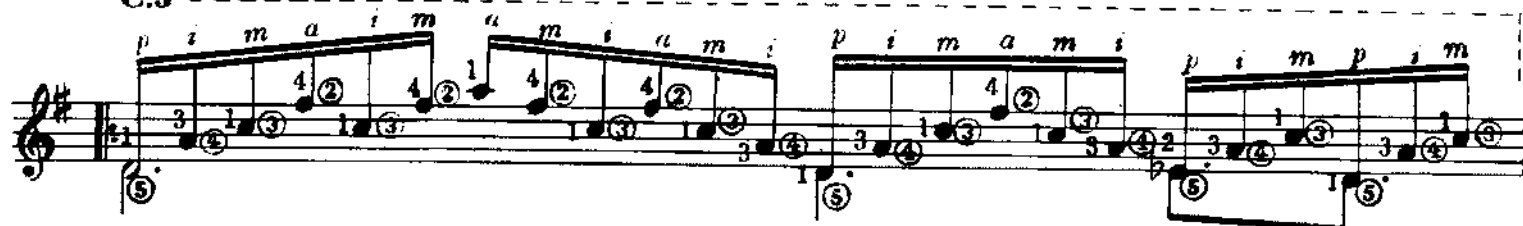
Se ha de marcar bien la nota que pulsa el dedo anular.

Estudio N.º 8 (D. Aguado)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

C.3 C.2 C.3

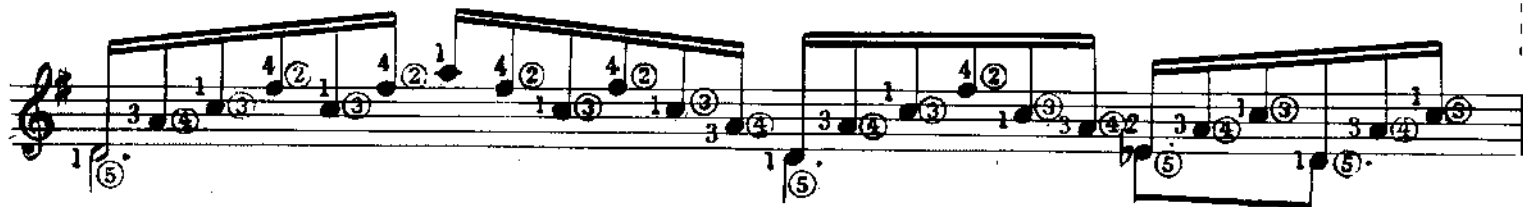
C.5



C.3



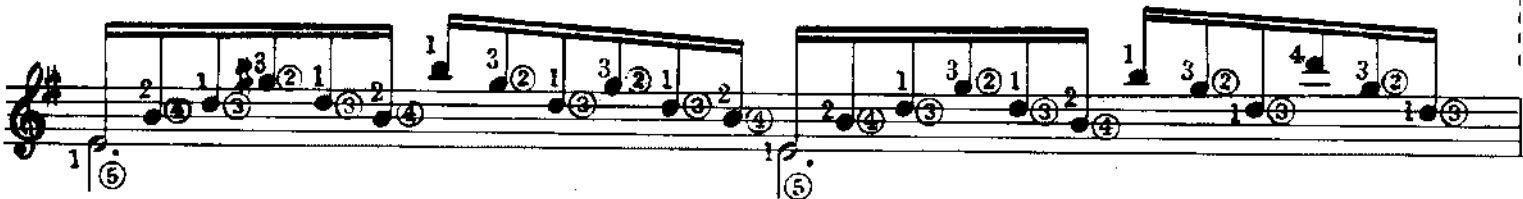
C.5



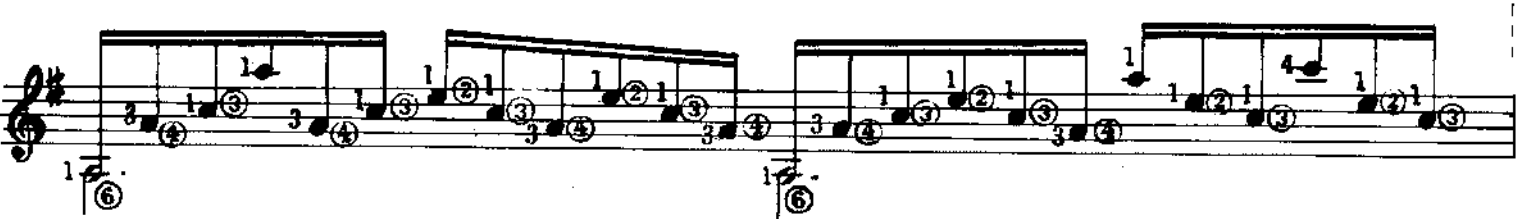
C.3



C.7



C.5



C.3

C.2

C.3



Estudio N.º 10 (D. Aguado)

