
Classical guitar method

D04 Beginner Level

by Jean-François DELCAMP

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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.

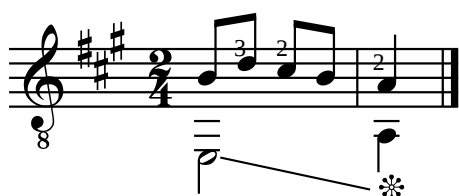
⑥ ⑤ ④ - Les cordes .
 ③ ② ① - Le corde.
 - The strings.
 - Las cuerdas.

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.



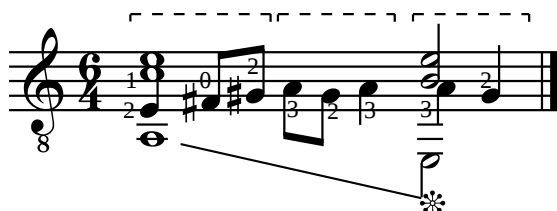
- Stopper la résonance de la note précédente.
 - Fermare la risonanza della nota precedente.
 - Damp the preceding note.
 - Detener la resonancia de la nota precedente.



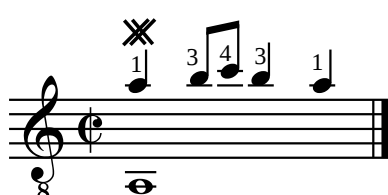
- Les passages difficiles sont encadrés.
 - I passaggi difficili sono incorniciati.
 - Difficult passages are highlighted in a box.
 - Los pasajes más difíciles están enmarcados.



- 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 quatrième 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 20 minutes à répéter de 9 à 16 fois chaque passage difficile. Je vous signalerai ces passages difficiles. Et 3 jours où vous pouvez consacrer 50 minutes à l'étude de la guitare, dont - 20 minutes à travailler les passages difficiles (encadrés), - 20 minutes à répéter plusieurs fois de suite (3 à 6 fois) les membres de phrases - et enfin 20 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 3 heures 30 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 20 et 50 minutes : lundi 50 minutes, mardi 20 minutes, mercredi 50 minutes, jeudi 20 minutes, vendredi 50 minutes, samedi 20 minutes.

Il calendario di uno studente al quarto 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 20 minuti per ripetere da 9 a 16 volte ogni passaggio difficile. Vi segnalo i passaggi difficili (I passaggi difficili sono incorniciati). E 3 giorni dove potete dedicare 50 minuti allo studio della chitarra, di cui - 20 minuti per lavorare sui passaggi difficili - 20 minuti per ripetere più volte di seguito (da 3 a 6 volte) le parti di frasi (indicate tra parentesi) - 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 3 ore 30 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 20 e 50 minuti: Lunedì 50 minuti, Martedì 20 minuti, Mercoledì 50 minuti, Giovedì minuti, Venerdì 50 minuti, Sabato 20 minuti.

The schedule of a student in the fourth year: 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 20 minutes to repeating each difficult passage from 9 to 16 times. I'll indicate these difficult passages to you by highlighting them in a box. And 3 days when you can devote 50 minutes to studying the guitar, made up of - 20 minutes practising the difficult passages (highlighted in yellow), - 20 minutes repeating the individual phrases (indicated by phrase marks) 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, 3 hours 30 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 20 and 50 minutes: Monday 50 minutes, Tuesday 20 minutes, Wednesday 50 minutes, Thursday 20 minutes, Friday 50 minutes, Saturday 20 minutes.

Organización del tiempo para un alumno de cuarto 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 20 minutos. Durante este tiempo habrá que ensayar 9 a 16 veces seguidas los compases, especialmente los más difíciles. Os indicaré estos compases difíciles . Un segundo programa de estudios de 50 minutos organizado de la siguiente manera: - 20 minutos para estudiar los compases difíciles (Los pasajes más difíciles están enmarcados), - 20 minutos para ensayar varias veces seguidas (de 3 a 6 veces) partes de algunas falsetas (que marcaré entre corchetes), - 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 3 horas 30 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 20 y 50 minutos) :

lunes 50 minutos, martes 20 minutos, miércoles 50 minutos, jueves 20 minutos, viernes 50 minutos, sábado 20 minutos..

Don Luys MILÁN (1500-1562)

PAVANA I

de "Libro de musica de vihuela de mano Entitulado El maestro"
(Valencia, 1536)

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 84$

Compas algo apressurado

Mouvement assez rapide

6

11

17

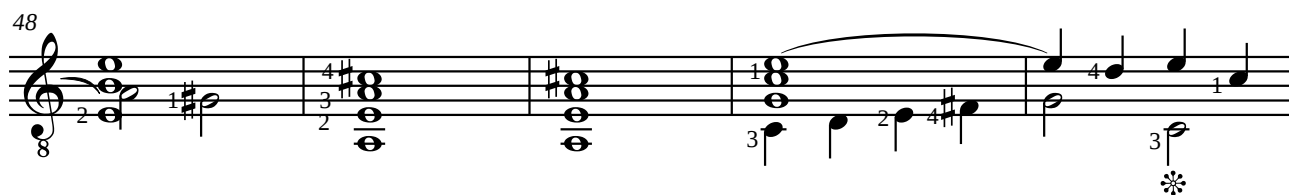
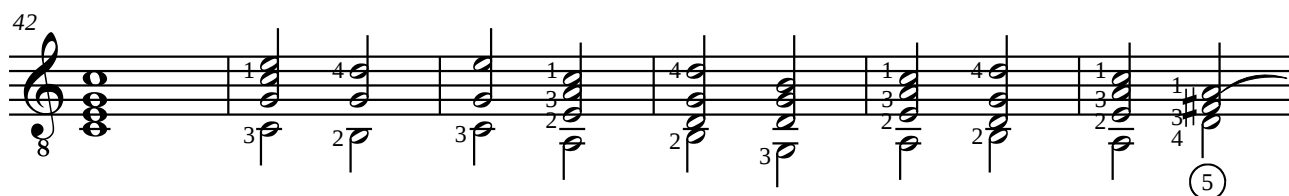
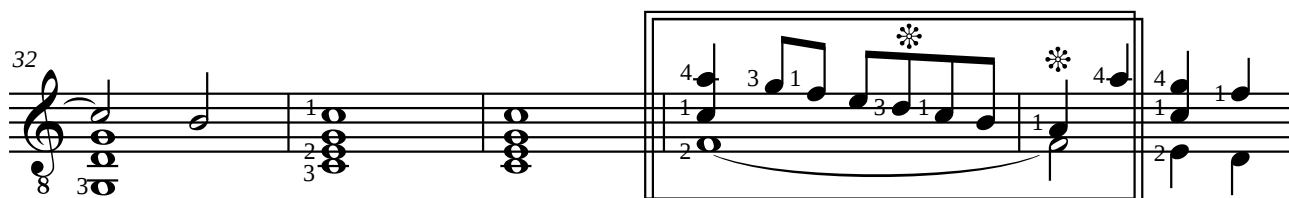
21

C II

C II

C I

1-3



Don Luys MILÁN (1500-1562)

PAVANA II

de "Libro de musica de vihuela de mano Entitulado El maestro"
(Valencia, 1536)

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 84$

Compas algo apressurado

Mouvement assez rapide

The musical score is written for guitar in G major (one sharp) and common time. It consists of six staves of music, each with guitar-specific notation including fret numbers (0-4), fingerings (1-4), and circled numbers (3, 4) indicating triplets or specific techniques. The piece is marked 'Compas algo apressurado' and 'Mouvement assez rapide'.

Staff 1: Measures 1-5. Measure 1 has a circled 4. Measure 3 has a circled 3. Measure 4 has a circled 2. Measure 5 has a circled 3.

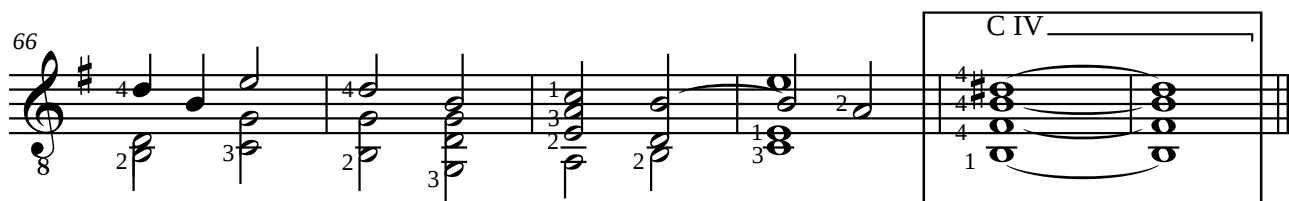
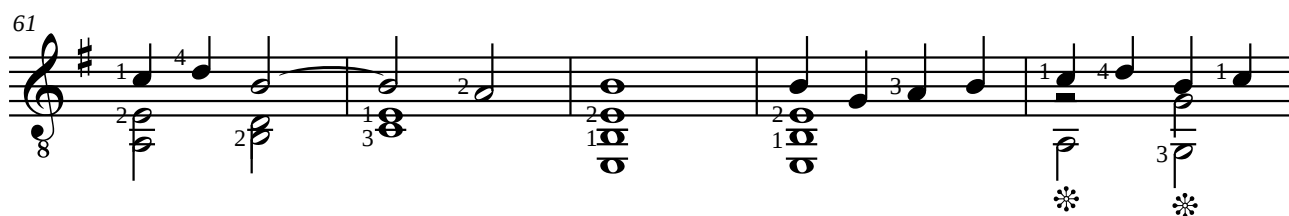
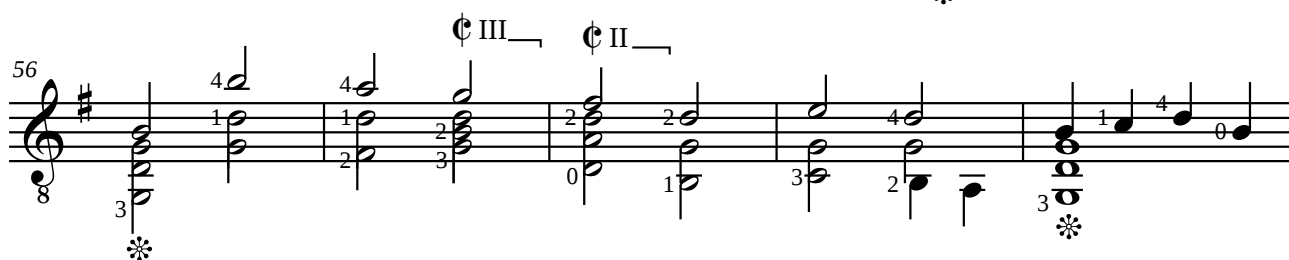
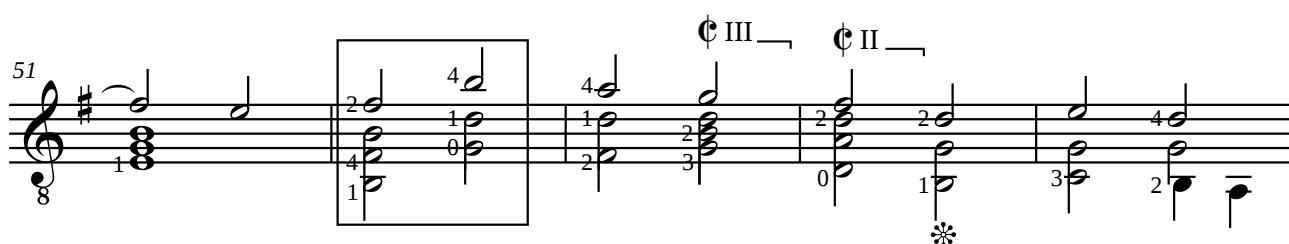
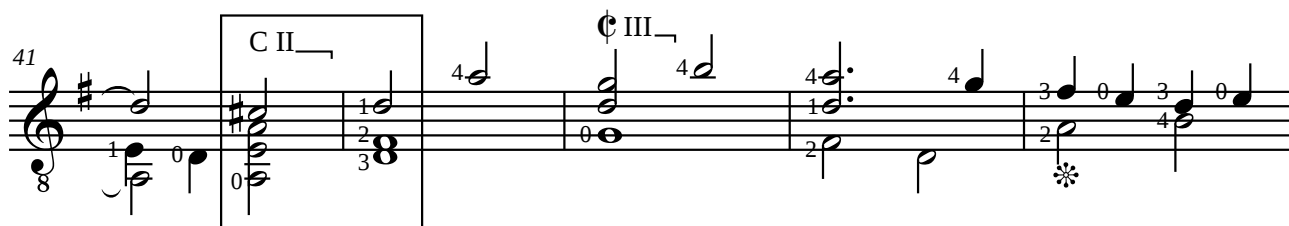
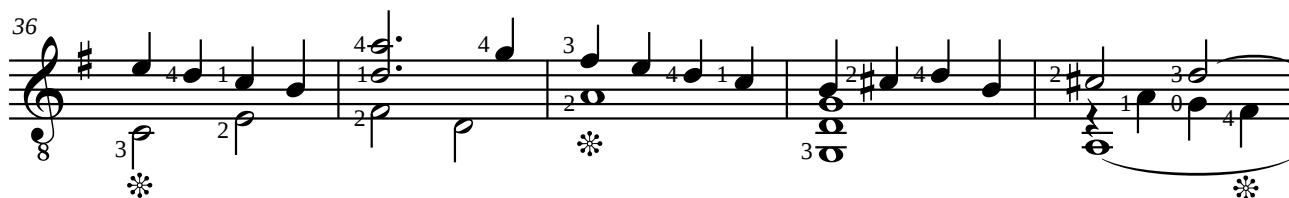
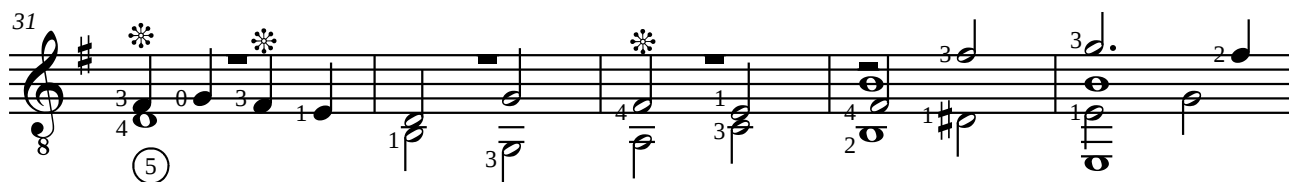
Staff 2: Measures 6-10. Measure 6 has a circled 3. Measure 7 has a circled 2. Measure 8 has a circled 2. Measure 9 has a circled 3. Measure 10 has a circled 4.

