
Classical guitar method

D02 Beginner Level

Easy sheet music

by Jean-François DELCAMP

Content : **Anonyme** : A canoa virou – Atoye – Irish Tune – Dans les jardins de mon père – Dos palomas – Danse d’Avila – Que ne suis-je la fougère – Pavane en La mineur – Un éléphant qui se balançait – Red river valley – Whiskey in the jar – **Hans Judenkönig** : Christ ist erstanden – **Thoinot Arbeau** : Pavane – **Adrian Le Roy** : Branle de Poictou n° 3 – **Gaspar Sanz** : Batalla – Dance de las hachas – Española – Dance de las hachas – La Tarentela – 2 Villanos – Torneo – **Nicolas Derosiers** : Chaconne – **John Anton Logy** : Gigue – **Johann-Philipp Krieger** : Menuet – **Ferdinando Carulli** : Andantino – Sautillante – Arpeggi di tre note – Valse variée – Valse en La majeur – Allegretto – Écossaise opus 121 – Escozzese n°13 opus 24 – Poco Allegretto – Rondo – **Joseph Küffner** : Andante n°1 [duo] – Andante n°2 [duo] – Ländler [duo] – Ecossaise [duo] – **Fernando Sor** : Andante n°1 opus 44 – Allegretto n°2 opus 44 – Leçons opus 60 n°5, 8, 9 et 15 – Leçon 1 opus 31 – Valse n°1 opus 51 – **Juan Bobrowicz** : Danse – **Joseph Meissonnier** : Andante – **Mauro Giuliani** : Écossaise – **Dionisio Aguado** : Lecciones 8a, 8b, 9a – **Matteo Carcassi** : Andante – Sauteuse – **Felix Horetzky** : Amusement – **Stephen Collins Foster** : Oh! Susanna – **José Ferrer Y Esteve** : Ejercicio n°6 – **Jean-François Delcamp** : Interlude – Soleares – Malagueña – Petit Boogie – Exercices : Liaisons – Éteinte des résonances – Extensions – Arpèges – Cejilla – Gammes – Gammes en tierces – Improvisation – **Clément Pic** : Le cow-boy de Charleroi.

31/05/25

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Jean-François DELCAMP

Symboles / Simboli / Symbols / Símbolos

1 2 3 4 - Doigts de la main gauche.
 - Dita della mano sinistra.
 - Fingers of the left hand.
 - Dedos de la mano izquierda.

p i ma - Pouce, index, majeur et annulaire.
 - Pollice, indice, medio e anulare.
 - Thumb, index, middle-finger, and ring-finger.
 - Pulgar, indice, medio y anular.

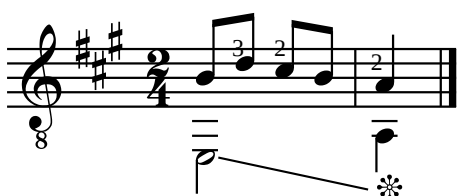
⑥ ⑤ ④ - Les cordes .
 ③ ② ① - Le corde.
 - The strings.
 - Las cuerdas.

CII CV CIX - Frette où le premier doigt fait un barré.

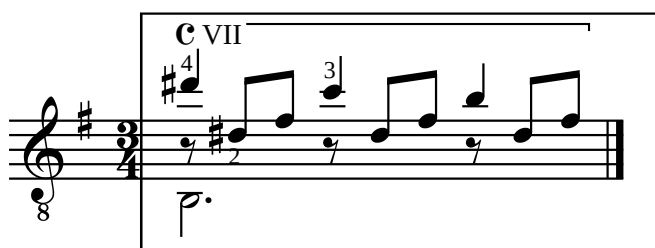
CII CV CIX - Tasto che il primo dito preme per fare un barré.

CII CV CIX - Fret where the first finger makes a barré.

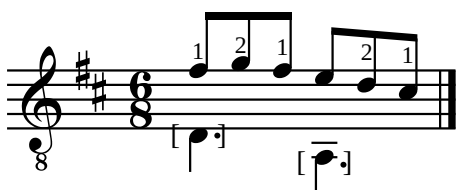
CII CV CIX - Traste donde debe extenderse el dedo primero para formar una cejilla.



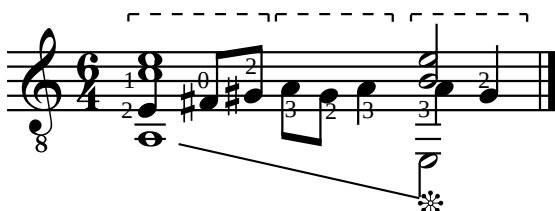
- Stopper la résonance de la note précédente.
 - Fermare la risonanza della nota precedente.
 - Damp the preceding note.
 - Detener la resonancia de la nota precedente.



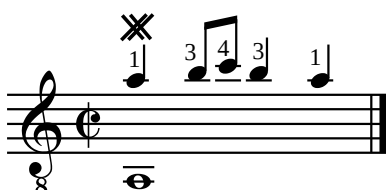
- Les passages difficiles sont encadrés.
 - I passaggi difficili sono incorniciati.
 - Difficult passages are highlighted in a box.
 - Los pasajes más difíciles están enmarcados.



- Les crochets signalent les ajouts de l'éditeur.
 - Le parentesi quadre segnalano le aggiunte del trascrittore.
 - Square brackets show editorial additions.
 - Los parentesis cuadrados muestran añadidos de la editorial.



- Les pointillés précisent une hémiole.
 - La linea punteggiata evidenzia un'emioia.
 - The dotted lines define a hemiola.
 - Las líneas de puntos definen una hemiola.



✖ - vibrato (Gaspar Sanz)

L'emploi du temps en deuxième année : Pour progresser il faut que vous ayez un peu de temps pendant 6 jours de la semaine, voici le minimum nécessaire : 3 jours où vous pouvez consacrer 15 minutes à répéter de 6 à 12 fois chaque passage difficile. Je vous signalerai ces passages difficiles en les surlignant en jaune. Et 3 jours où vous pouvez consacrer 40 minutes à l'étude de la guitare, dont - 15 minutes à travailler les passages difficiles (encadrés), - 15 minutes à répéter plusieurs fois de suite (3 à 6 fois) les membres de phrases - et enfin 10 minutes à jouer le ou les morceaux en entier.

Notez bien qu'il faut jouer 6 jours par semaine. Si vous regroupez tout ce temps sur une journée, c'est à dire 2 heures 45 en un seul jour, vous ne progresserez pas et en plus vous risquez de vous faire mal en sollicitant trop longtemps certains muscles. Fractionnez votre travail et jouez un peu tous les jours.

Faites l'essentiel de votre travail sur ce que vous avez du mal à jouer : les passages difficiles, les membres de phrase difficiles. Ne jouez les morceaux en entier qu'une ou deux fois par semaine. Pour bien nous comprendre, voici un exemple d'emploi du temps où alternent les séances de 15 et 40 minutes : lundi 40 minutes, mardi 15 minutes, mercredi 40 minutes, jeudi 15 minutes, vendredi 40 minutes, samedi 15 minutes.

I tempi di studio di un allievo del secondo anno: Per progredire è necessario avere un po' di tempo per 6 giorni a settimana, ecco il minimo necessario per questi livelli: 3 giorni dove potete dedicare 15 minuti per ripetere da 6 a 12 volte ogni passaggio difficile. Vi segnalo i passaggi difficili evidenziandoli in giallo. E 3 giorni dove potete dedicare 40 minuti allo studio della chitarra, di cui - 15 minuti per lavorare sui passaggi difficili (incorniciati), - 15 minuti per ripetere più volte di seguito (da 3 a 6 volte) le parti di frasi - e infine 10 minuti per suonare i brani per intero.

Notate bene che occorre suonare 6 giorni alla settimana. Se impiegate tutto questo tempo in una sola giornata, vale a dire 2 ore 45 minuti in un solo giorno, non progredirete e rischiate di procurarvi dei danni insistendo per un tempo troppo prolungato su certi muscoli. Frazionate il vostro tempo di studio e suonate un poco tutti i giorni.

Sfruttate al massimo il vostro tempo per affrontare i passaggi difficili, le frasi difficili. Suonate i brani in modo completo solo una o due volte alla settimana. Per farvi comprendere meglio ecco un esempio d'orario di studio con sessioni alternate di studio di 15 e 40 minuti: Lunedì 40 minuti, Martedì 15 minuti, Mercoledì 40 minuti, Giovedì minuti, Venerdì 40 minuti, Sabato 15 minuti.

Timetable for players of a year's experience: In order to progress, you need a little time each day for 6 days of the week. Here is the minimum necessary when you are a beginner: 3 days when you can devote 15 minutes to repeating each difficult passage from 6 to 12 times. I'll indicate these difficult passages to you by highlighting them in a box. And 3 days when you can devote 40 minutes to studying the guitar, made up of - 15 minutes practising the difficult passages (highlighted in a box), - 15 minutes repeating the individual phrases several times in succession (3 to 6 times) - and finally 10 minutes playing the piece or pieces in full.

Note that you must play for 6 days of the week. If you combine all this time into one day, that is to say, 2 hours 45 in a single day, you will not make progress and furthermore you will risk injuring yourself by making demands on certain muscles for too long. Divide up your practice and play a little each day.