Allegretto C.2

Nº 27

The musical score for Estudio N.º 10 (D. Aguado) is written for a single melodic line in G major. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the form is 'C.2'. The score is divided into ten staves, with sections separated by dashed lines and labeled C.2, C.5, C.4, and C.7. The music includes various musical notations such as treble clef, key signature, time signature, and dynamic markings (p, f, m). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 in circles. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

FIN DE LA 3ª PARTE. La continuación de esta obra se titula: 27 ESTUDIOS SUPERIORES.

Pavana (F. Tárrega)

The musical score for "Pavana" by Francisco Tárrega is presented across ten staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various guitar-specific elements such as natural harmonics (indicated by 'e' and 'n'), trills, and complex fingering patterns. Circled numbers (1-6) indicate specific fingerings for notes. Letters 'C' followed by a number (e.g., C.2, C.4, C.6, C.7) likely refer to specific techniques or exercises. The score is divided into two main sections by a double bar line with repeat dots. The first section concludes with a 'Fin' marking. The second section begins with a repeat sign and is followed by a 'dal ♪ al Fin' instruction at the bottom right.

Staff 1: Key signature F#, C#, G#. Time signature C. Starts with a natural harmonic 'e'. Includes markings C.2 and C.4.

Staff 2: Continuation of the first staff, including markings C.4 and C.2.

Staff 3: Includes markings C.7 and C.2.

Staff 4: Includes markings C.4 and C.2. Ends with a 'Fin' marking.

Staff 5: Includes markings C.4 and C.2.

Staff 6: Includes markings C.4 and C.6.

Staff 7: Includes markings C.2 and C.4.

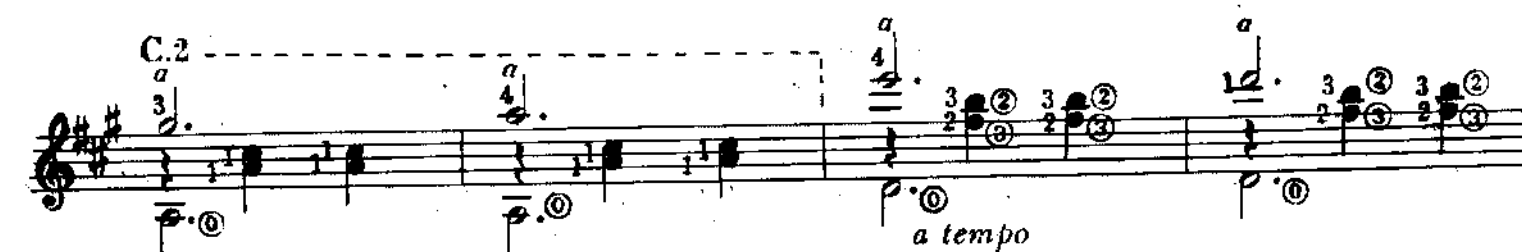
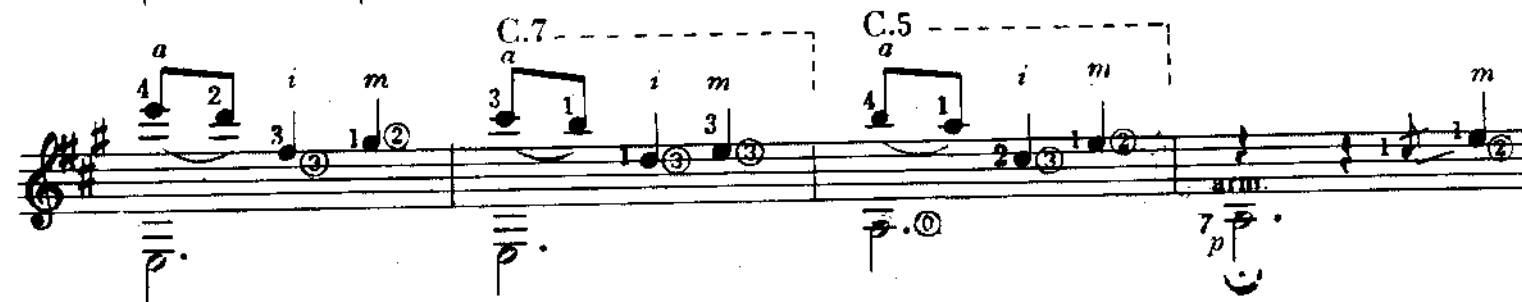
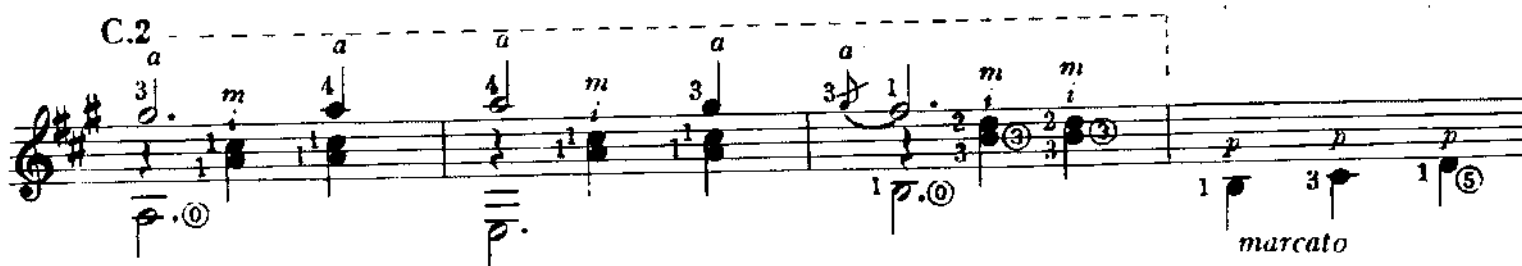
Staff 8: Includes markings C.4 and C.6.