Staff 3: Measures 11-15. Measure 11 has a circled 3. Measure 12 has a circled 4. Measure 13 has a circled 3. Measure 14 has a circled 3. Measure 15 has a circled 4.

Staff 4: Measures 16-20. Measure 16 has a circled 3. Measure 17 has a circled 4. Measure 18 has a circled 3. Measure 19 has a circled 4. Measure 20 has a circled 3.

Staff 5: Measures 21-25. Measure 21 has a circled 3. Measure 22 has a circled 4. Measure 23 has a circled 3. Measure 24 has a circled 4. Measure 25 has a circled 3.

Staff 6: Measures 26-30. Measure 26 has a circled 3. Measure 27 has a circled 4. Measure 28 has a circled 3. Measure 29 has a circled 4. Measure 30 has a circled 3.



Julio Salvador SAGRERAS (1879-1942)

BEBITA

Vals

Pour guitare

8

7

13

19

25

31 **Fine** 1. **CVII**

Staff 31-36: Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). Staff 31 starts with a whole rest and a bass line of eighth notes. Staff 32-33 show chords with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4. Staff 34-36 feature a melodic line with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 4, 2, 4, 1, 0 and a bass line with a whole note and a half note.

37 **CVII**

Staff 37-42: Continuation of the piece. Staff 37-38 show chords with fingerings 1, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2. Staff 39-40 show a melodic line with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 4, 1, 0 and a bass line with a whole note and a half note.

43

Staff 43-48: Continuation of the piece. Staff 43-44 show chords with fingerings 4, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3. Staff 45-46 show a melodic line with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 4, 1, 0 and a bass line with a whole note and a half note.

49 2. **CIV**

Staff 49-54: Continuation of the piece. Staff 49-50 show chords with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4. Staff 51-52 show a melodic line with fingerings 2, 3, 4, 2 and a bass line with a whole note and a half note.

55 ③ **CII**

Staff 55-59: Continuation of the piece. Staff 55-56 show chords with fingerings 2, 2, 3, 1, 2. Staff 57-58 show a melodic line with fingerings 3, 4, 2, 4 and a bass line with a whole note and a half note.

60 **CIX** **D.C. al Fine**

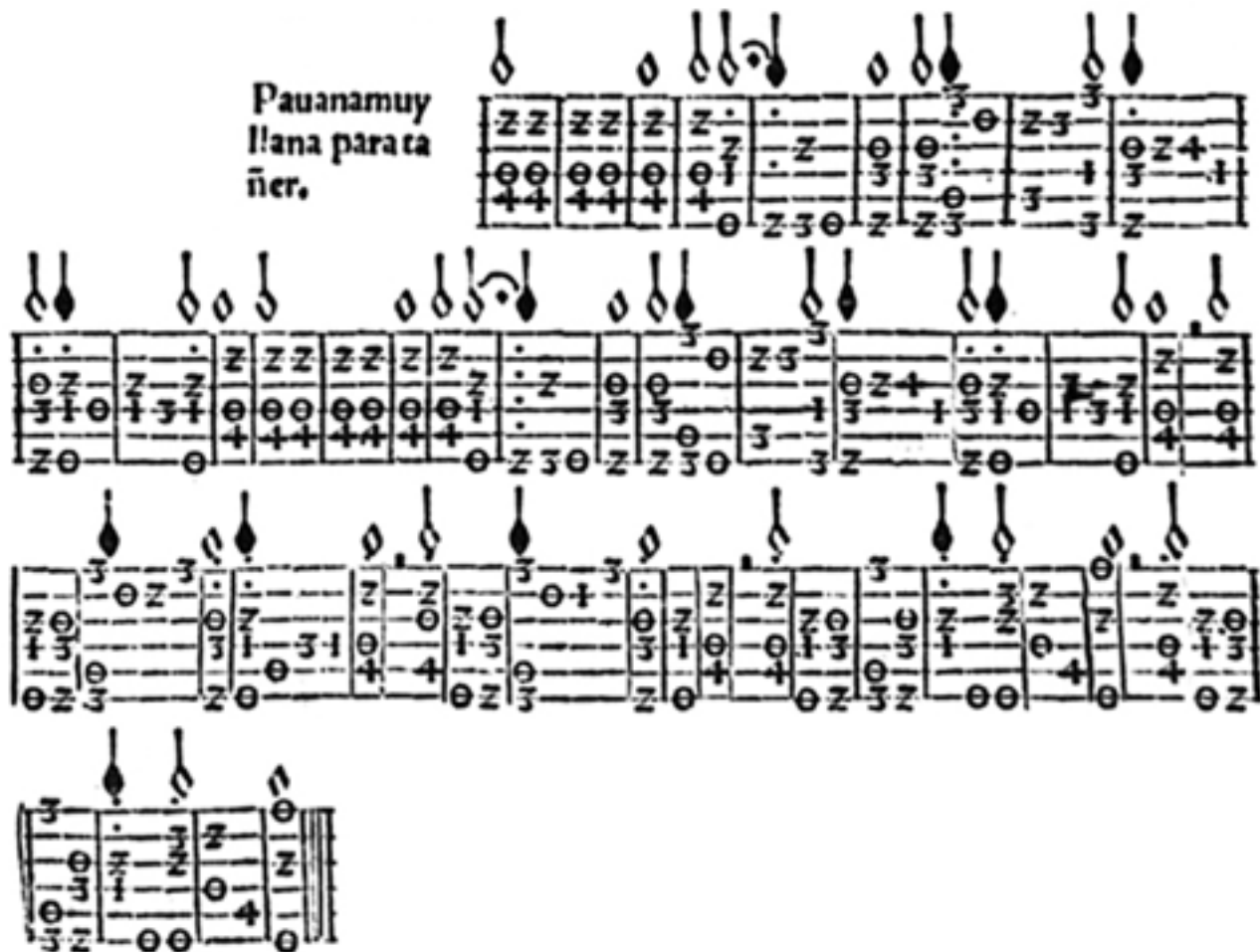
Staff 60-65: Continuation of the piece. Staff 60-61 show chords with fingerings 4, 4, 3, 1, 2. Staff 62-63 show a melodic line with fingerings 4, 4, 3, 1 and a bass line with a whole note and a half note.

Diego PISADOR (ca. 1520-1598)

PAVANA MUY LLANA PARA TAÑER

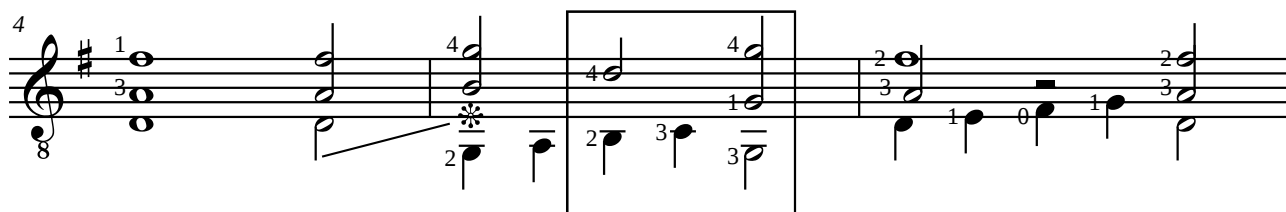
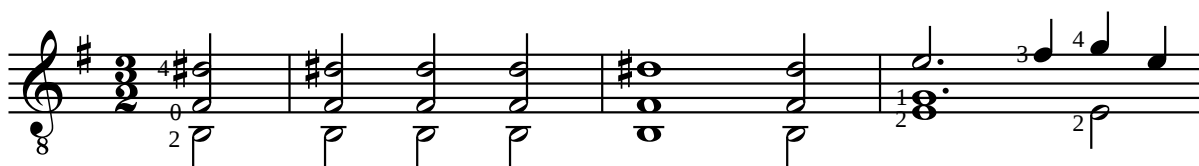
de "Libro de Música de vihuela" (Salamanca, 1552)