Spend most of your practice time on the parts you have trouble playing: difficult passages, difficult phrases. Only play pieces the whole way through once or twice a week. So we understand one another properly, here is an example of a timetable where sessions alternate between 15 and 40 minutes: Monday 40 minutes, Tuesday 15 minutes, Wednesday 40 minutes, Thursday 15 minutes, Friday 40 minutes, Saturday 15 minutes.

Organización del tiempo para un alumno de segundo año : Para poder progresar hay que tocar un poco cada día y por lo menos 6 días a la semana. Podéis organizar el tiempo de estudio siguiendo por lo menos dos tipos de programas: Un programa de estudio de 15 minutos. Durante este tiempo habrá que ensayar 6 a doce veces seguidas los compases, especialmente los más difíciles. Os indicaré estos compases difíciles están enmarcados. Un segundo programa de estudios de 40 minutos organizado de la siguiente manera: - 15 minutos para estudiar los compases difíciles (enmarcados), - 15 minutos para ensayar varias veces seguidas (de 3 a 6 veces) partes de algunas falsetas, - y, para acabar, 5 minutos para tocar la o las piezas enteras.

Es importante tocar los 6 días de la semana. Si en lugar de repartir el trabajo os ponéis a tocar un único día a la semana, o sea 2 horas 45 seguidas el mismo día, no vais a mejorar, además lo más probable es que os hagáis daño por utilizar algunos músculos del cuerpo durante tanto tiempo seguido. Es importante fraccionar el tiempo de trabajo y estudiar un poco cada día.

Intentad centrar vuestros esfuerzos en las partes que os resulten más complejas : compases o falsetas (frases) más difíciles. Solo debéis tocar las piezas enteras un par de veces por semana. Para no dejar lugar a duda, os doy un ejemplo de organización de vuestra semana para estudiar la guitarra (alternando sesiones de 15 y 40 minutos) :

lunes 40 minutos, martes 15 minutos, miércoles 40 minutos, jueves 15 minutos, viernes 40 minutos, sábado 15 minutos.

Adrian LE ROY (ca. 1520-1598)

TROISYESME BRANSLE DE POICTOU

du "Tiers livre de tablature de guitterre" Paris 1552, folio 23v

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

La guitare renaissance était accordée : SOL - DO - MI - LA. Placez un capodastre à la frette V de votre guitare pour obtenir un accord similaire. Cela vous rapprochera des dimensions de la guitare renaissance qui est plus petite (diapason 55 cm) que nos guitares modernes (65 cm).

La chitarra rinascimentale, per la quale quest'opera è stata scritta, era così accordata : SOL – DO – MI - LA. Per ottenere un simile accordo potete collocare un capotasto mobile sul V tasto. In questo modo è possibile riportare la chitarra a dimensioni più simili a quelle della chitarra rinascimentale che è più piccola (diapason 55 cm) rispetto alla chitarra moderna (65 cm).

The renaissance guitar, for which this work was originally composed, had four courses tuned to: G-C-E-A. Place a capo at fret V of your guitar to get a similar effect. This will reproduce the size of the renaissance guitar that is smaller (55 cm scale length) than our modern guitars (65 cm).

$\text{♩} = 88$

6

13

20

27

35

ANONYME (1750)

DANSE D'AVILA

en la majeur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 160$

6

12

18

Stephen Collins FOSTER (1826-1864)

OH! SUSANNA

en la majeur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

● = 104

4 e 1 e 2 e 3 e 4 e m a m i m i m i m i

i m i m i m i m i m i

4 m i m

7

12

16

21

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

VALSE n°1 opus 51

en sol majeur

de "À la bonne heure, 6 Valses pour la guitare"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 60

8 p i p m i p i m i m a p p p p p

9

18

26

33

40

49

ANONYME (1600)

ATOYE

en la majeur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 160$ *apoyando*

1e2e 3e 4e5 e 6e

i m i m i m i m i

4 7 10 13

1. 2. 1. 2.

8

Jan Nepomucen BOBROWITZ (1805-1881)

DANSE POLONAISE

en la majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 152$

The musical score is written for guitar in treble clef, key of A major (two sharps), and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as 152. The score consists of five systems of music. The first system has four measures with fingerings (m, i, m, i, m, i, m, a, m) and accents (*). The second system has four measures with a repeat sign and a box around the first two measures. The third system has four measures with a box around the last two measures. The fourth system has four measures with a repeat sign. The fifth system has four measures with a repeat sign. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

MALAGUEÑA

Traditionnel

Pour guitare

$\bullet = 168$

1e 2 e 3e 1e 2e 3e 1e 2 e 3e

i m a m i i m a m i m a

6

12

18

23

28

34

39

43

48

19 juin 2006

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

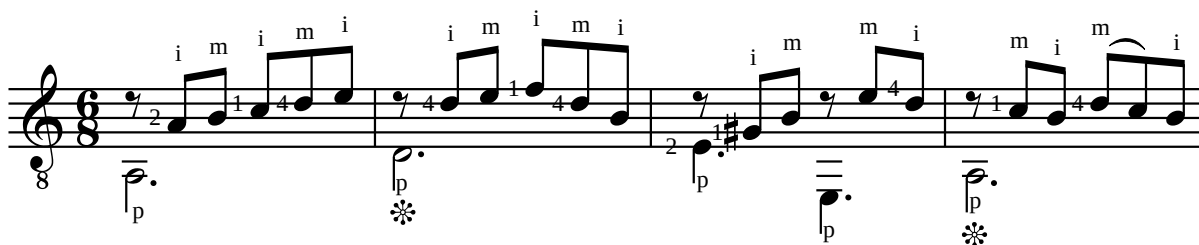
LEÇON V opus 60

en la mineur

de "Introduction à l'étude de la guitare en 25 leçons progressives"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 76$



18

23

28

32

35

38

D.C. al Fine

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

SOLEARES

Traditionnel

Pour guitare

Solea ♩ = 132

Falseta 1

Falseta 2

Falseta 3

The first system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line starting with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G3, an eighth note F3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The system ends with a double bar line.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented on a grand staff. The upper staff is in treble clef, and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody in the treble staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. This is followed by a repeat sign and a double bar line. Above the staff, there is a 'la' vocal line with a flower symbol. The bass staff accompaniment starts with a piano (p) dynamic marking and a half note G3. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes, including a sharp sign (F#) and fingerings (1, 2, 3). The piece concludes with a final quarter note G4 in the treble staff and a half note G3 in the bass staff.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line starting with a half note G3, followed by a half note F3. A piano (p) dynamic marking is placed below the bass staff.

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 sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/8. The melody consists of several measures, including triplets and single notes. There are three asterisks (*) above the staff, each with a vertical line and a small 'a' or '3' next to it, indicating specific notes. The first asterisk is above the first measure, the second is above the third measure, and the third is above the fifth measure. The word "p" (piano) is written below the first measure. The word "p" is also written below the staff in the middle of the score. The word "p" is written below the staff at the end of the score.

15 jun 2000

ANONYME (1720)

UN ÉLÉPHANT QUI SE BALANÇAIT

en do majeur

Révision de Jean-François Delcamp

pincé, tirando, free stroke, tirando

8 3 3 3

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

QUATRE ACCORDS

Do Majeur, La mineur, Ré mineur, Sol 7

C Major, A minor, D minor, G 7

Pour guitare

DO
C



LA min
A min



RE min
D min



SOL 7
G 7



8 3 p p p p

arpeggio

8 3 p p p p

ANONYME : UN ÉLÉPHANT QUI SE BALANÇAIT

ANONYME (1750)

QUE NE SUIS-JE LA FOUGÈRE

attribué à Giovanni Battista PERGOLESI (1710-1736)

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 96$

1 5 10 15 20

rit. *a tempo* *rit.* *a tempo*

Ferdinando CARULLI (1770-1841)

ALLEGRETTO

en do majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 120$

The musical score is written for guitar in 2/4 time, with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. It is in the key of D major (one sharp). The score consists of six staves of music, with measures numbered 1 through 35. The notation includes various guitar-specific markings such as fingerings (m, i, 1, 2, 3, 4), slurs, and triplets. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

Ferdinando CARULLI (1770-1841)