Staff 9: Includes markings C.2 and C.4.

Staff 10: Continuation of the second section, ending with a 'dal ♪ al Fin' instruction.

dal ♪ al Fin

Gran Vals (F. Tárrega)



89

C.7

a

m

m

C.7

a

m

m

a

m

m

ritura.

C.7

a

m

m

C.5

a

m

m

a tempo

C.4

a

m

m

C.9

a

m

m

C.7

a

m

m

C.2

a

m

m

marc.

ritard.

ad libitum

1.

2.

C.2



C.2



C.2

C.4



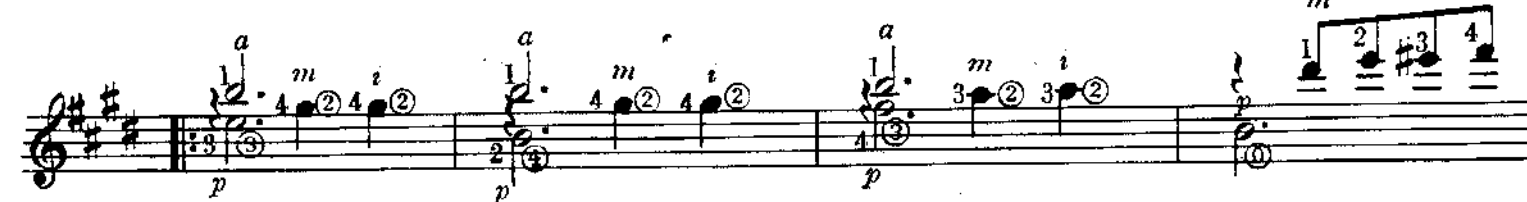
C.2

1.