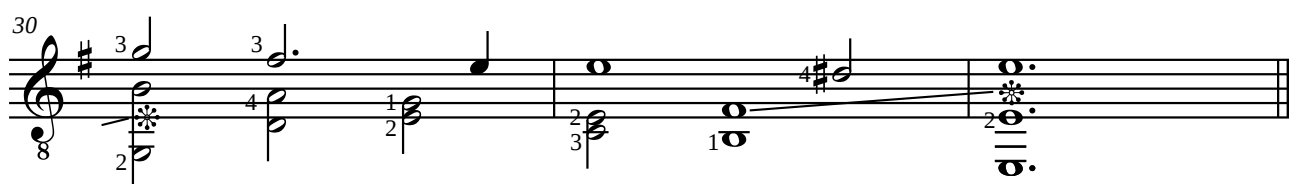
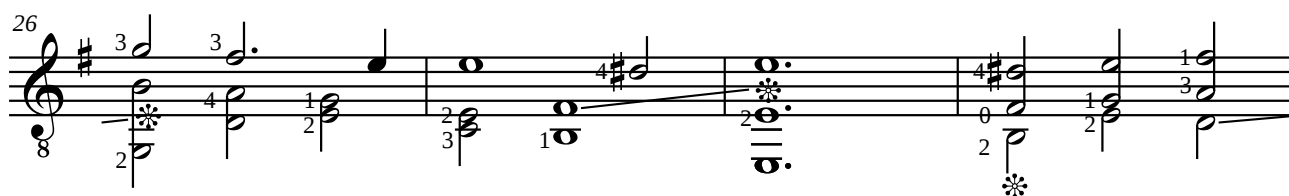
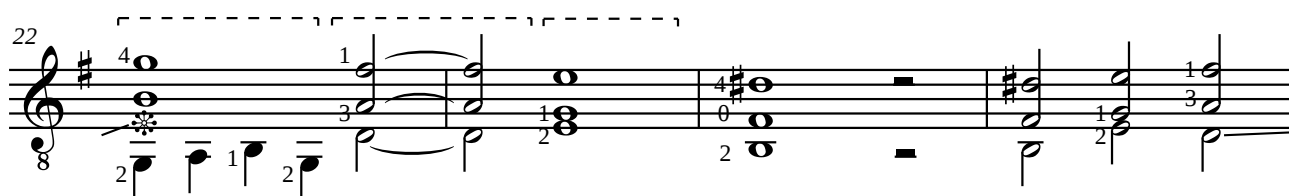
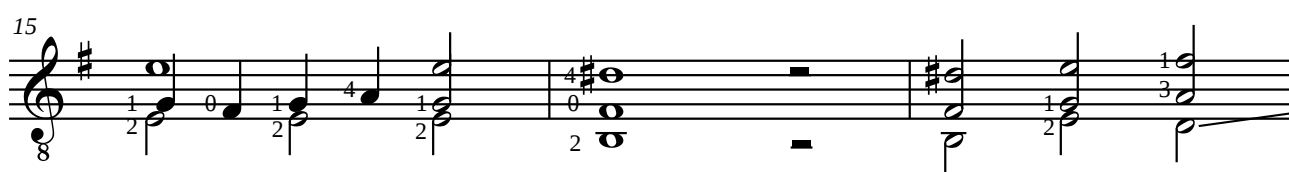
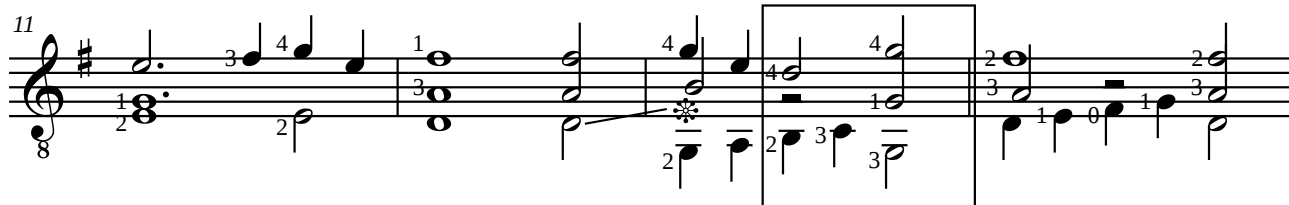
Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp



③ =FA#

♩ = 104





Guillaume MORLAYE (1510?-1558?)

GAILLARDE

de "Le second livre de chansons" Paris 1553

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp



♩ = 60

A modern guitar notation for the Gaillarde, showing measures 1 through 20. The music is in 3/4 time, indicated by the tempo marking ♩ = 60. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notation includes various chords, arpeggios, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). There are asterisks (*) under measures 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20, likely indicating specific guitar techniques or ornaments. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in measure 20.

Guillaume MORLAYE (1510?-1558?)

VILLANESQUE

de "Le second livre de chansons" Paris 1553

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).

La guitarra renacentista, para la que esta obra fue originalmente compuesta, estaba afinada en 4 acordes: SOL - DO - MI - LA. Poned una cejilla en el traste V de vuestra guitarra para conseguir un efecto similar. Esto reproducirá el tamaño de la guitarra renacentista, que es más pequeña (longitud del diapason de 55 cm) que nuestras guitarras modernas (65 cm).

PIETRO PAULO BORRONO DA MILANO (1490-1563)

PESCATORE CHE VA CANTANDO

Casteliono (Milano, 1536)

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

③ = FA# $\text{♩} = 160$

8 4 9 14 18 22

Alto modo

26

30

35

40 *Alio modo*

44

48

52

56

Adrian LE ROY (ca. 1520-1598)

PREMIER BRANLE DE BOURGONGNE

du "Premier livre de tablature de guiterre" Paris 1551, folio 21r

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

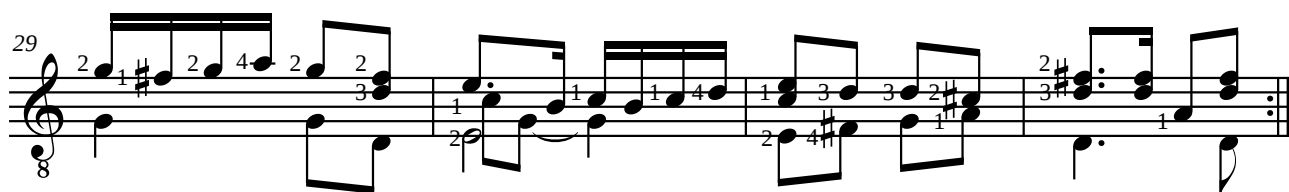
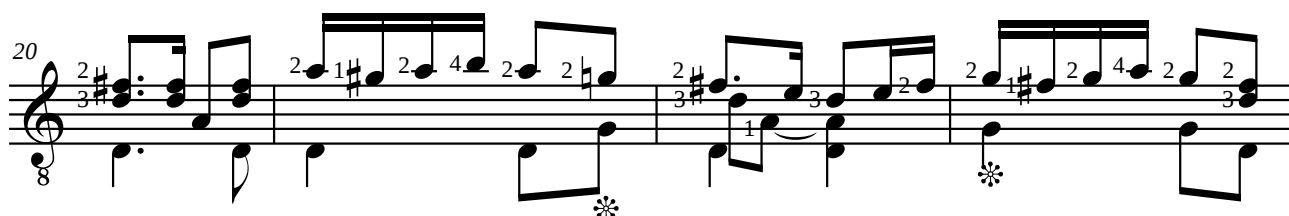
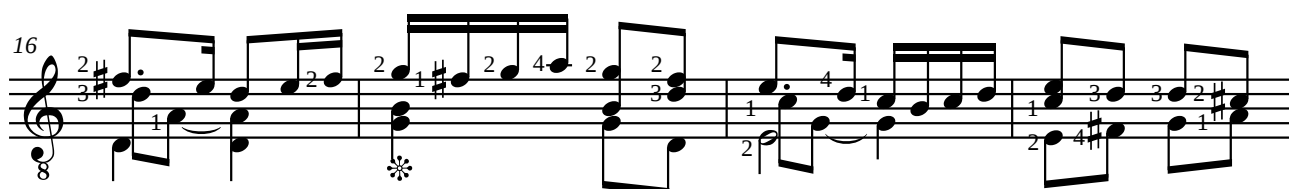
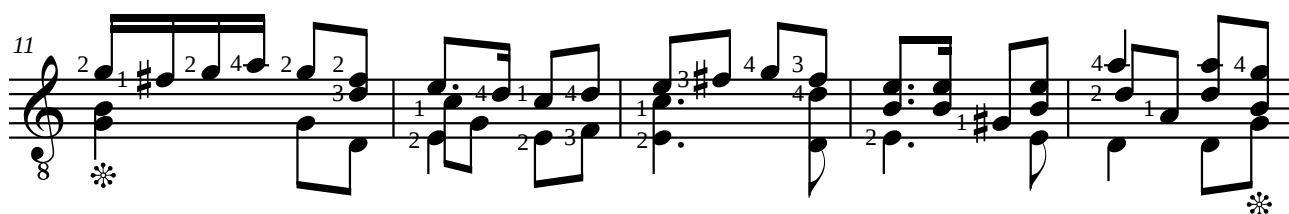
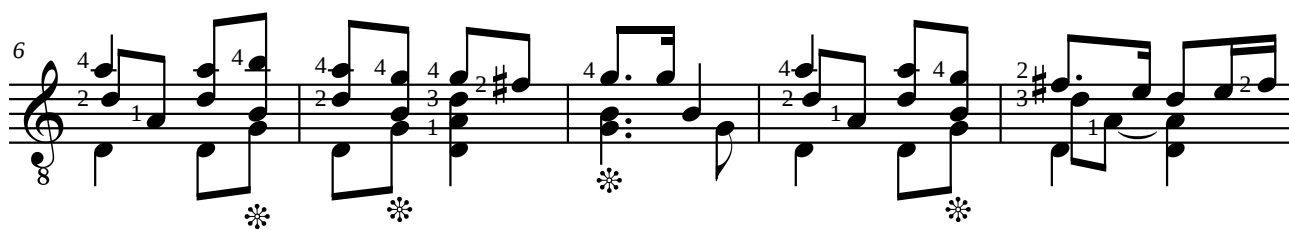


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Adrian LE ROY (ca. 1520-1598)

ALMANDE "la mon amy la"

du "Premier livre de tablature de guitte" Paris 1551, folio 20v
d'après Clément Janequin

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp



$\text{♩} = 80$

6

10

14

Adrian LE ROY (ca. 1520-1598)
CINQUIEME BRANLE DE BOURGOGNE
du "Premier livre de tablature de guitte" Paris 1551, folio 22

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 80$

1

5

8

14

18

John DOWLAND (1563-1626)

MISTRIS WINTERS JUMPE

en la majeur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 56$

4

7

10

14

C II

John DOWLAND (1563-1626)

ORLANDO SLEEPETH

Ballad

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

The musical score is written for guitar in treble clef, common time (C), with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 54$. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into four systems, each starting with a measure number (1, 4, 8, 11) and a guitar-specific instruction (8). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings (1-4). There are also asterisks (*) indicating specific techniques or ornaments. The score includes repeat signs and first/second endings. The first ending starts at measure 8 and leads to the second ending at measure 11. The second ending starts at measure 11 and leads back to the first ending at measure 8. The score ends with a double bar line.

ANONYME (1600)

THE SICK TUNE

en mi mineur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

③ = FA# ♩ = 56

6

10

14

ANONYME

SE IO M'ACCORGO BEN D'UN ALTRO AMANTE

d'après un manuscrit pour luth transcrit par Oscar Chilesotti (1848-1916)

Révision de Jean-François Delcamp

[illegible]

ANONYME (1500)

SCARBOROUGH FAIR

England

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Placez un capodastre à la frette V de votre guitare.

Potete collocare un capotasto mobile sul V tasto.