LA SAUTILLANTE

en sol majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 120$

7

14

21

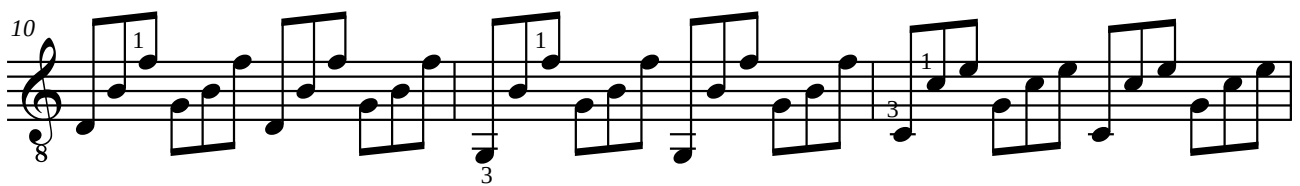
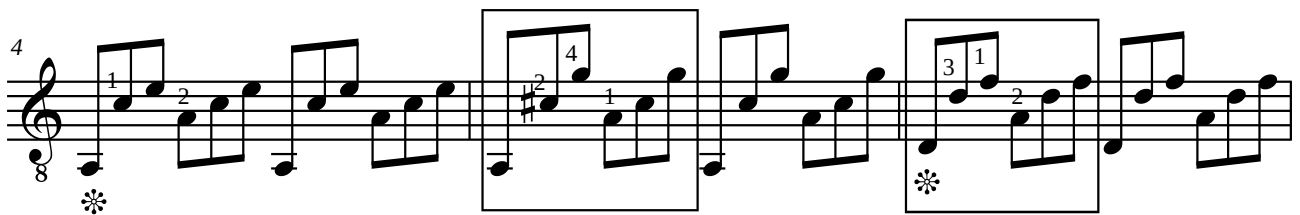
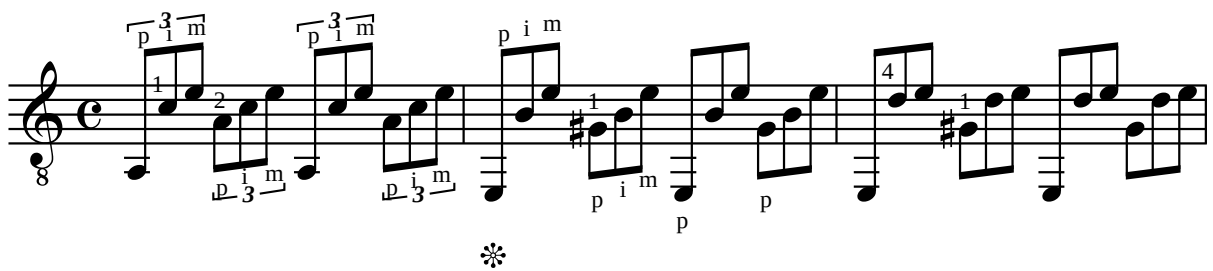
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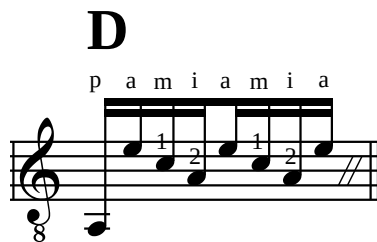
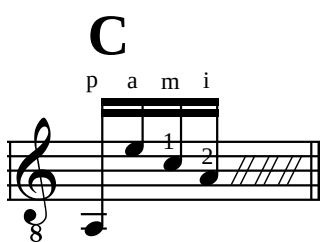
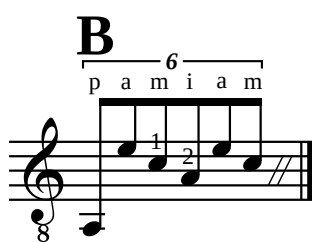
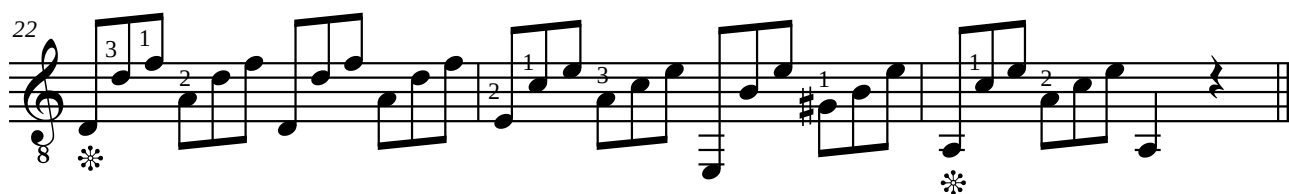
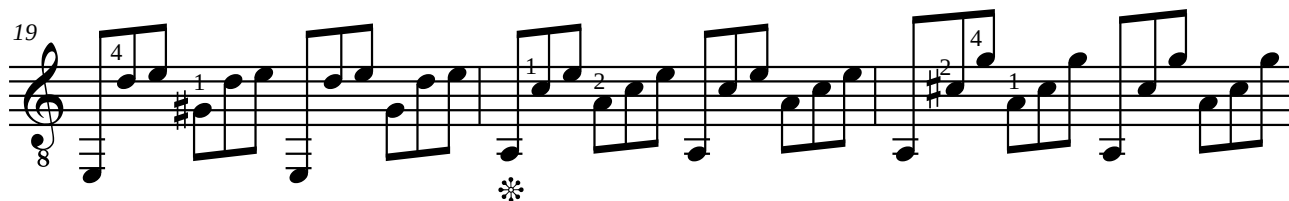
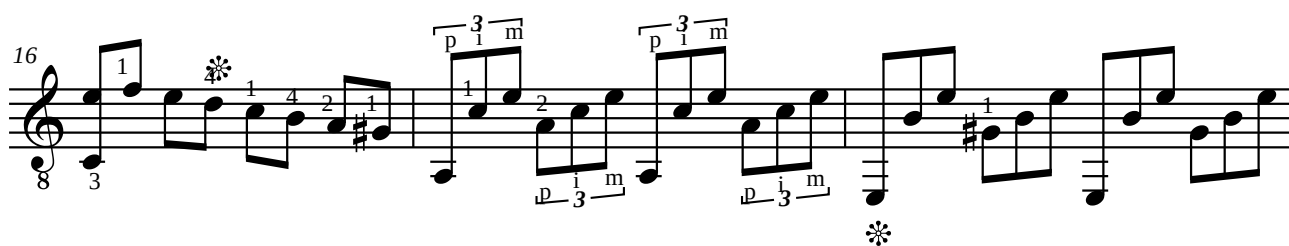
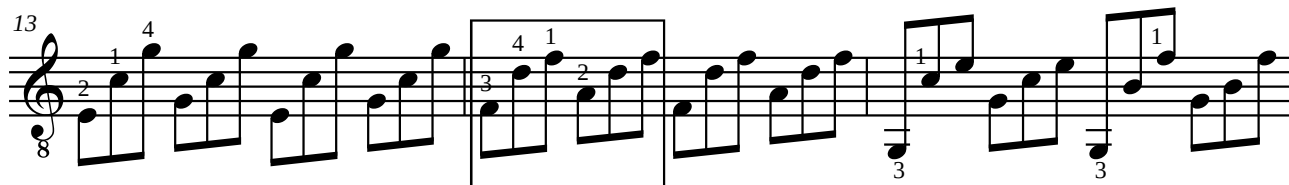
Ferdinando CARULLI (1770-1841)

ARPEGGI DI TRE NOTE

Méthode complète pour guitare, Opéra 27

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp





Mauro GIULIANI (1781-1829)
ESCOZZESE N°13 opus 24
en do majeur

Révision de Jean-François Delcamp

Allegro

p *simile* [Fine]

f [D.C. al Fine]

en la mineur

♩ = 104

D.C. al Fine

Hans JUDENKÖNIG (1546)

CHORAL

en la mineur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 63$

6

11

17

Dionisio AGUADO (1784-1849)

LECCION 8a

de "Nuevo Método para Guitarra" (Madrid, Campo 1843)

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

[Moderato]



Dionisio AGUADO (1784-1849)

LECCION 8b

de "Nuevo Método para Guitarra" (Madrid, Campo 1843)

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

[Moderato]



Dionisio AGUADO (1784-1849)

LECCION 9a

de "Nuevo Método para Guitarra" (Madrid, Campo 1843)

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

[Moderato]



ANONYME (1600)

PAVANE

en la mineur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in C major, featuring a treble clef, common time, and a tempo of 104. The score is divided into four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Fingerings (1-4) and articulations (accents, slurs, and asterisks) are indicated. The piece concludes with a C II chord.

Joseph KÜFFNER (1776-1856)

ANDANTE

duo de "60 Leçons à l'usage des commençants, Op. 168 N°1"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Andante

The musical score is written for guitar in 2/4 time, marked Andante. It consists of three systems of two staves each. The first system starts at measure 1 and ends at measure 5. The second system starts at measure 6 and ends at measure 11. The third system starts at measure 12 and ends at measure 16. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, as well as fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and a * symbol above the staff in measures 3 and 13. A box highlights the first four measures of the second system. The score is a revision for guitar by Jean-François Delcamp.

Thoinot ARBEAU (1519-1595)

PAVANE

Belle qui tient ma vie - Orchésographie (Langres, 1589)

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, featuring a treble and bass staff with fingerings, dynamics, and articulation marks.

The score is written in G major (one sharp, F#) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as 112. The key signature is G major. The score is divided into four systems, each with a measure number (1, 4, 8, 12) at the beginning.

The notation includes:

- Treble Staff:** Contains the melody with fingerings (1-4) and articulation marks (accents and asterisks).
- Bass Staff:** Contains the accompaniment with fingerings (1-3) and dynamics (p for piano).
- Measure Numbers:** 1, 4, 8, and 12 are indicated at the start of each system.
- Articulation:** Accents and asterisks are used to mark specific notes in the melody.
- Fingerings:** Numbers 1-4 are placed above notes in the treble staff, and numbers 1-3 are placed below notes in the bass staff.
- Dynamics:** The letter 'p' (piano) is placed below the bass staff notes.

Nicolas DEROSIERS (1660?-1720?)

CHACONNE

en la mineur

de "Les principes de la guitare", Amsterdam 1690

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Chaconne.
A. la.