C.4

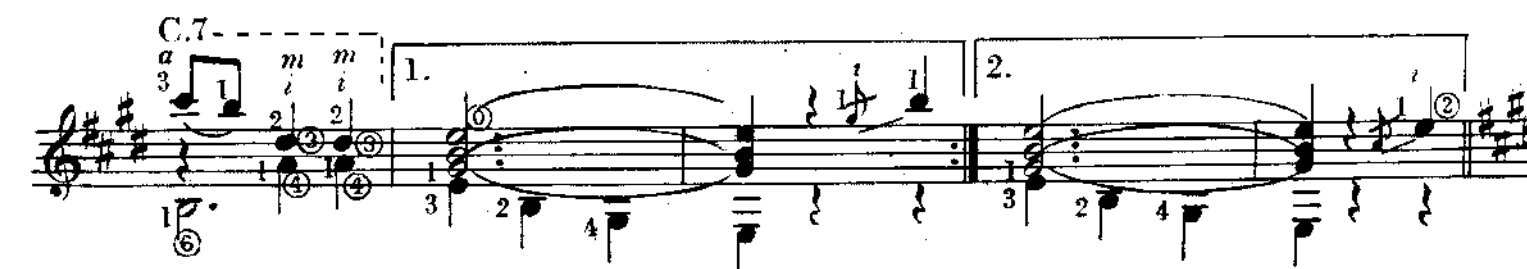
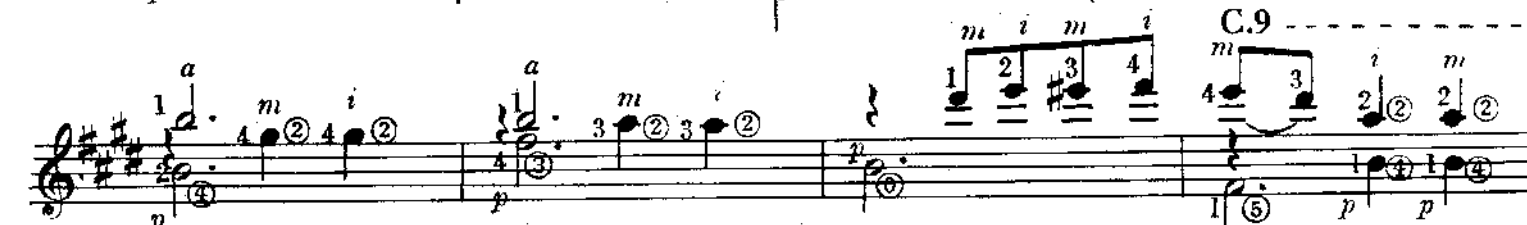
2.

C.4



C.9

C.2



This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various chords, scales, and fingerings, with some sections labeled C.2, C.7, and C.5.

The staves are organized into five pairs, each with a label above the first staff of the pair:

- Staff 1:** Labeled C.2. It shows a sequence of chords and scales, including a 3rd fret barre and a 4th fret barre.
- Staff 2:** Labeled C.2. It shows a sequence of chords and scales, including a 3rd fret barre and a 4th fret barre.
- Staff 3:** Labeled C.2. It shows a sequence of chords and scales, including a 3rd fret barre and a 4th fret barre.
- Staff 4:** Labeled C.7. It shows a sequence of chords and scales, including a 3rd fret barre and a 4th fret barre.
- Staff 5:** Labeled C.5. It shows a sequence of chords and scales, including a 3rd fret barre and a 4th fret barre.
- Staff 6:** Labeled C.2. It shows a sequence of chords and scales, including a 3rd fret barre and a 4th fret barre.
- Staff 7:** Labeled C.7. It shows a sequence of chords and scales, including a 3rd fret barre and a 4th fret barre.
- Staff 8:** Labeled C.7. It shows a sequence of chords and scales, including a 3rd fret barre and a 4th fret barre.
- Staff 9:** Labeled C.5. It shows a sequence of chords and scales, including a 3rd fret barre and a 4th fret barre.
- Staff 10:** Labeled C.5. It shows a sequence of chords and scales, including a 3rd fret barre and a 4th fret barre.

The notation includes various chords, scales, and fingerings, with some sections labeled C.2, C.7, and C.5. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps.

Mazurka en Sol (F. Tárrega)

C.3

C.8

ritard.

a tempo

C.5

C.3

C.2

C.3

arm.

C.3

C.8

ritard.

C.3

a tempo

C.5

C.3

Fin

Mazurka en La (F. Tárrega)