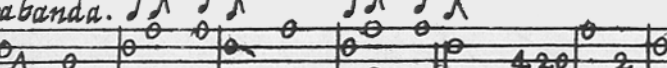
Place a capo at fret V of your guitar.

a tempo

The musical score is written for guitar in 3/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single system. The first staff contains measures 1 through 5. The second staff contains measures 6 through 10. The third staff contains measures 11 through 15. The fourth staff contains measures 16 through 20. The fifth staff contains measures 21 through 25. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above the notes. Fret numbers (3, 4, 5) are placed below the notes. A 'rall.' (rallentando) marking is placed below the first staff. A 'a tempo' marking is placed above the first staff. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

de "Libro segundo, de cifras sobre la guitarra española"
(Zaragoza, 1675)

Zarabanda.



Handwritten musical score for Zarabanda. The score is written on two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. It contains a melody with eighth and quarter notes, and a bass line with eighth and quarter notes. The second staff has a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. It contains a melody with eighth and quarter notes, and a bass line with eighth and quarter notes. The score is written in a handwritten style with some corrections and markings.

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. This is followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4. The melody continues with a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4. A double bar line with repeat dots follows. The melody then continues with a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. This is followed by a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. The system ends with a quarter note C4. There are fingerings (1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1) and a trill (tr) above the first G4. There are also asterisks (*) below the first G4 and the first D4.

[illegible][illegible]

Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

VILLANOS

de "Libro segundo, de cifras sobre la guitarra española" (Zaragoza, 1675)

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

• = 120

2131 *tr* 3131 *tr* 1030 *tr*

1020 *tr* 2131 *tr* 201 1010 *X* 424 323

2030 *tr* 2131 *X* 13141 *tr* *X*

X = vibrato

Jan Antonín LOSY (1650-1721)

ARIA

en la mineur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 108$

4

7

10

12

Jan Antonín LOSY (1650-1721)

CAPRICCIO

en la mineur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 132$

5

9

14

19

24

1010
tr

Jan Antonín LOSY (1650-1721)

SARABANDE

en la mineur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 69$

5

9

13

3141 *tr*

2030 *tr*

1010 *tr*

Jan Antonín LOSY (1650-1721)

GIGUE

en la mineur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 88

3

5

6

9

11

Jan Antonín LOSY (1650-1721)

MENUET

en do majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 126$

4

7

11

15

Robert de VISEE (1660-1720)

MENUET en la majeur

de "Livre de Pièces pour la guitarrre" (Paris 1686) [R. 4.09]

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 152

C II
2131
tr

2030
tr

5

C II
2131
tr

2030
tr

9

C II
2131
tr

2030
tr

13

3030
tr

François CAMPION (1680-1748)

PRELUDE

en ré mineur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 88

3

6

9

12

15

Johann Sebastian BACH (1685-1750)

MENUETS BWV 1008

de la "Suite n°2 pour violoncelle"

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

⑥=RE

Menuet I ♩ = 132

5

C II

10

15

20

2121 tr ③ 2131 tr ④ 2131 tr ⑤

Menuet II

25 ²¹³¹ *tr* ⁽⁴⁾ C II ⁽⁵⁾

29 ⁽³⁾

33 ²¹³¹ ⁽³⁾

37 ⁽³⁾

41 ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾

45 ²¹³¹ *tr* ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾ D.C. al Menuet I

Giuseppe Antonio BRESCIANELLO (1690-1757)
ALLEGRO FINALE CAPRICCIO, PARTITA X
de "Partite per colascione"

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 116

4

7

10

13

2131

tr

f

16

p

19

*** *** ***

22

25

f *mf*

28

1020

tr

f

Guiseppe Antonio BRESCIANELLO (1690-1757)

MENUET de la PARTITA XII

de "Partite per colascione"

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 138

The musical score is written for guitar in 3/4 time, key of D major (two sharps). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 138. The score consists of 14 measures, divided into four systems of four measures each. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques:

- Measure 1:** Treble clef, key signature of two sharps, 3/4 time. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line has a half note G2 and a half note B2.
- Measure 2:** The melody has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line has a half note G2 and a half note B2.
- Measure 3:** The melody has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line has a half note G2 and a half note B2.
- Measure 4:** The melody has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line has a half note G2 and a half note B2.
- Measure 5:** The melody has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line has a half note G2 and a half note B2.
- Measure 6:** The melody has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line has a half note G2 and a half note B2.
- Measure 7:** The melody has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line has a half note G2 and a half note B2.
- Measure 8:** The melody has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line has a half note G2 and a half note B2.
- Measure 9:** The melody has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line has a half note G2 and a half note B2.
- Measure 10:** The melody has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line has a half note G2 and a half note B2.
- Measure 11:** The melody has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line has a half note G2 and a half note B2.
- Measure 12:** The melody has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line has a half note G2 and a half note B2.
- Measure 13:** The melody has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line has a half note G2 and a half note B2.
- Measure 14:** The melody has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line has a half note G2 and a half note B2.

Johannes Fr. Whilh. WENKEL (1734-1800)

MUSETTE

en la majeur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 126

4242

2

4242

2

4242

tr

2

D.C. al Fine

de la "Sonate opus 22"

19

8

f

fz

fz

22

a tempo

8

rit.

mp

27

8

mf

f

31

8

mf

34

8

38

8

allargando

Ferdinando CARULLI (1770-1841)

RONDO

de "Sonata opus 41"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Andantino ♩ = 84

The musical score is written for guitar in 6/8 time. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Andantino' and a metronome indication of 84 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 6, 11, 16, 21, 25, and 31 indicated. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *ff* (fortissimo). Fingering is indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. There are several accents and asterisks marking specific notes. The piece concludes with a 'Fine' marking and a repeat sign.

36 *rinf.* *f*

41

46 *p* *f*

51

55

59

63

67 *D.C. al Fine*

de "Sonata opus 41"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Ferdinando CARULLI : ANDANTINO

27

30

32

35

38

41

44

46

f

p

p

D.S. al Fine

Štěpán RAK (1945)

NOSTALGICKÝ VALCIK

Dear friends. With a big pleasure I want to give this little piece for guitar as a present to all guitarists who are just starting their music career!

With love Štěpán

8 *mf* *f* *simile* *mp* *cresc.* *mp* *ff* *rit.* *sub.p* *p* *Fine*

7 13 19 25 32 38 *D.C. al Fine* *rit.*

Ferdinand CARULLI (1770-1841)

PRELUDE N°7 opus 114

de "24 Préludes opus 114"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

The musical score is written for guitar in 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of music, each containing five measures of sixteenth-note runs, often grouped in sixths. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p), articulation (accents, asterisks), and fingering (1-4). A box labeled "II pos." contains a trill exercise. The piece concludes with two short sections labeled B and C.

System 1: Measures 1-5. Measure 1 starts with a piano (p) dynamic and the lyrics "i m a m i".

System 2: Measures 6-10. Measure 7 contains a box labeled "II pos." with a trill exercise. Measure 8 has an asterisk (*) below it.

System 3: Measures 11-15. Measure 12 has an asterisk (*) below it. Measure 15 has an asterisk (*) below it.

System 4: Measures 16-20. Measure 16 has a box labeled "CI" above it. Measure 17 has an asterisk (*) below it. Measure 19 has an asterisk (*) below it.

System 5: Measures 21-25. Measure 21 has an asterisk (*) below it. Measure 25 has an asterisk (*) below it.

Section B: Measures 26-27. Measure 26 has a piano (p) dynamic and the lyrics "a m i m a".

Section C: Measures 28-29. Measure 28 has a piano (p) dynamic and the lyrics "a m a m a".

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

EXERCICE XIII opus 35

de "24 exercices opus 35"
(Segovia n°2)

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Andante

The musical score is written for guitar in 2/4 time, spanning 16 measures. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various fingerings (1-4), articulations (accents, slurs), and dynamic markings (p, m). Asterisks (*) mark specific measures for emphasis. The score is divided into four systems of four measures each.

Measure 1: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter). Fingering: 3, 2. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

Measure 2: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter). Fingering: 1, 2. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

Measure 3: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter). Fingering: 2, 1. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

Measure 4: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter). Fingering: 2, 1. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

Measure 5: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: C4 (half). Fingering: 3. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

Measure 6: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). Fingering: 2, 1. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

Measure 7: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). Fingering: 2, 1. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

Measure 8: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter). Fingering: 2, 1. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

Measure 9: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: C4 (half). Fingering: 3. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

Measure 10: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). Fingering: 2, 1. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

Measure 11: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). Fingering: 2, 1. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

Measure 12: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter). Fingering: 2, 1. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

Measure 13: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: C4 (half). Fingering: 3. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

Measure 14: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). Fingering: 2, 1. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

Measure 15: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). Fingering: 2, 1. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

Measure 16: Treble clef, 2/4 time. Notes: A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter). Fingering: 2, 1. Dynamic: p. Asterisk above measure.

[illegible]

20

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree' (Meisterlied). The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The melody is in 4/4 time and consists of 20 measures. The notes are as follows:

- Measure 1: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter)
- Measure 2: B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter)
- Measure 3: E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter)
- Measure 4: A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), E3 (quarter)
- Measure 5: D3 (quarter), C3 (quarter), B2 (quarter), A2 (quarter)
- Measure 6: G2 (quarter), F2 (quarter), E2 (quarter), D2 (quarter)
- Measure 7: C2 (quarter), B1 (quarter), A1 (quarter), G1 (quarter)
- Measure 8: F1 (quarter), E1 (quarter), D1 (quarter), C1 (quarter)
- Measure 9: B0 (quarter), A0 (quarter), G0 (quarter), F0 (quarter)
- Measure 10: E0 (quarter), D0 (quarter), C0 (quarter), B0 (quarter)
- Measure 11: A0 (quarter), G0 (quarter), F0 (quarter), E0 (quarter)
- Measure 12: D0 (quarter), C0 (quarter), B0 (quarter), A0 (quarter)
- Measure 13: G0 (quarter), F0 (quarter), E0 (quarter), D0 (quarter)
- Measure 14: C0 (quarter), B0 (quarter), A0 (quarter), G0 (quarter)
- Measure 15: F0 (quarter), E0 (quarter), D0 (quarter), C0 (quarter)
- Measure 16: B0 (quarter), A0 (quarter), G0 (quarter), F0 (quarter)
- Measure 17: E0 (quarter), D0 (quarter), C0 (quarter), B0 (quarter)
- Measure 18: A0 (quarter), G0 (quarter), F0 (quarter), E0 (quarter)
- Measure 19: D0 (quarter), C0 (quarter), B0 (quarter), A0 (quarter)
- Measure 20: G0 (quarter), F0 (quarter), E0 (quarter), D0 (quarter)

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. There are also some decorative elements like asterisks and a small '20' at the beginning of the staff.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a single system. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a five-line staff. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the staff, aligned with the notes. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

The musical score consists of two systems. The first system, labeled 'C III', begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a melody in the treble and a bass line in the bass. The melody includes a triplet of eighth notes, a quarter note, and a half note. The bass line includes a triplet of eighth notes, a quarter note, and a half note. The second system, labeled 'C II', begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a melody in the treble and a bass line in the bass. The melody includes a triplet of eighth notes, a quarter note, and a half note. The bass line includes a triplet of eighth notes, a quarter note, and a half note.

Musical score for 'C I' in treble and bass clefs. The treble clef staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The bass clef staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The score includes fingerings (1-4) and ornaments (snowflake symbols) on specific notes. A bracket connects the first two measures of the bass clef staff, indicating a single musical phrase.