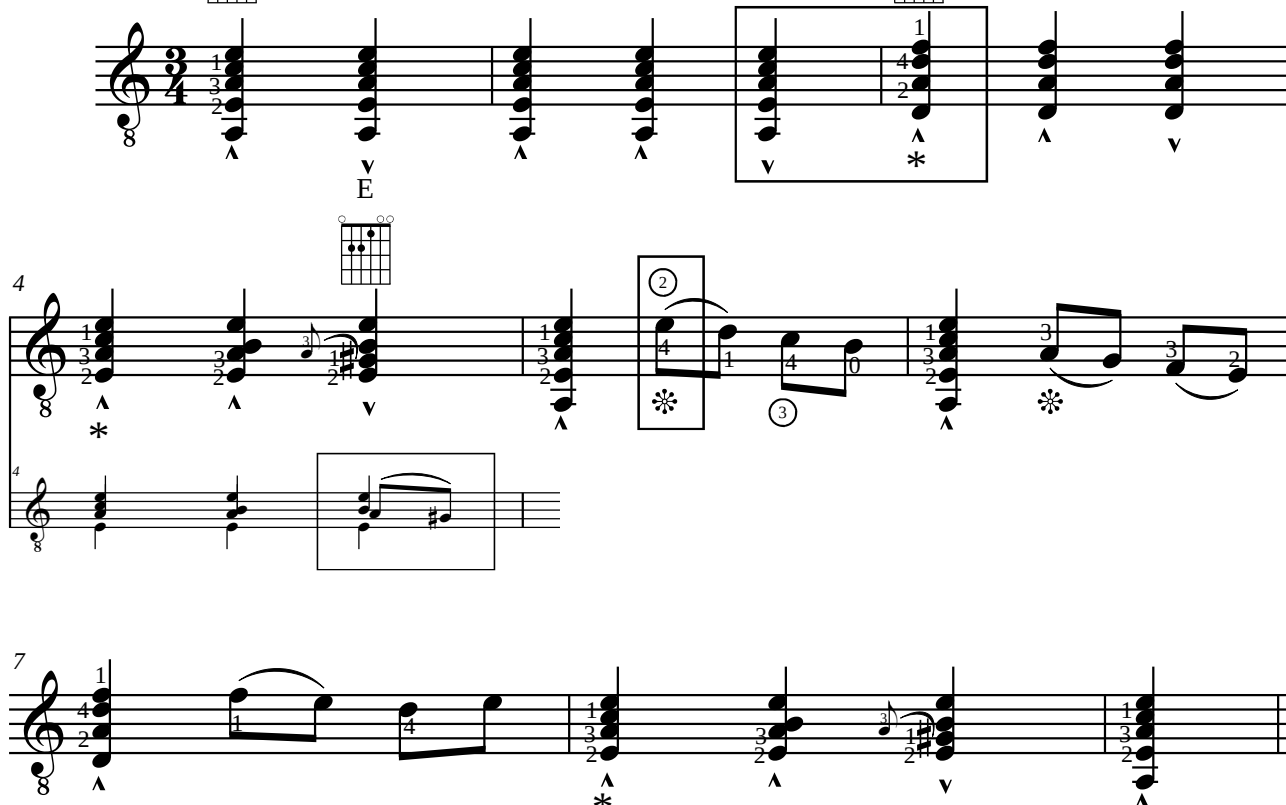


Andante ♩ = 88

A min



D min



▼ Battre l'accord de l'aigu vers le grave - Rasgueado upstroke = Strike chord from high strings to low.

▲ Battre l'accord du grave vers l'aigu - Rasgueado downstroke = Strike chord from low strings to high.

* Posez le pouce sur la corde 5 pour que cette corde ne puisse pas vibrer accidentellement.

Joseph KÜFFNER (1776-1856)

ANDANTE

duo de "60 Leçons à l'usage des commençants, Op. 168 N°2"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Andante

The musical score is written for guitar in 3/4 time, featuring a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score is divided into three systems, each with a measure number (8, 6, 12) at the beginning of the first staff. The first system (measures 8-13) starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system (measures 6-11) includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system (measures 12-17) returns to piano (*p*). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and chords, along with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a box highlighting a specific chord in the second system. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Ferdinando CARULLI (1770-1841)

ANDANTINO

Méthode complete pour la guitare, opus 241

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Andantino

5

9

13

ANONYME (1600)

IRISH TUNE

en ré majeur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major (one sharp). The score is written for a treble and bass staff. The tempo is marked as 72 beats per minute. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The score includes fingerings (1-4) and slurs for the melody. The bass line provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 8, 11, and 14 indicated. The final measure is a double bar line.

Johann KRIEGER (1651-1735)

MENUET

en la mineur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 144$

6

13

19

Jan Antonín LOSY (1650-1721)

GIGUE

en do majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 168$

6

13

19

ANONYME (1720)

WHISKEY IN THE JAR

balade irlandaise

Révision de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 104$ *pincé, tirando, free stroke, tirando*

4

9

14

20

Mauro GIULIANI (1781-1829)

ÉCOSSAISE N°10 opus 33

en la mineur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 84$

The musical score is written for guitar in 2/4 time, key of A minor (one sharp, F#). The tempo is marked as 84 beats per minute. The score consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The first system includes fingerings (i, m, i, m, i, m, i, m), accents (a), and dynamics (p). The second system includes fingerings (3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1), accents (a), and dynamics (p). The third system includes fingerings (3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1), accents (a), and dynamics (p). The fourth system includes fingerings (3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1), accents (a), and dynamics (p). The fifth system includes fingerings (3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1), accents (a), and dynamics (p). The score ends with a double bar line.

Joseph KÜFFNER (1776-1856)

LÄNDLER

duo de "60 Leçons à l'usage des commençants, Op. 168 N°11"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

The image displays a musical score for a guitar duo, consisting of three systems of two staves each. The music is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first system (measures 1-6) begins with a treble staff marked *p* and an asterisk, and a bass staff with triplets and a boxed section marked *p*. The second system (measures 7-11) includes a treble staff with a boxed section marked *f* and an asterisk, and a bass staff with triplets and a boxed section marked *f*. The third system (measures 12-16) features a treble staff with a boxed section and an asterisk, and a bass staff with triplets and a boxed section marked *f*. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in the final measure of the third system.

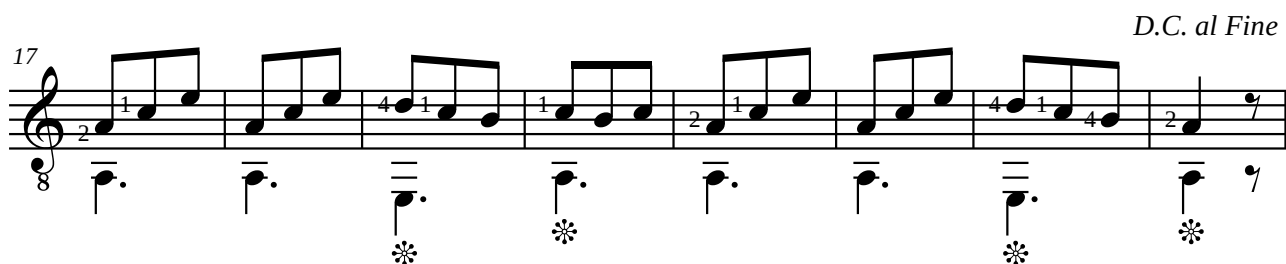
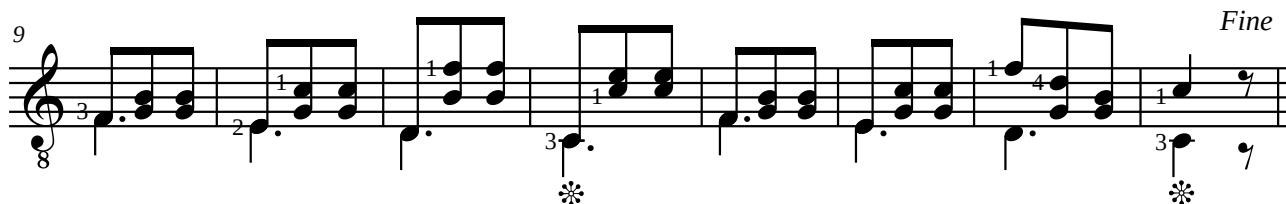
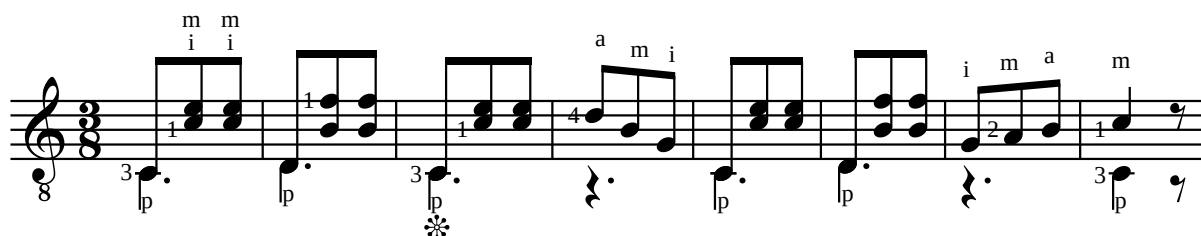
Ferdinando CARULLI (1770-1841)

VALSE VARIEE Opus 241

en do majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Valzer ♩ = 58



I Variazione

25 *i m i m i* *i m i m i*

30

35

40 *Fine*

45 *D.C. I Variazione al Fine*

II Variazione

49 *i m a m i* *i m a m i*

54

59

8

*

64 *Fine*

8

*

*

69 *D.C. II Variazione al Fine*

8

*

III Variazione

73 *i m i a i m i a*

8

p

p

*

79

8

*

85 *Fine*

8

*

91 *D.C. III Variazione al Fine*

8

*

*

*

Ferdinando CARULLI (1770-1841)

POCO ALLEGRETTO opus 241

de la Méthode complète opus 241

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 80$

Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

LA TARENTELA

de "Instruccion de musica sobre la guitarra española"
(Zaragoza, 1674)

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 108$

A min G C D min E

Ferdinando CARULLI (1770-1841)

RONDO Opus 241

en do majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 66

f

p

p

11

f

15

p

19

sf

22

sf *f*

26

[a tempo]
[rit.] *f*

30

34

p

38

42

46

50

[rit.]