Lento

C.5

p

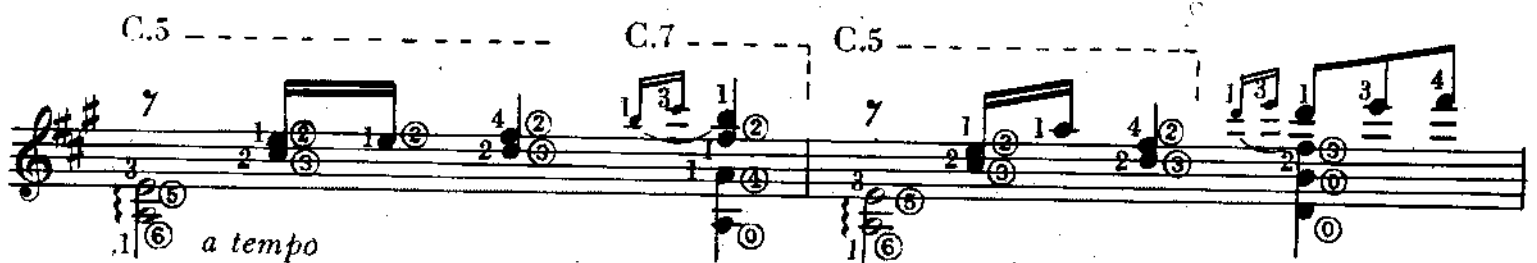
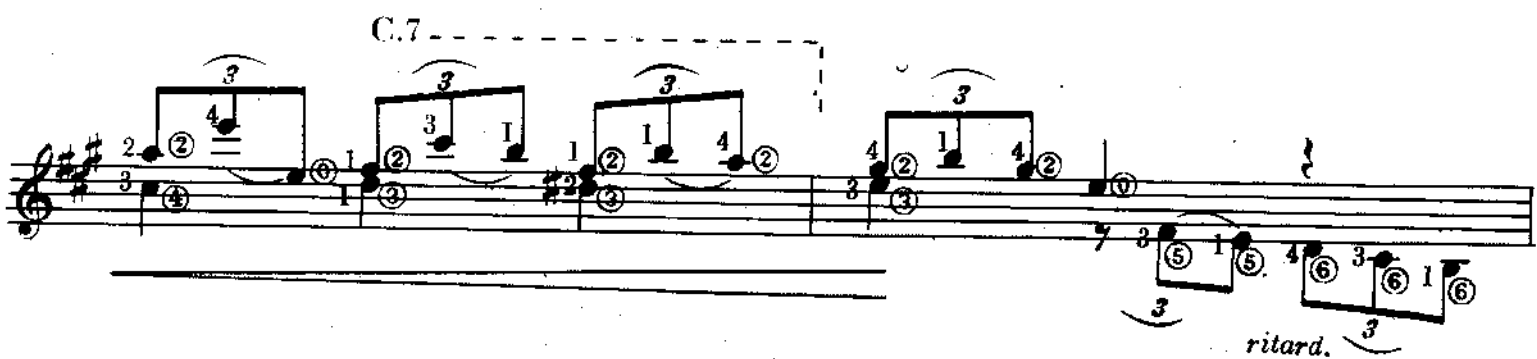
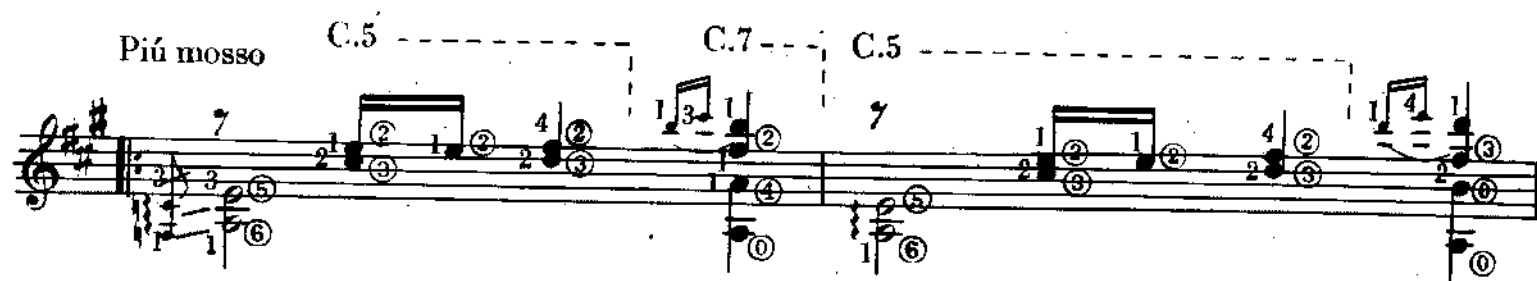
C.4

ritar

arm. 12

dan do a tempo

C.5

dal S al Fin

Gavòta (F. Tárrega)