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)
EXERCICE XVII opus 35
de "24 exercices opus 35"
(Segovia n°6)

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Moderato

8

4

8

12

15

C II 4/6

19

2

23

C II 4/6

27

30

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

EXERCICE XXII opus 35

de "24 exercices opus 35"
(Segovia n°5)

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Allegretto

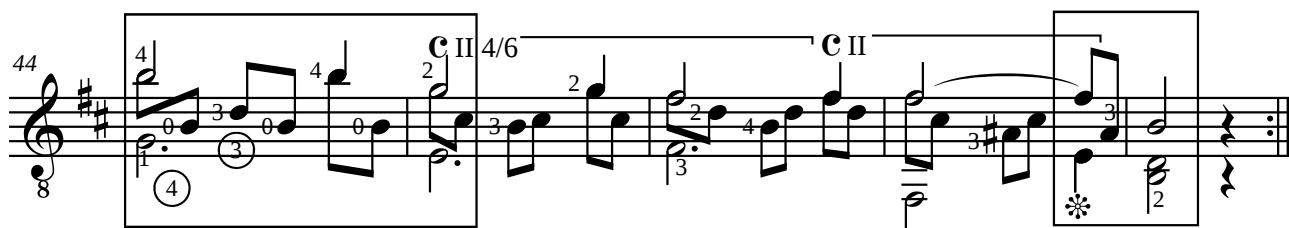
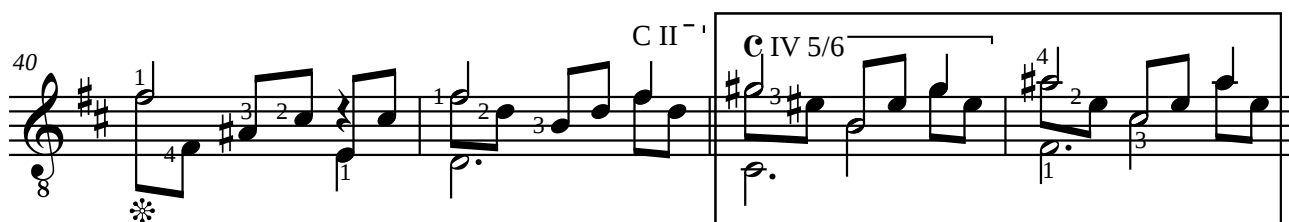
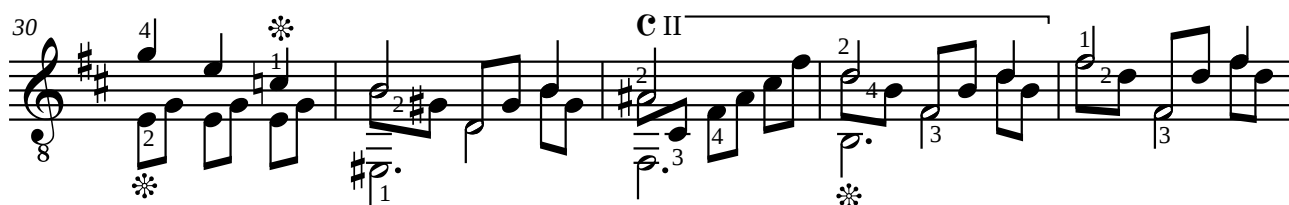
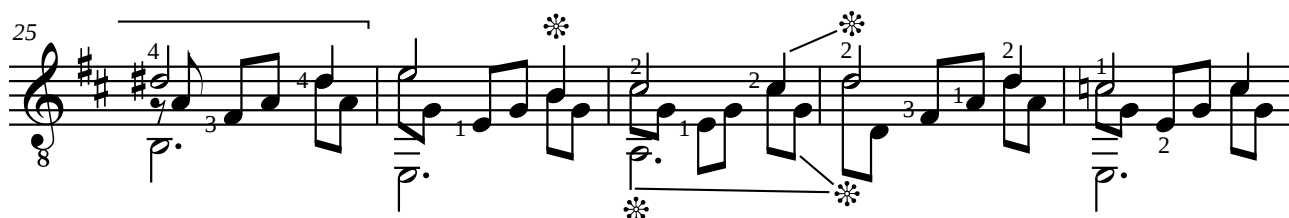
C II 5/6 C II 1

5

10

15

C II



Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

VALSE opus 51 N°3

en mi mineur

de "à la bonne heure, six valse pour la guitare"i

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 126 ♩ = 42

The musical score is written for guitar in 3/8 time and E minor. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff has a tempo marking of 126 for the quarter note and 42 for the half note. The score includes various guitar techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingerings. There are also asterisks marking specific measures. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/8.

The image displays a musical score for Fernando Sor's Valse opus 51 N°3, arranged in six systems. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, both in 8/8 time. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as asterisks (*), repeat signs (:||), and specific fingering numbers (1-4) for the left hand. The score is written in a style typical of 19th-century guitar music, with a focus on technical virtuosity and melodic development.

Anton DIABELLI (1781-1858)

PRELUDE N°6 opus 103

VII Préludes progressives pour la guitare seule, composés et dédiés à mademoiselle Josephine la comtesse de Deym. Vienne

Révision de Jean-François Delcamp

*p*mi - *p*im
*p*ia - *p*ai
*p*ma - *p*am

Allegro molto ♩ = 168

8 *pp* ⑤ *cresc.* *f*

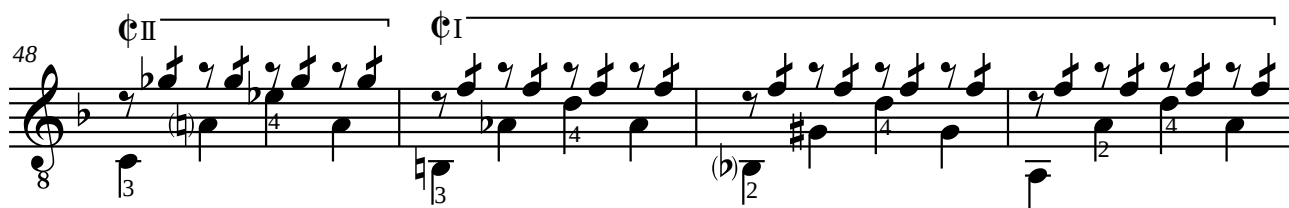
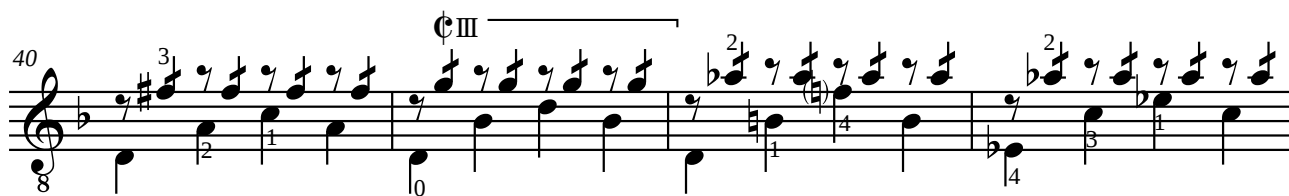
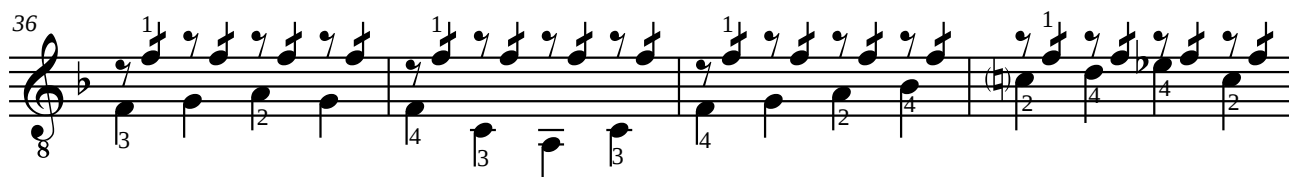
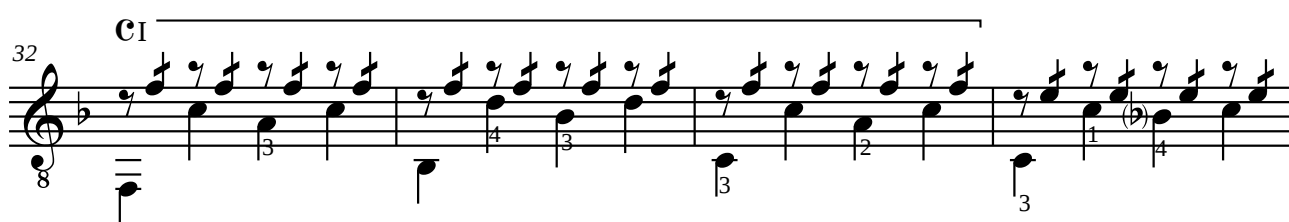
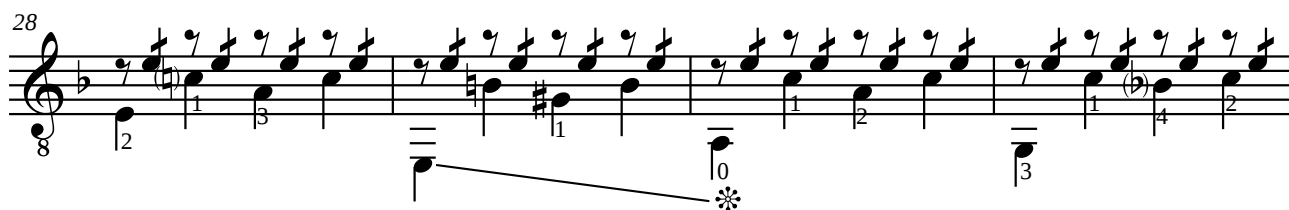
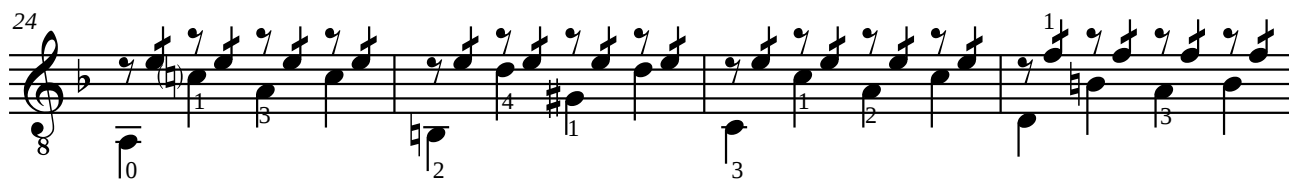
4

8 *ff*

12

16

20



52

8

10

56

8

dim. ----- *f*

60

8

64

8

C II

ff

68

8

72

8

76

8

dim. -----

80 **CI**

ff

84 **CI**

88

92 *sf*

96 *dim.* -----

100 *p* *sempre più piano e rallentando* ..