54

[a tempo]

f

57

61

p

65

f

69

72

75

Matteo CARCASSI (1792-1853)

SAUTEUSE opus 59

en sol majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 116

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of four systems of music. The first system includes a tempo marking of 116 beats per minute. The music features various fingerings (i, m, a), accents (*), and dynamic markings (p). The second system includes a repeat sign. The third system ends with the word "Fine". The fourth system includes the instruction "D.C. al Fine" and a repeat sign. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time.

Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

DANCE DE LAS HACHAS

de "Instruccion de musica sobre la guitarra española" (Zaragoza, 1674)

Révision pour guitare de
Jean-François Delcamp

Dance de las Hachas.

$\text{♩} = 84$

Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

2 VILLANOS

de "Instruccion de musica sobre la guitarra española" (Zaragoza, 1674)

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Villano

$\text{♩} = 104$

D G D A

Otro

[Villano]

$\text{♩} = 104$

A D A E A

Ferdinando CARULLI (1770-1841)

VALSE

en la majeur

Méthode complete pour guitare, opus 241

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 63$

The musical score is written for guitar in A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 63$. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, along with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and dynamics (p, mp, mf, f). The first system (measures 1-6) features a melody with slurs and fingerings, and a bass line with chords and fingerings. The second system (measures 7-12) includes a repeat sign and a box around a measure. The third system (measures 13-18) ends with a 'Fine' marking. The fourth system (measures 19-24) ends with a 'D.C. al Fine' marking. The score is published by Delcamp.

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

LEÇON I opus 31

en do majeur

de "24 Leçons progressives pour la guitare"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 184$

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of six systems of music. The first system includes fingering (i, a, m, i, m, a, m, a, m, i, m) and dynamics (p). The second system has a boxed section. The third system has a boxed section with an asterisk. The fourth system has two boxed sections with asterisks. The fifth system has a boxed section with an asterisk. The sixth system ends with a double bar line. The score is in 3/4 time and features various guitar techniques like triplets and slurs.

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

LEÇON VIII opus 60

en do majeur

de "Introduction à l'étude de la guitare en 25 leçons progressives"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 168

5

9

13

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

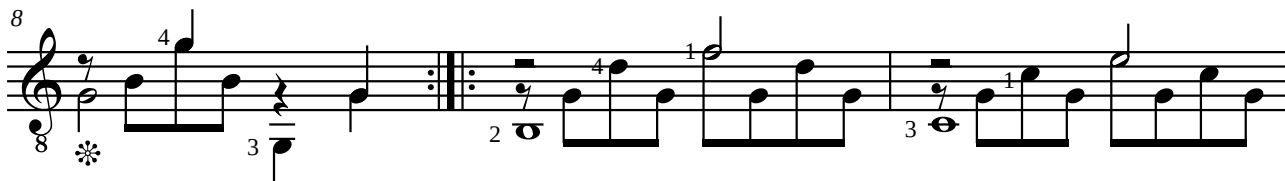
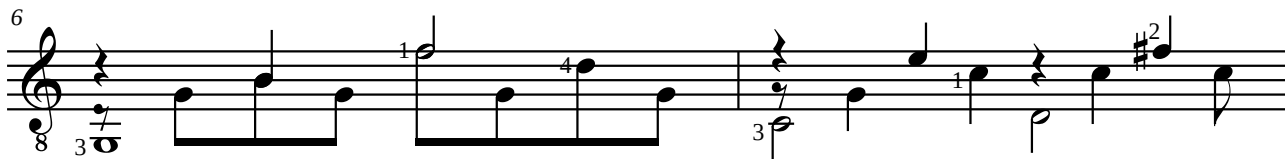
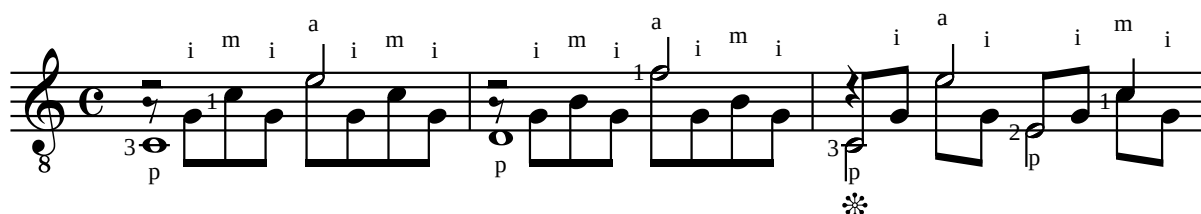
LEÇON IX opus 60

en do majeur

de "Introduction à l'étude de la guitare en 25 leçons progressives"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 168 Cette leçon est le développement de la leçon VIII



de "24 petites pièces progressives opus 44"

Ferdinando CARULLI (1770-1841)

ÉCOSSAISE opus 121

en mi mineur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

The musical score is written for guitar in 2/4 time, key of E minor (one sharp, F#), with a tempo marking of 108. The score is divided into six staves, each containing a single melodic line with guitar-specific fingerings and dynamics.

- Staff 1:** Starts with a treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as 108. The first measure is marked *p* (piano). Fingerings are indicated above the notes: e (1), i (2), e (3), e (4), e (1), m (2), i (3), i (4), m (1), i (2), m (3), i (4). The staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melody. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: m (1), i (2), m (3), i (4), m (1), i (2), m (3), i (4), m (1), i (2), m (3), i (4). The staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Staff 3:** Continues the melody. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 4 (1), 4 (2), 4 (3), 4 (4), 2 (1), 2 (2), 3 (3), 3 (4). The staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Staff 4:** Continues the melody. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 4 (1), 4 (2), 4 (3), 4 (4), 2 (1), 2 (2), 3 (3), 3 (4). The staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Staff 5:** Continues the melody. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 2 (1), 2 (2), 3 (3), 3 (4), 2 (1), 2 (2), 3 (3), 3 (4). The staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Staff 6:** Continues the melody. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 2 (1), 2 (2), 3 (3), 3 (4), 2 (1), 2 (2), 3 (3), 3 (4). The staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

ALLEGRETTO N°2 opus 44

de "24 petites pièces progressives opus 44"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Allegretto ♩ = 132

The musical score is written for guitar in 2/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a metronome indication of 132 beats per minute. The score is divided into six systems, each starting with a measure number: 8, 7, 14, 21, 28, and 35. The notation includes various guitar-specific markings: fingerings (i, a, m, p), dynamics (p), and articulation (accents, slurs). Asterisks (*) mark specific measures. Some measures are boxed, likely indicating difficult passages. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Clément PIC (1980)

LE COW-BOY DE CHARLEROI

en LA majeur

pour guitare

$\bullet = 72$

6

11

17

22

27

Matteo CARCASSI (1792-1853)

ANDANTE opus 59

en la mineur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 104$

p *p* *p* *p* *mf* *p* *p*

6 *f*

13

19

25 *dim.* *pp*

Felix HORETZKY (1796-1870)

AMUSEMENT

Opus 18 No.10

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 72$

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

Joseph KÜFFNER (1776-1856)

ÉCOSSAISE

duo de "60 Leçons à l'usage des commençants, Op. 168 N°16"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Poco moderato

The musical score is written for guitar in 2/4 time, key of D major (one sharp). It is a duet piece from a collection of 60 lessons. The tempo is marked 'Poco moderato'. The score is divided into three systems, each with two staves. Measure numbers 6, 11, and 16 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. The first system (measures 1-5) features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The second system (measures 6-10) includes a repeat sign and a first ending marked with an asterisk. The third system (measures 11-15) also includes a repeat sign and a first ending marked with an asterisk. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Some chords are boxed. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

José FERRER Y ESTEVE (1835-1916)

EJERCICIO N°6

de "Collection 12a de Ejercicios"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

 = 116



Handwritten musical score for guitar exercise "EJERCICIO N°6" by José Ferrer y Esteve. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major (one sharp), and tempo 116. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff has measures 1-3 with fingerings 'm i' and 'm i' above notes, and 'p' below. The second staff has measures 4-7 with various fingerings and 'p' below. The third staff has measures 8-11, including a repeat sign and a boxed measure with a '2' and 'p' below. The fourth staff has measures 12-15, including a boxed measure with a '*' and '3' below. The score ends with a double bar line.