The musical score for "Gavòta" by Francisco Tárrega is written for guitar and consists of ten staves. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques and markings:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a treble clef and a 9/4 time signature. It features a series of chords and melodic lines with fingerings (1-4) and a "rit. (dolce) a tempo" marking. A dashed box labeled "C.5" spans the first two measures.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. A dashed box labeled "C.5" spans the first two measures, and another labeled "C.7" spans the last two measures. A "cresc." (crescendo) marking is present at the end of the staff.
- Staff 3:** Includes a "f" (forte) dynamic marking and a "dim." (diminuendo) marking. A dashed box labeled "C.5" spans the first two measures, and another labeled "C.4" spans the last two measures. The tempo marking "a tempo" appears at the end.
- Staff 4:** Features a dashed box labeled "C.5" spanning the first two measures and another labeled "C.8" spanning the last two measures.
- Staff 5:** Includes a dashed box labeled "C.8" spanning the first two measures and another labeled "C.5" spanning the last two measures.
- Staff 6:** Features a dashed box labeled "C.5" spanning the first two measures and another labeled "C.8" spanning the last two measures.
- Staff 7:** Includes a dashed box labeled "C.5" spanning the first two measures and another labeled "C.8" spanning the last two measures. The tempo marking "a tempo" appears at the end.
- Staff 8:** Features a dashed box labeled "C.5" spanning the first two measures and another labeled "C.8" spanning the last two measures. The tempo marking "a tempo" appears at the end.
- Staff 9:** Includes a dashed box labeled "C.5" spanning the first two measures and another labeled "C.8" spanning the last two measures. The tempo marking "a tempo" appears at the end.
- Staff 10:** The final staff, featuring a dashed box labeled "C.5" spanning the first two measures and another labeled "C.8" spanning the last two measures. The tempo marking "a tempo" appears at the end.

This page of musical notation for guitar contains ten staves of music, each with various techniques and fingerings indicated. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *m* (mezzo-forte), and *a* (accrescendo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 in circles. Techniques like *arm.* (arm), *pizzicato*, and *pulgar* (thumb) are also noted. The music is organized into sections labeled C.1 through C.10, with some sections enclosed in dashed boxes. The tempo marking *a tempo* appears in the second staff. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff representing a line of music. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 7/8. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The overall style is that of a classical guitar piece, with a focus on technical skill and musical expression.

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

a tempo

C.5 C.3 C.1

C.2

C.3 C.4 arm.

C.5 C.10

arm. C.9

C.10 pizzicato

pulgar

pulgar pizzicato

Minuetto (F. Tárrega)

The musical score for "Minuetto" by Francisco Tárrega is presented across ten staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various chords (C.2, C.4, C.5, C.7, C.9) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) for the right hand. Dynamics such as *p* (piano) and *m* (mezzo-forte) are indicated. The piece is marked with a first ending bracket labeled (1). The notation includes slurs, ties, and accents, typical of classical guitar repertoire.

(1) Ejecútese toda la obra en pizzicato.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in G major (one sharp, F#). The notation is organized into five systems, each with two staves (treble and bass clef). The music features various chords and fingerings, indicated by numbers 1-4 and circled numbers. The chords are labeled as C.7, C.9, C.5, C.4, and C.2. The notation includes many accidentals and fingerings, suggesting a complex piece of music. The page is numbered 74 in the top right corner.

Recuerdos de la Alhambra (F. Tárrega)

Audante

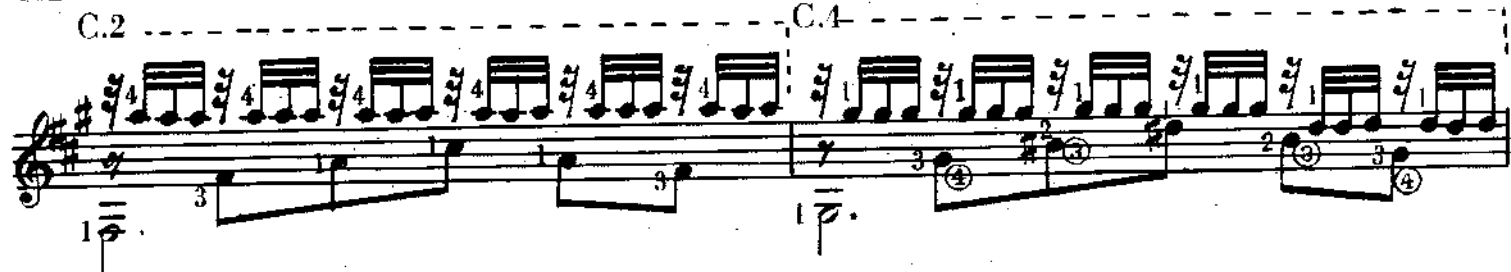
Andante
am i

The musical score is written for guitar on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of 12 measures of music, organized into three systems of four measures each. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the mood is 'am i'. The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols: natural harmonics (indicated by a circle with a number inside), fingerings (circled numbers 1-4), and slurs. The first system contains measures 1-4, the second system contains measures 5-8, and the third system contains measures 9-12. Measure 8 is marked 'C.8' and measure 9 is marked 'C.9'. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 12.