104 *pp* *ff*

Mauro GIULIANI (1781-1829)

ETUDE opus 51 N°12

en ré mineur

de "18 études progressives pour la guitare"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Vivace ♩ = 96

p i m i m i p i p i m i m i p i

8

3

5

7

9

11

8

13

15

17

19

21

23

25

sf

sf

sf

sf

sf

C I

Mauro GIULIANI (1792-1853)

VALSE opus 58 N°3

en la majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 144

♩ II

♩ VII

♩ II

C II

Mauro GIULIANI (1781-1829)

ALLEGRO opus 50 N°13

de "Les Papillons"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Allegro

1 m i a i m i

8 p

p p p p

3

8 2

2 3 2

4

2

5

8

1 3

4 1

2 3

7

8 2

2

2

2

9

8

p i m a

1 4 2 1 1 2 1 4 2 1

*

*

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Matteo CARCASSI (1792-1853)

MINUETTO opus 14 n°20

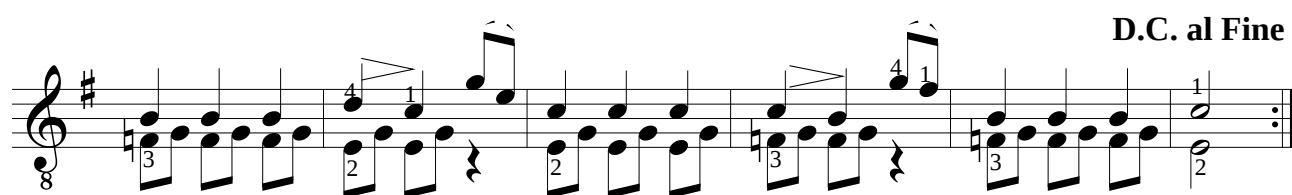
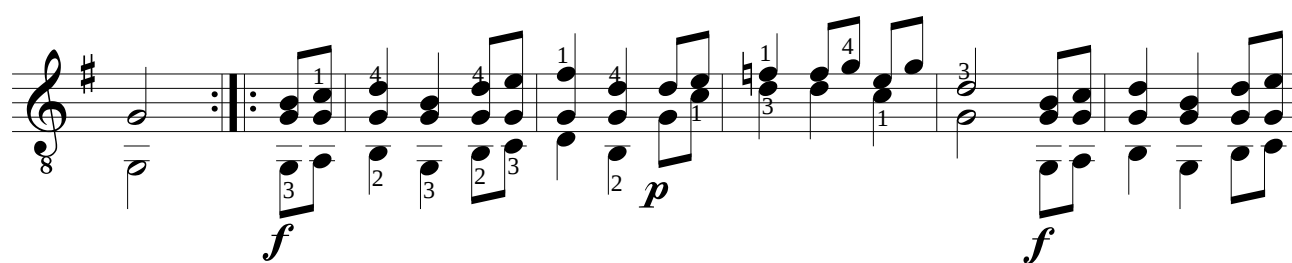
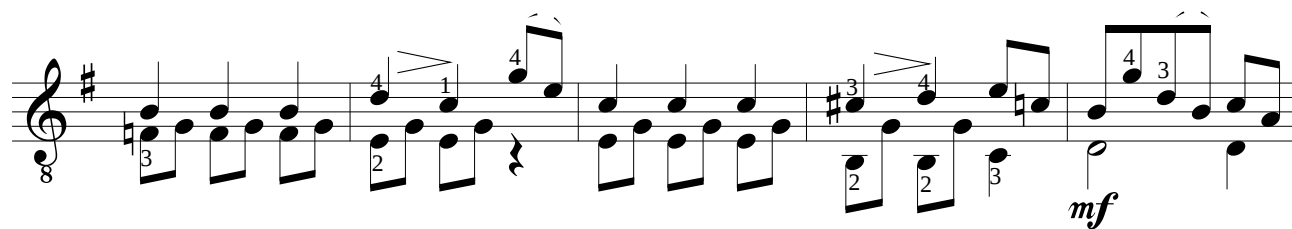
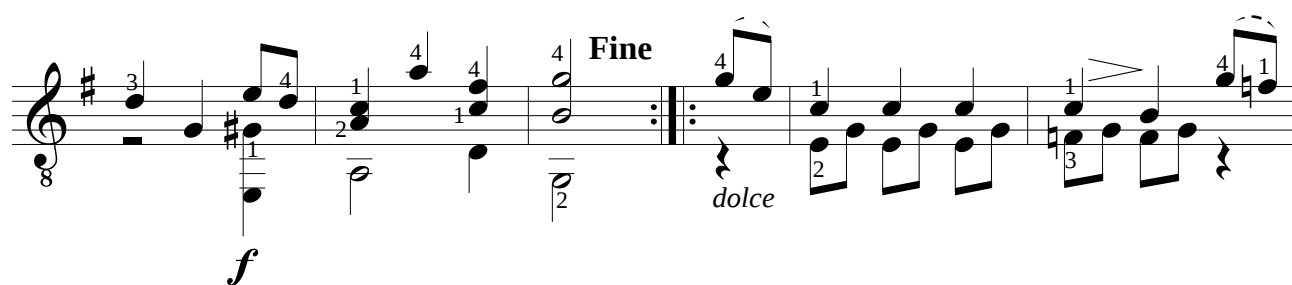
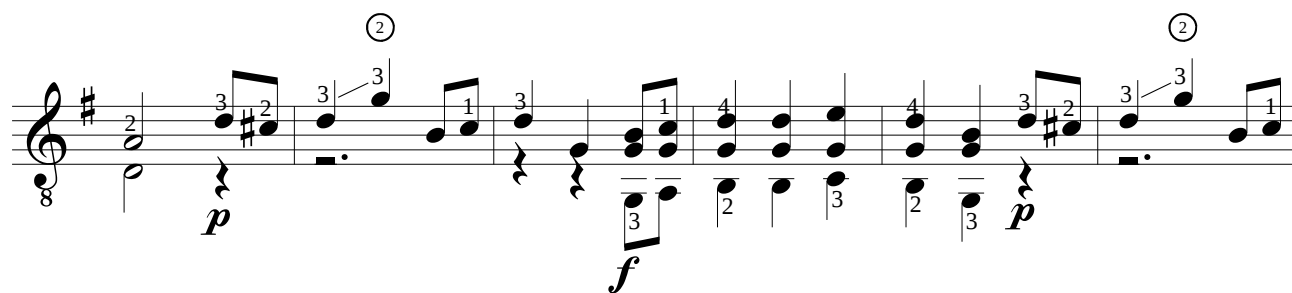
En sol majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 120

②

p *f* *mf*



Matteo CARCASSI (1792-1853)

VALSE opus 11 N°9

en mi majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 168$

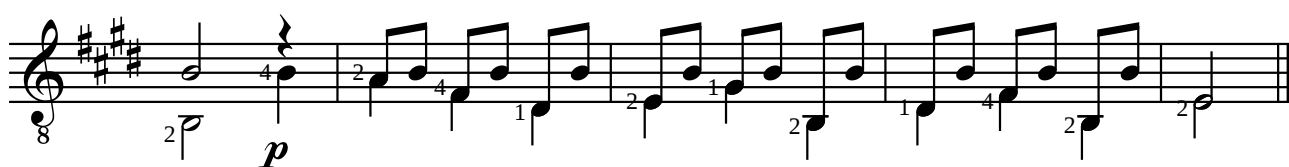
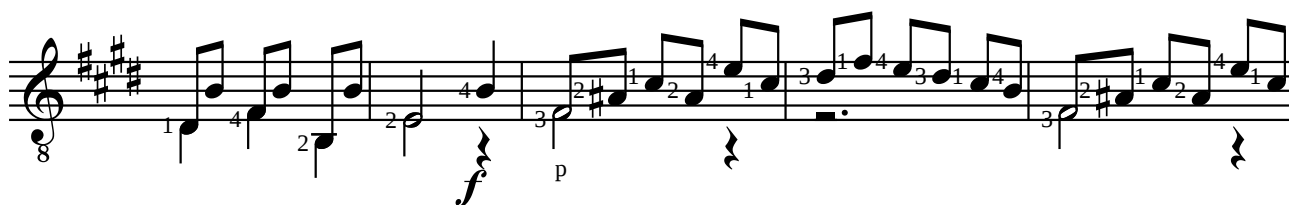
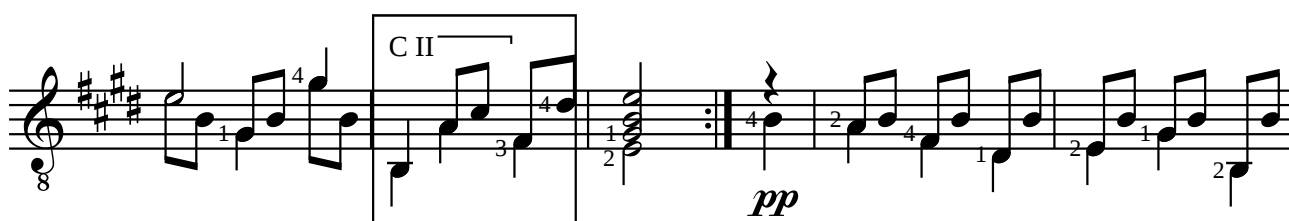
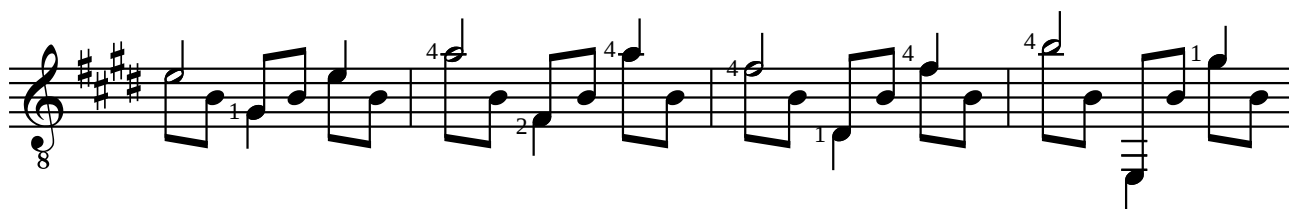
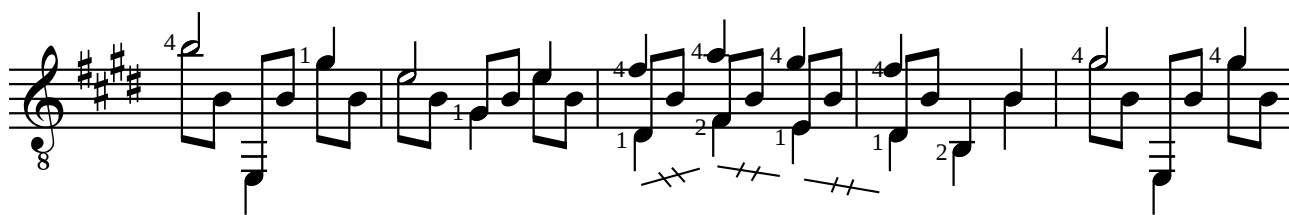
pp

f

p

mf

p



Mauro GIULIANI (1781-1829)

LA TARENTELLA opus 24b n°14

en la minor

Révision de Jean-François Delcamp

Allegro

16

21

26

31

original:

36

Sempre D.C. a piacere

Fine

Matteo CARCASSI (1792-1853)

VALSE opus 23 N°9

en la mineur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 138$

The musical score is written in treble and bass staves. It includes guitar-specific notation such as fingerings (1-4), fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), and dynamics (*ff*, *mf*, *f*). The piece is in A minor (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 138$. The score is divided into four systems. The first system starts with a *ff* dynamic and includes a circled '2' above the staff. The second system continues with *mf* dynamics and includes a circled '3' above the staff. The third system features a *f* dynamic and a circled '2' above the staff. The fourth system concludes with a *Fine* marking and includes a circled '3' above the staff. The score ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to A major (F# and C#).