ANONYME (ca. 1670)

DANS LES JARDINS D'MON PERE

France

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

8 7 3 3 1 4 4 2

6 8 3 3 1 4 4 2 1# 2 2

11 8 3 4 3 4 3 4 2 3 2 3 1

17 8 4 4 2 3 4 2 3 3 3

ANONYME

A CANOA VIROU

Brésil

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

The musical score is written for guitar in 2/4 time, key of D major (one sharp). It consists of three systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system starts at measure 1 and ends at measure 6. The second system starts at measure 7 and ends at measure 12. The third system starts at measure 13 and ends at measure 18. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Guitar-specific notation includes asterisks (*) for natural harmonics and box markings for specific fretted notes. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in the final measure.

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

LEÇON XV opus 60

en mi majeur

de "Introduction à l'étude de la guitare en 25 leçons progressives"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Allegro ♩ = 104

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of five staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 8/8. The tempo is marked **Allegro** with a quarter note equal to 104 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and fingerings. There are also performance instructions like 'p' (piano) and 'm a' (marcato). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 6, 10, 14, and 20 indicated at the start of their respective staves. The final measure of the fifth staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

ANONYME

RED RIVER VALLEY

United States of America

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Musical score for guitar, featuring a treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 2/4 time signature. The score is divided into five systems, each containing a single staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with fingerings (1-4) and a 3-measure rest. A legend at the top shows a triplet notation: $\text{three eighth notes} = \text{one eighth note} + \text{two eighth notes}$. The score includes measures 1 through 27, with measure numbers 6, 13, 20, and 27 explicitly marked at the start of their respective systems. Asterisks (*) are placed above certain notes in measures 10, 14, 18, 21, 24, 25, and 26. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 27.

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

INTERLUDE, opus 35

à Azalais
juin 2006

Pour guitare

Andantino (♩. = c. 52)

8 7

rall.

a tempo

5 4 1 1 4 1 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 2

8

9 4 1 1 4 1 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 2

8

13 4 1 1 4 1 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 2

8

17 4 4 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

8

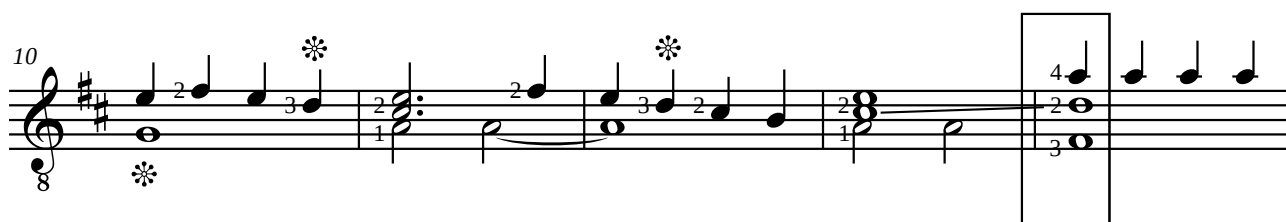
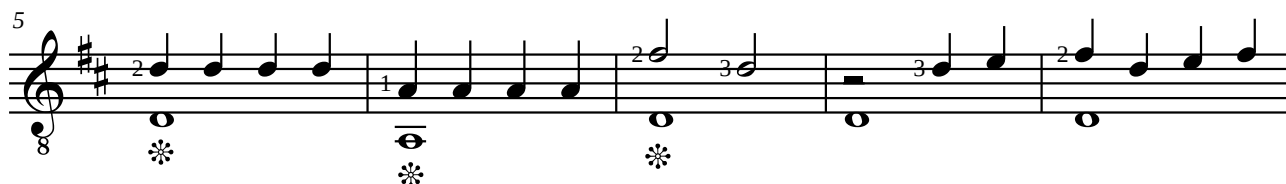
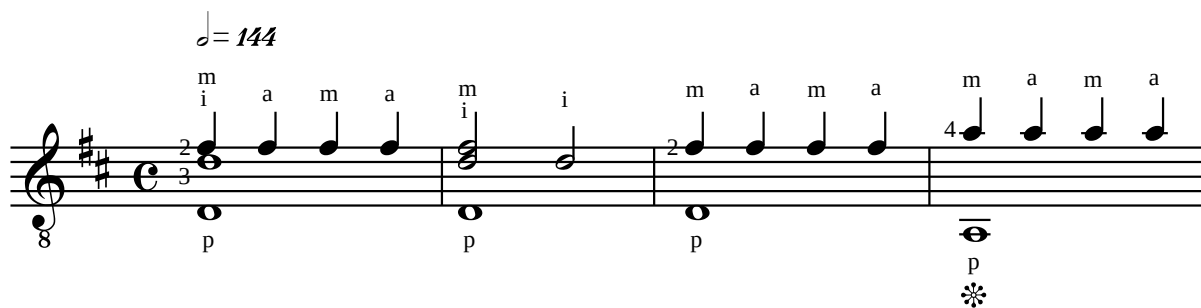
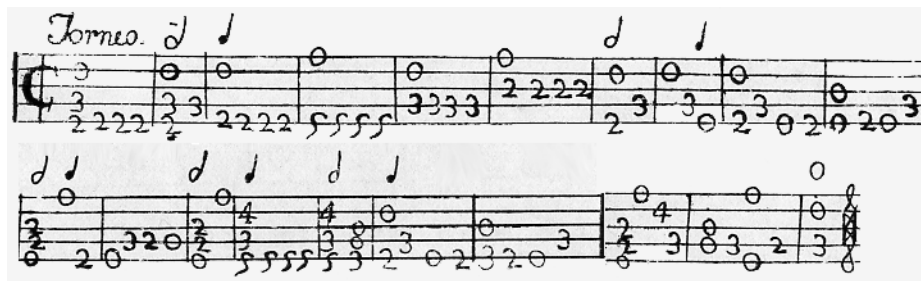
rall.

Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

TORNEO

de "Instruccion de musica sobre la guitarra española"
(Zaragoza, 1674)

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

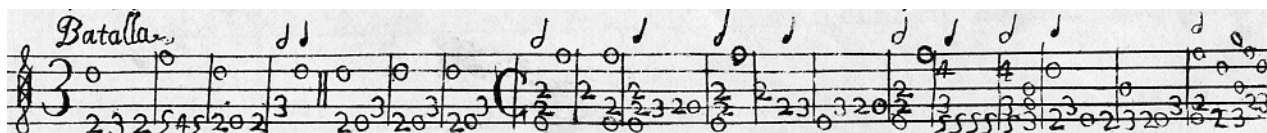


Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

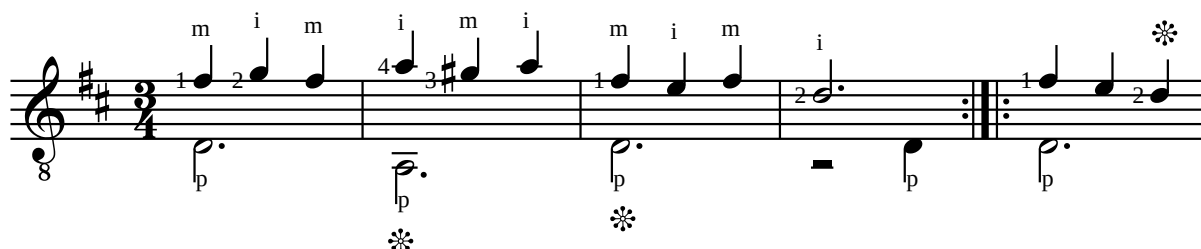
BATALLA

de "Instruccion de musica sobre la guitarra española"
(Zaragoza, 1674)

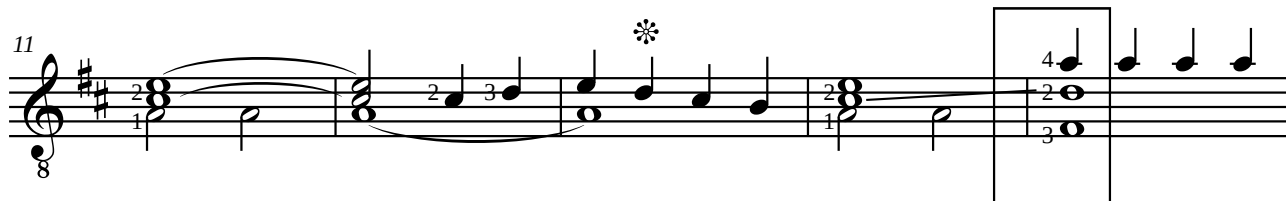
Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp



$\text{♩} = 60$



$\text{♩} = 60$



Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

PETIT BOOGIE

en mi majeur

Pour guitare

• = 132

(2) m

i m

3 4 1 3 4

8 7

p p p p p p p

3 4 1 3 4

8 1 p p p 1 p

pm p

5 4 1 3 4

8 1 3 1 3

7 4 1 4 4

8 1 3 1

9 3 1 2 4 1

8 1 3 1

11 *

8 3 1 1

13 4 1 3 4 2 3 1 1 2

8 1 3 1

allargando molto

19 juin 2006

ANONYME (ca. 1850)

DOS PALOMAS

Argentina

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

The score is written for guitar in 8/8 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 8/8 time. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff contains measures 5 through 8. The third staff contains measures 9 through 12. The fourth staff contains measures 13 through 16. The score includes various guitar techniques such as chords, arpeggios, and fingerings (indicated by numbers 1-4). Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The piece concludes with an *allarg.* (ritardando) marking. The score is adapted for guitar by Jean-François Delcamp.