C.2

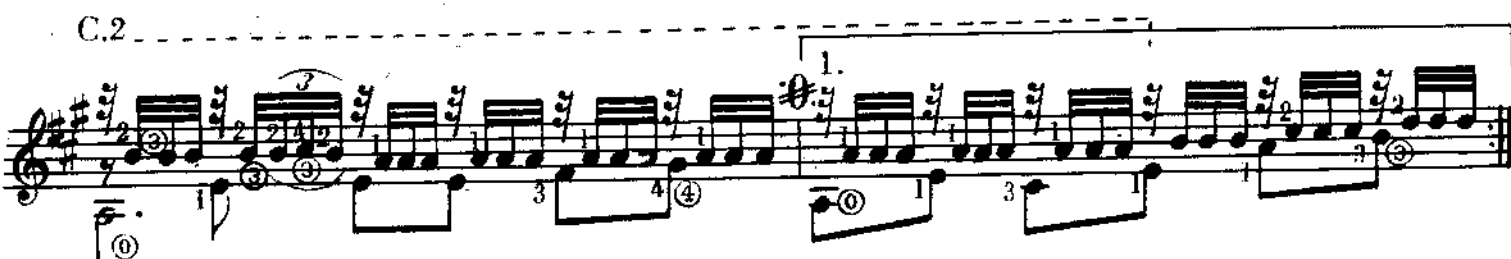
C.4



C.4



C.2



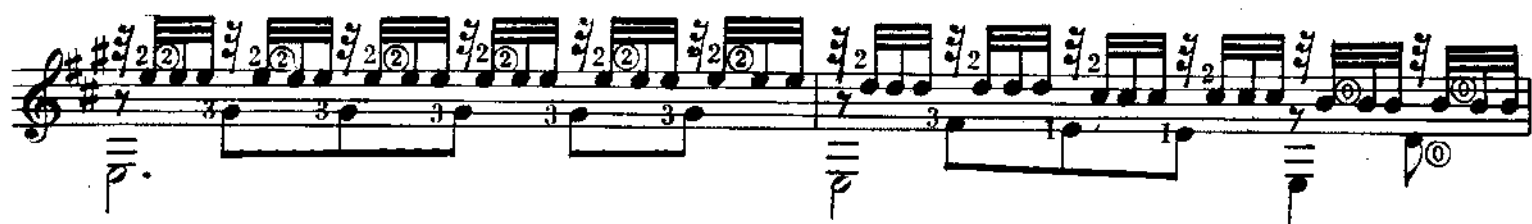
C.2

C.2

dal X al O y sigue

C.2

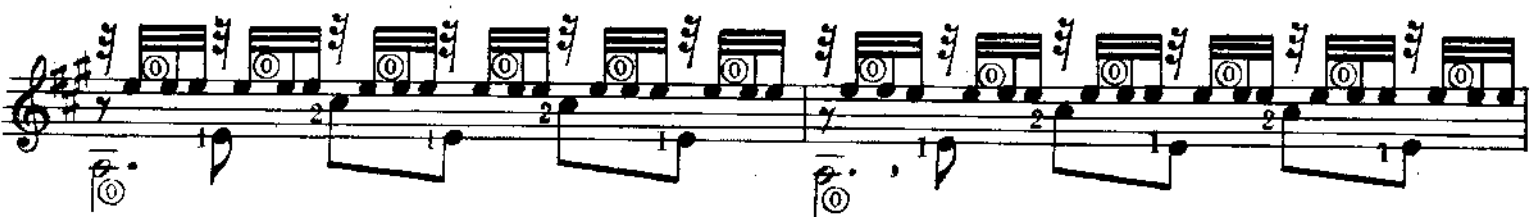




C.2



C.2



C.2

*ritard.*

C.2



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