Majeur

dolce

ff

dim. *p*

dolce

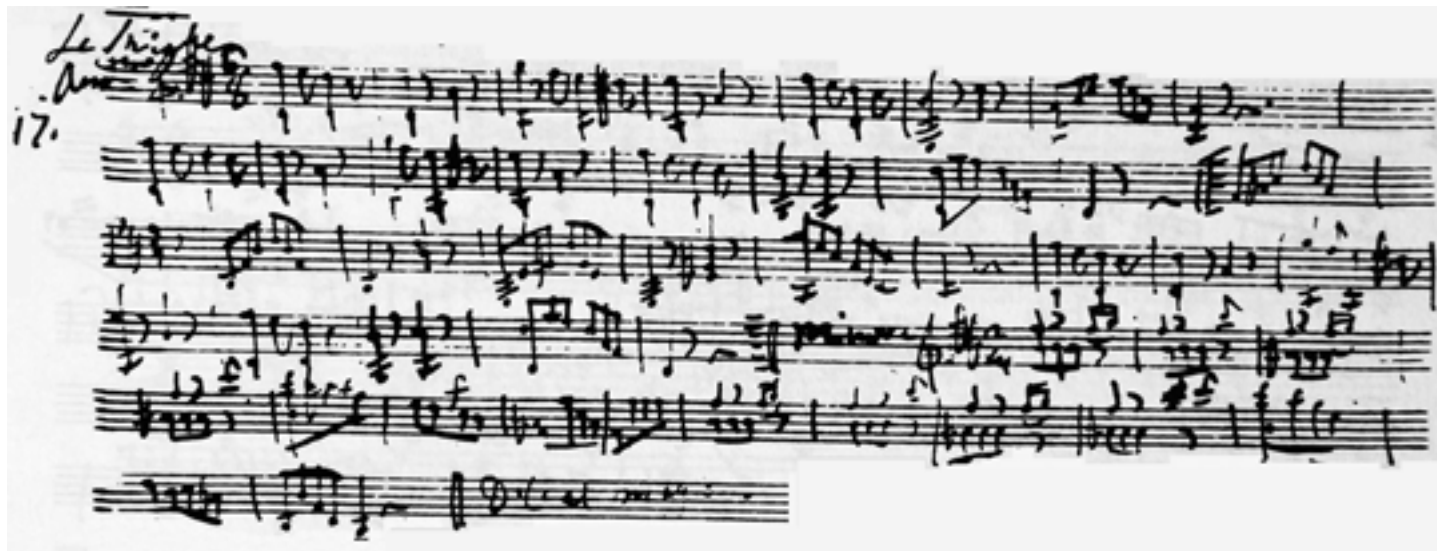
D.C. al Fine

Niccolò PAGANINI (1782-1840)

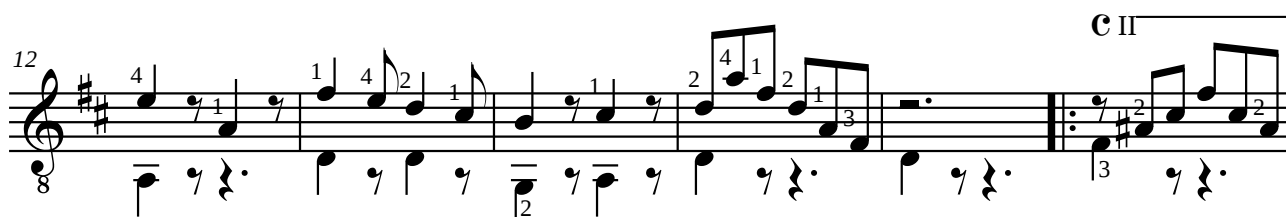
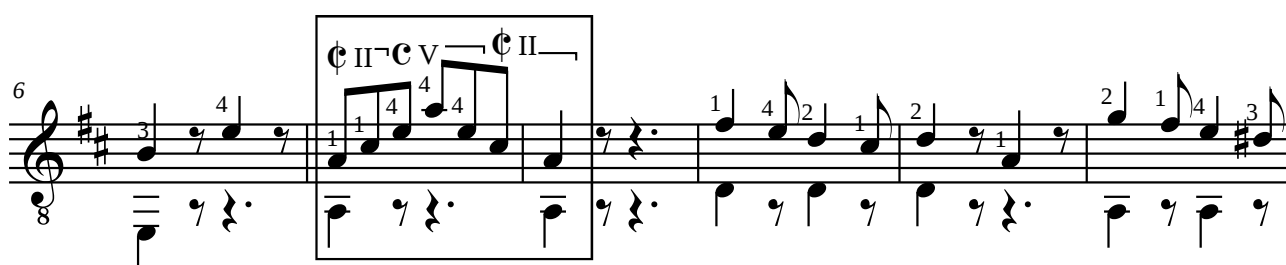
GHIRIBIZZO 17 - LE STREGHE

de "Ghiribizzi per Chitarra" (M.S. 43) Biblioteca Casanatense - Roma

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp



Andantino [$\bullet = 104$]



[illegible]

29

Fine

Minore [♩ = 66]

8

2

3

35

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

10

♩ II

41

D.C. al Maggiore

8

3

5

Niccolò PAGANINI (1782-1840)

GHIRIBIZZO 24

de "Ghiribizzi per Chitarra" (M.S. 43) Biblioteca Casanatense - Roma

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Andante

8

5

simile

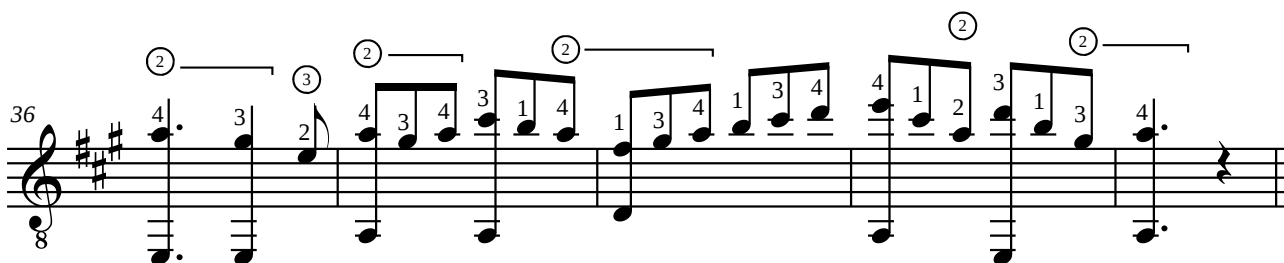
10

15

20

26

31



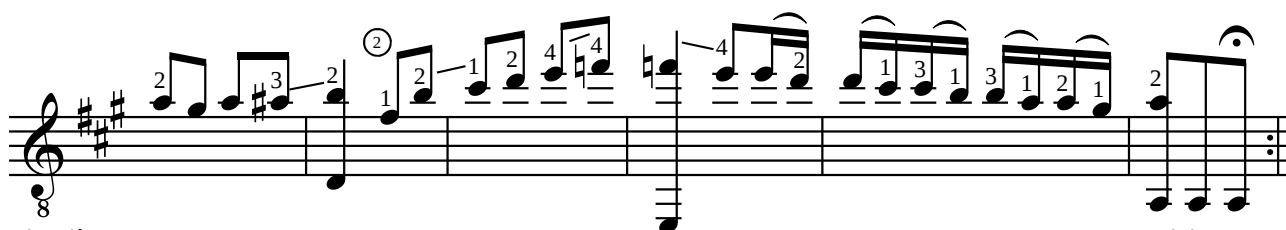
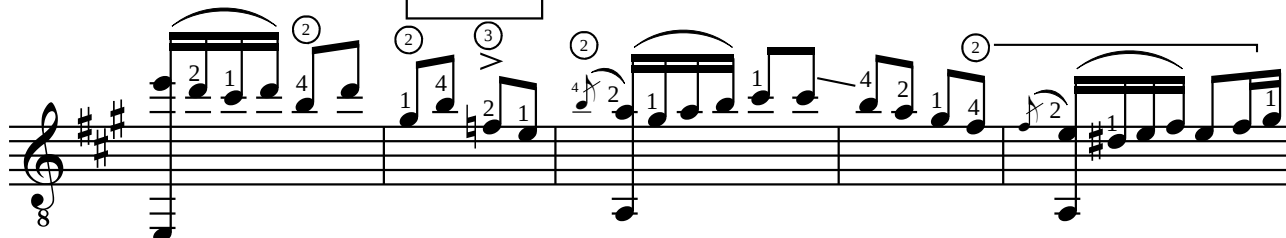
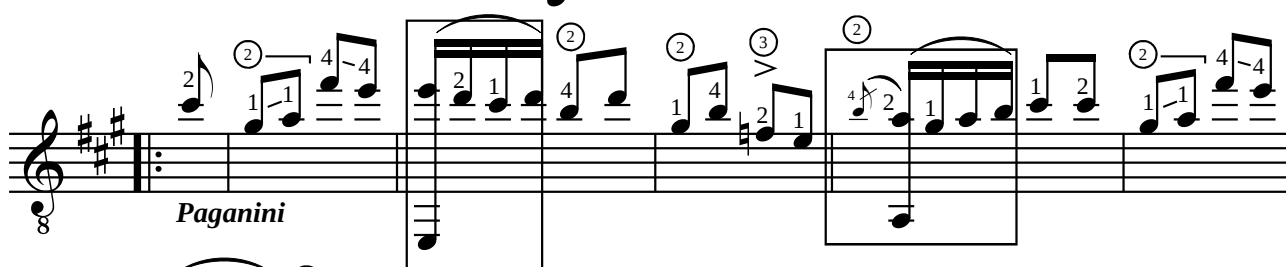
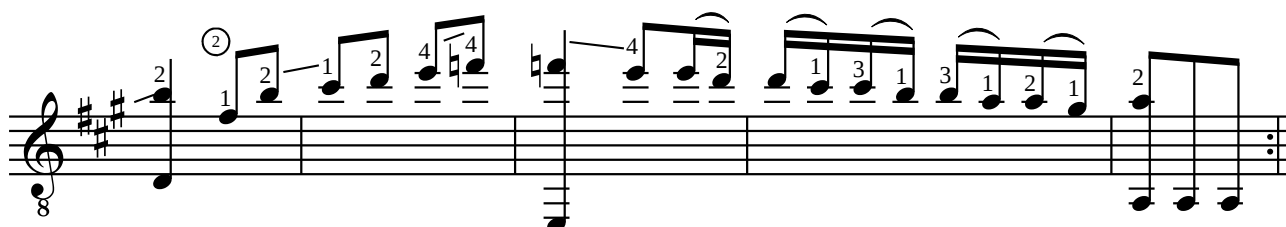
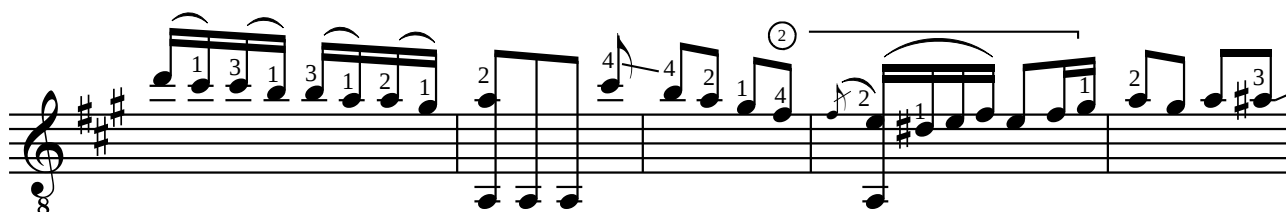
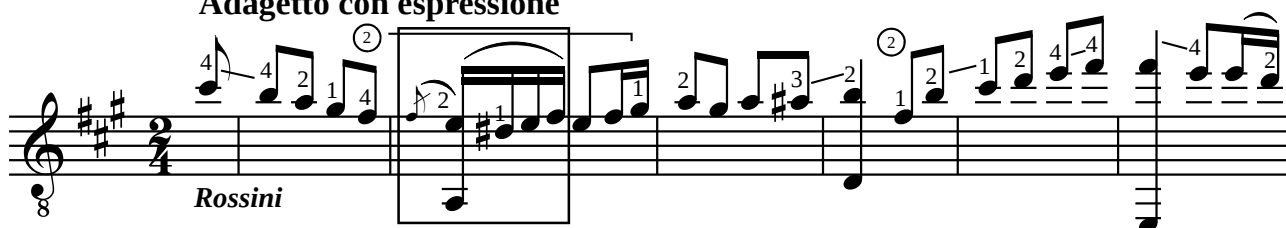
Niccolò PAGANINI (1782-1840)