2



Classical guitar 41 Exercices

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

ETEINTE DES RESONANCES - SMORZANDO - STRING DAMPING - RESONANCIA APAGADA

NIVEAU 2 - LIVELLO 2 - LEVEL 2 - NIVEL 2

Pour guitare

1

8 p p p p p p p p

2

m i m i m i

8 p p p p p p p p

3

m i m a i m a i

8 p p p p p p p p

4

1 2 4 2 1 2 3 2

8 p p p p p p p p

5

m i m i m i

8 p p p p p p p p

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

EXTENSIONS

NIVEAU 2 - LIVELLO 2 - LEVEL 2 - NIVEL 2

Pour guitare

♩ = 84 *apoyando*

6

8 1 $\overline{\text{p}}$ 2 p 3 p 4 p 2 $\overline{\text{p}}$ 1 p 3 p 4 p

f *pp* *f* *pp*

8 3 $\overline{\text{p}}$ 1 p 2 p 4 p 4 $\overline{\text{p}}$ 1 p 2 p 3 p

f *pp* *f* *pp*

♩ = 84 *apoyando*

7

8 1 $\overline{\text{p}}$ 2 p 3 p 4 p 2 $\overline{\text{p}}$ 1 p 3 p 4 p

f *pp* *f* *pp*

8 3 $\overline{\text{p}}$ 1 p 2 p 4 p 4 $\overline{\text{p}}$ 1 p 2 p 3 p

f *pp* *f* *pp*

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

GAMMES - SCALE - SCALES - ESCALAS

NIVEAU 2 - LIVELLO 2 - LEVEL 2 - NIVEL 2

Pour guitare

Gamme chromatique ♩ = 84 *apoyando*

p p p p p a m a m a m a

8

8

8

8

9 **SOL Majeur** ♩ = 84 *apoyando*

3 p 0 m a 3 m a 2 m a 0 m a m 1 3 0 2

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

10 **MI mineur** *apoyando*

0 p 2 p 3 p 0 i 2 m 4 # 1 # m i 2 4 0 2 0 2 # 4 #

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

11 **LA mineur** *apoyando*

0 i 2 a 3 i 0 a 4 # 1 # 2 0 1 3 0 2 # 4 #

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

FA Majeur *apoyando*

12

8

1 3 0 2 3 1 3 0

p p a m a m a m

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

p p

DO Majeur *apoyando*

13

8

3 m a m a

1 3 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1

V

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

RE mineur *apoyando*

14

8

0 a i a i

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

V VII

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

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

GAMMES - SCALE - SCALES - ESCALAS

NIVEAU 2 - LIVELLO 2 - LEVEL 2 - NIVEL 2

Pour guitare

15 *Sol majeur* ♩ = 84

The musical score for 'Sol majeur' is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 2/4, and the tempo is marked as ♩ = 84. The score consists of 15 measures. Measures 1-3 are marked with 'm' and 'i' above them. Measures 4-6 are grouped by a box labeled '2'. Measures 7-9 are grouped by a box labeled '3'. Measure 10 has an asterisk above it. The piece ends with a double bar line.

16 *Fa majeur* ♩ = 84

[illegible]

18 *La mineur* ♮ = 84

The musical score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked as ♮ = 84. The score includes several measures with fingerings (1, 2, 3) and slurs. A box highlights a section of the score, and a circled number 18 is placed at the beginning. The score ends with a double bar line.

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

LIAISONS - LEGATURE - SLURS - LIGADOS

NIVEAU 2 - LIVELLO 2 - LEVEL 2 - NIVEL 2

Pour guitare

19

♩ = 84

8

8

20

♩ = 84

8

8

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

LIAISONS - LEGATURE - SLURS - LIGADOS

NIVEAU 2 - LIVELLO 2 - LEVEL 2 - NIVEL 2

Pour guitare

♩ = 84

23

24

25

26

27

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

LIAISONS - LEGATURE - SLURS - LIGADOS

NIVEAU 2 - LIVELLO 2 - LEVEL 2 - NIVEL 2

Pour guitare

28

$\bullet = 84$

m

i

29

30

31

32

ARPÈGES - ARPEGGI - ARPEGGIOS - ARPEGIOS

Pour guitare

La mineur ♮ = 168

35

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

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

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

BARRÉ - BARRÉ - BARRÉ - CEJILLA

NIVEAU 2 - LIVELLO 2 - LEVEL 2 - NIVEL 2

Pour guitare

$\bullet = 132$

36

C I C II C III C IV

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

C V C VI C VII C VIII

C IX C X C IX C VIII

C VII C VI C V C IV

C III C II C I

3
0
0
0

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

TERMINER - FERMARE - DAMP - APAGAR

NIVEAU 2 - LIVELLO 2 - LEVEL 2 - NIVEL 2

Pour guitare

Dans les exercices suivants, vous allez travailler l'enchaînement des notes, c'est à dire que vous allez terminer une ou des notes au moment exact où vous commencez la ou les notes suivantes. Les exercices 37 à 40 sont pour les doigts de la main droite. Le signe (x) indique que le doigt de la main droite est posé sur la corde. L'exercice 41 est pour la main gauche : penchez le doigt gauche pour bloquer la corde voisine en même temps que vous commencez la nouvelle note.

Negli esercizi seguenti andrete a lavorare sulla successione delle note, cioe' dovrete terminare una o piu' note nel momento esatto in cui iniziate la o le note seguenti. Gli esercizi da 37 a 40 sono per le dita della mano dx. Il segno (x) indica che il dito della mano dx e' posato sulla corda. L'esercizio 41 e' per la mano sinistra: inclinate il dito sinistro per bloccare la corda vicina nello stesso momento in cui iniziate la nuova nota.

In the following exercises, you will work on getting a smooth join between notes, that is to say that you will end one or more notes at the exact moment that you start the following note (or notes). Exercises 37 to 40 are for the fingers of the right hand. The sign (x) indicates that the right hand finger is placed on the string. Exercise 41 is for the left hand: lean the left hand finger to damp the adjacent string at the same time as you start the new note.

En estos ejercicios, vais a ejercitar el encadenamiento de las notas, o sea vais a acabar una o varias notas en el momento exacto en el que empezáis a tocar la o las notas siguientes. Los ejercicios 37 a 40 están hechos para los dedos de la mano derecha. La señal (x) indica que el dedo de la mano derecha se apoya sobre la cuerda. El objetivo del ejercicio 41 es ejercitar la mano izquierda: a la vez que se esta posicionando el dedo de la mano izquierda para preparar la nota, inclinar el dedo de la mano izquierda que va a presionar la cuerda hacia abajo. El objetivo de esta posición es apagar la vibración de la cuerda que hemos tocado justo antes.

37

38

39

40

41

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

IMPROVISATION

NIVEAU 2 - LIVELLO 2 - LEVEL 2 - NIVEL 2

Pour guitare

Travail d'improvisation D02. Ce travail d'improvisation est à faire plusieurs fois par semaine pendant plusieurs mois. Variez les nuances, les timbres, les rythmes. Ne faites jamais deux fois la même chose, car cela ne serait plus de l'improvisation, cela serait de la composition.

Lavoro di improvvisazione D02. Questo lavoro di improvvisazione va fatto molte volte a settimana per molti mesi. Variate l'intensità (mf, pp, ff, p...), i timbri, i ritmi. Non fate mai due volte la stessa cosa, perchè non si tratterebbe più di improvvisazione, ma sarebbe composizione.

Improvisation work - D02. These exercises in improvisation are to be done several times a week, for several months. Vary the volume (mf, pp, ff, p ...), timbres and rhythms. Never play the same thing twice, because it would cease to be improvisation, and would become composition.

Trabajo de improvisación - D02. Estos ejercicios de improvisación se tienen que hacer varias veces por semana, durante varios meses. Variad el volumen (mf, pp, ff, p ...), timbres y ritmos. Nunca toquéis lo mismo dos veces, porque entonces dejaría de ser improvisación para ser composición.

1/ Improvisez sur une seule note (LA) pendant 20 secondes.

1/ Improvvisate su una sola nota (LA) per 20 secondi.

1/ Improvise on a single note (A) for 20 seconds.

1/ Improvisad usando una única nota (LA) durante 20



2/ Improvisez avec ces 2 seules notes (SOL LA) pendant 20 secondes.

2/ Improvvisate su queste due sole note (SOL LA) per 20 secondi.

2/ Improvise using only two notes (G A) for 20 seconds.

2/ Improvisad usando sólo dos notas (SOL LA) durante 20 segundos.



3/ Improvisez avec ces 3 seules notes (SOL LA SI) pendant 20 secondes.

3/ Improvvisate su queste tre sole note (SOL LA SI) per 20 secondi.

3/ Improvise using only three notes (G A B) for 20 seconds.

3/ Improvisad usando sólo tres notas (SOL LA SI) durante 20 segundos.

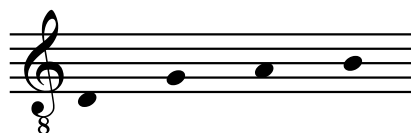


4/ Improvisez avec ces 4 notes (RE SOL LA SI) pendant 20 secondes.

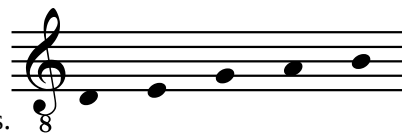
4/ Improvvisate su queste 4 note (RE SOL LA SI) per 20 secondi.

4/ Improvise using only 4 notes (D G A B) for 20 seconds.

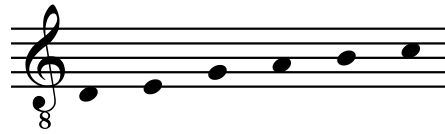
4/ Improvisad usando sólo 4 notas (RE SOL LA SI) durante 20 segundos.



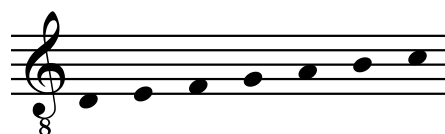
5/ Improvisez avec ces 5 notes (RE MI SOL LA SI) pendant 20 secondes.
 5/ Improvvisate su queste 5 note (RE MI SOL LA SI) per 20 secondi.
 5/ Improve using only 5 notes (D E G A B) for 20 seconds.
 5/ Improvisad usando sólo 5 notas (RE MI SOL LA SI) durante 20 segundos.



6/ Improvisez avec ces 6 notes (RE MI SOL LA SI DO) pendant 20'.
 6/ Improvvisate su queste 6 note (RE MI SOL LA SI DO) per 20'.
 6/ Improve using only 6 notes (D E G A B C) for 20'.
 6/ Improvisad usando 6 notas (RE MI SOL LA SI DO) durante 20'.

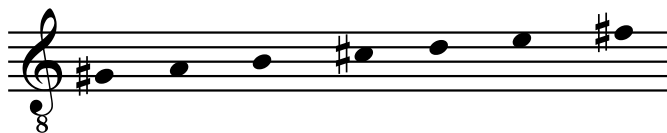


7/ Improvisez avec ces 7 notes (RE MI FA SOL LA SI DO) pendant 20'.
 7/ Improvvisate su queste 7 note (RE MI FA SOL LA SI DO) per 20'.
 7/ Improve using only 7 notes (D E F G A B C) for 20'.
 7/ Improvisad usando 7 notas (RE MI FA SOL LA SI DO) durante 20'.



8/ Sur la basse de VALSE, improvisez une mélodie avec ces 7 seules notes (SOL# LA SI DO# RE MI FA#).
 8/ Sulla base della VALSE, improvvisate una melodia con queste sole 7 note (SOL# LA SI DO# RE MI FA#).
 8/ Improve a melody upon the bass-line of VALSE, using only these 7 notes (G# A B C# D E F#).
 8/ Improvisad una melodía sobre la línea de bajos de VALSE, usando sólo esas 7 notas (SOL# LA SI DO# RE MI FA#).

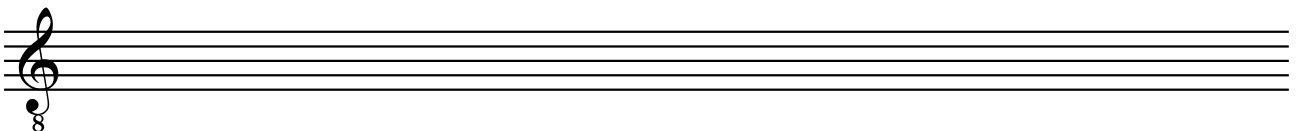
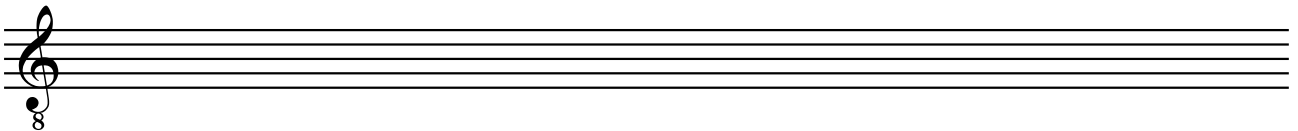
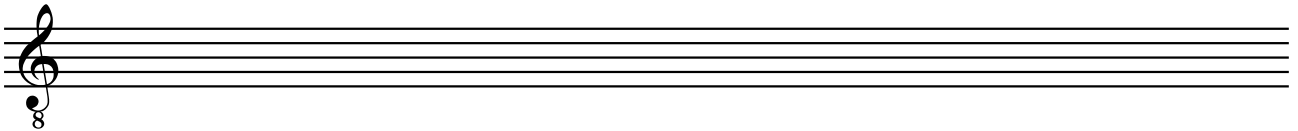
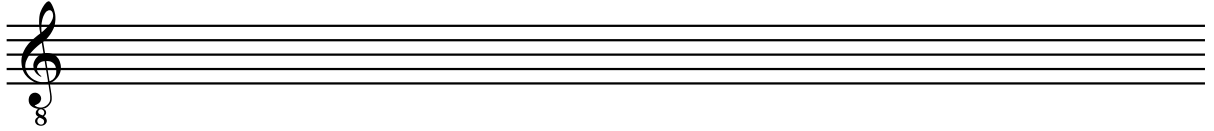
VALSE

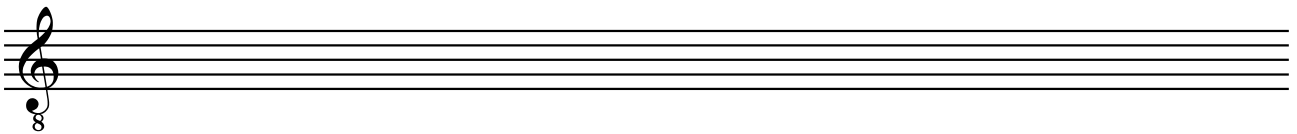
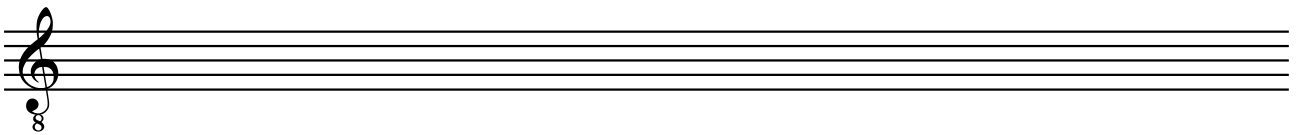
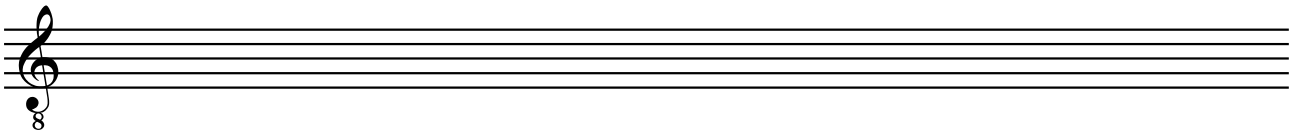


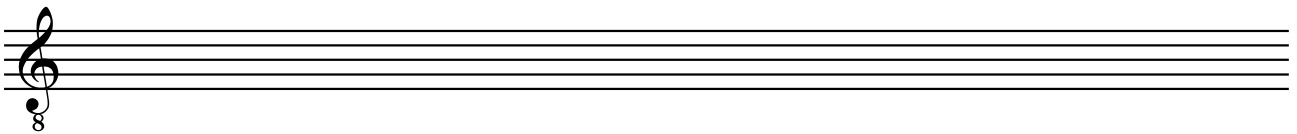
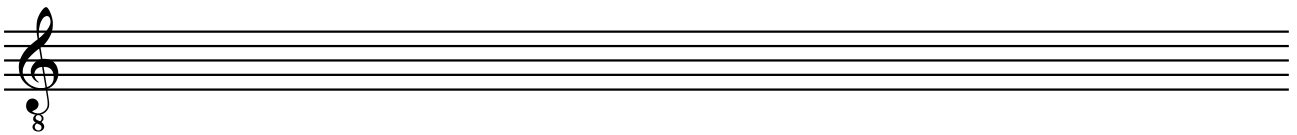
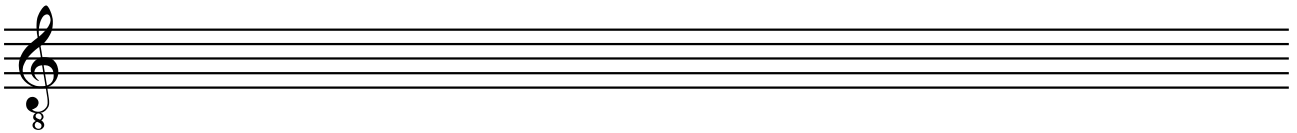
9/ Sur la basse de DANSE, improvisez une mélodie avec ces 7 seules notes (SOL# LA SI DO# RE MI FA#).
 9/ Sulla base di DANSE, improvvisate una melodia con queste sole 7 note (SOL# LA SI DO# RE MI FA#).
 9/ Improve a melody upon the bass-line of DANSE, using only these 7 notes (G# A B C# D E F#).
 9/ Improvisad una melodía sobre la línea de bajos de DANSE, usando sólo esas 7 notas (SOL# LA SI DO# RE MI FA#).

DANSE









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