GHIRIBIZZO 37

de "Ghiribizzi per Chitarra" (M.S. 43) Biblioteca Casanatense - Roma

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Adagetto con espressione



Niccolò PAGANINI (1782-1840)

PERIGOLDINO CON DUE VARIAZIONI

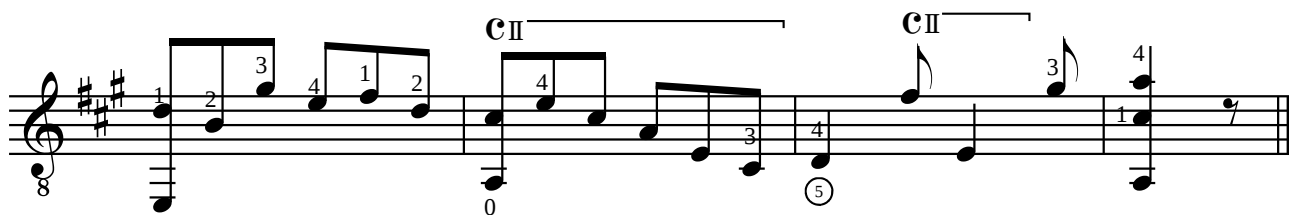
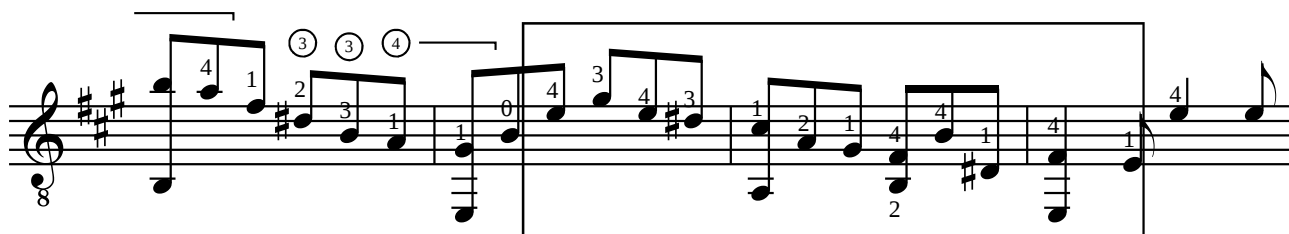
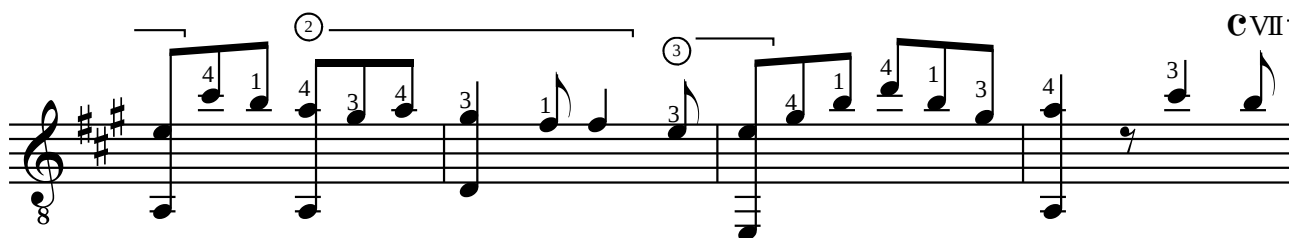
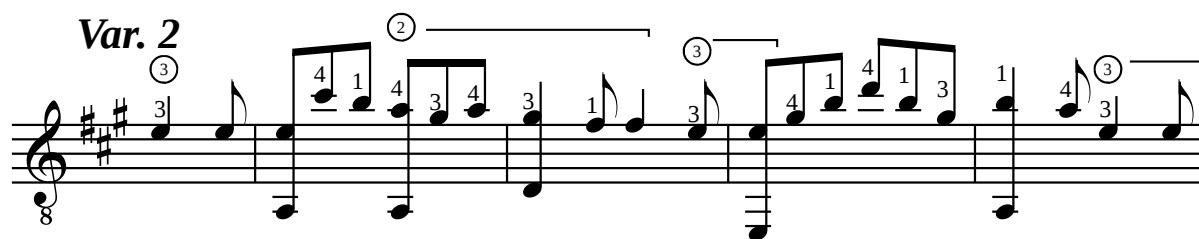
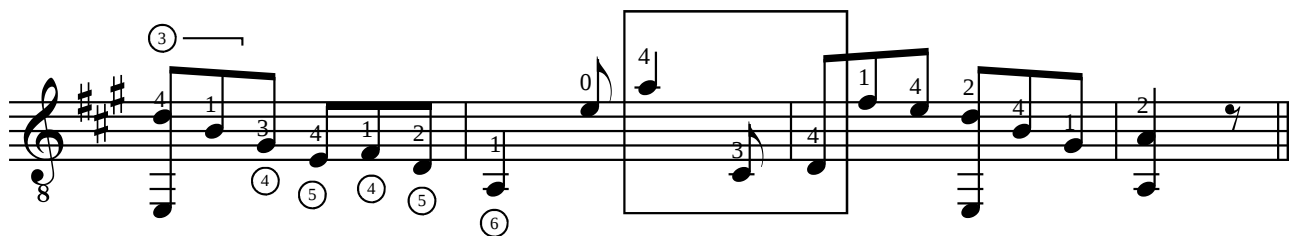
de "Sonata" (M.S. 104) Biblioteca Casanatense - Roma

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Measures 1-12 of the main musical score. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 6/8. The score is written for guitar, with a treble clef and a bass clef. The first measure is marked with an '8' below the staff. The second measure has a '4' above the staff. The third measure has a '1' above the staff. The fourth measure has a '2' above the staff. The fifth measure has a '4' above the staff. The sixth measure has a '1' above the staff. The seventh measure has a '2' above the staff. The eighth measure has a '4' above the staff. The ninth measure has a '1' above the staff. The tenth measure has a '2' above the staff. The eleventh measure has a '4' above the staff. The twelfth measure has a '1' above the staff. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and slurs.

Var. 1

Measures 1-12 of Variation 1. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 6/8. The score is written for guitar, with a treble clef and a bass clef. The first measure is marked with an '8' below the staff. The second measure has a '2' above the staff. The third measure has a '1' above the staff. The fourth measure has a '3' above the staff. The fifth measure has a '2' above the staff. The sixth measure has a '4' above the staff. The seventh measure has a '1' above the staff. The eighth measure has a '2' above the staff. The ninth measure has a '4' above the staff. The tenth measure has a '1' above the staff. The eleventh measure has a '2' above the staff. The twelfth measure has a '4' above the staff. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and slurs.



Jan Antonín LOSY (1650-1721)

CIACONA SOBRE LAS FOLIAS

de "Tabulatura pro kytaru a mandoru" conservé au "Moravské zemské muzeum"

Révision de Jean-François Delcamp

The musical score is written for guitar in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece is divided into measures, with measure numbers 7, 14, 21, 28, 34, and 41 marked at the beginning of their respective lines. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingerings (indicated by numbers 1-4). Dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *m* (mezzo-forte) are used throughout. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the final measure.

The image displays a musical score for guitar, consisting of a chord progression and a corresponding melodic line. The score is organized into six systems, each with a system number (8, 6, 11, 17, 23, 29, 35, 41) and a measure number (8, 6, 11, 17, 23, 29, 35, 41).

Chord Progression:

- System 8: Am, E, Am, G, C
- System 6: G, Am, F, E, Am, E
- System 11: Am, G, C, G, Am, Dm, E, Am

Melodic Line:

- System 8: Measures 1-5, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).
- System 6: Measures 6-10, continuing the melodic line.
- System 11: Measures 11-15, continuing the melodic line.
- System 17: Measures 17-22, featuring a melodic line with fingerings (p, i, m, i, p, m) and a key signature change to one sharp (F#).
- System 23: Measures 23-28, continuing the melodic line.
- System 29: Measures 29-34, continuing the melodic line.
- System 35: Measures 35-40, continuing the melodic line.
- System 41: Measures 41-46, concluding the melodic line.

Johann STRAUSS (1825-1899)

LOCKVÖGEL opus 118

Valse,

Arrangement pour guitare de Johann Kaspar MERTZ (1806-1856)

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Eingang ♩ = 112

Walzer ♩ = 160

6

12

17 C IV C IX

sf *p*

21

3

25

29 ♩ VII ♩ II

33

1. 2.

en sol majeur

♩ = 160

[illegible]

17

p

19

sf

22

25

27

sf

29

Napoléon COSTE (1806-1883)

BARCAROLLE opus 51 N°1

de "Récréation du guitariste, opus 51"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 144

p

mf

Fine

p

mf

D.C. al Fine

en mi minor

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a common time signature 'C'. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. There are four measures in this system. The first measure has a quarter rest followed by an eighth note G4. The second measure has a quarter rest followed by an eighth note A4. The third measure has a quarter rest followed by an eighth note B4. The fourth measure has a quarter rest followed by an eighth note C5. The system ends with a double bar line.

[illegible]

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody is written on a single staff, starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4, then a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line is written on a single staff, starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G3, then a quarter note F3, and a quarter note E3. The second system continues the melody and bass line. The melody starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4, then a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G3, then a quarter note F3, and a quarter note E3. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Andantino ♩ = 104

The first system of the musical score is written for piano. It features a treble and bass staff joined by a brace on the left. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Andantino' with a quarter note equal to 104 beats per minute. The music begins with a whole note chord in the bass staff (F#2, C#3, G#3) and a whole note chord in the treble staff (F#4, C#5, G#5). This is followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the treble staff, with a slur over a group of four sixteenth notes. The bass staff has a whole note chord (F#2, C#3, G#3) and a whole note chord (F#2, C#3, G#3). The system ends with a double bar line.

The first system of the musical score is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter note G#4 (labeled '3'), followed by a quarter note A4 (labeled '4'), a quarter note G#4 (labeled '3'), and a quarter note F#4 (labeled '1#'). These four notes are beamed together. This is followed by a quarter note E4 (labeled '3') and a quarter note D#4 (labeled '3' with a circled '2' above it). The melody then continues with a quarter note C#4 (labeled '1'), a quarter note B3 (labeled '2'), and a quarter note A3 (labeled '3'). The bass clef part starts with a half note G#3 (labeled '8') and a half note F#3 (labeled '*'). The system ends with a double bar line.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody in the treble clef consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a slur over the first four notes. The bass clef provides a simple accompaniment with a few notes and rests. The system is numbered 7 in the top left corner.

Francisco TÁRREGA (1852-1909)

PRELUDIO

en la minor

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Andantino ♩ = 104

8 0

4 2

6 8

ar12

2 3

2 3

2 3

4 3

1 3

3 1

2 1

2 4

6

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Francisco TÁRREGA : ESTUDIO OSTINATO

Francisco TÁRREGA (1852-1909)

ANDANTINO

en la mayor

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 104

IX

5

Fine

9

X

IX

VII

13

X

IX

XII

D.C. al Fine

X

FRANCESCO RUGGI

LU PRIMM'AMMORE

Musica Napoletana (1846)

Adaptation pour guitare de Didoifif
Doigtés de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 63$

The musical score is written for guitar in 6/8 time, key of D major (one sharp). It consists of 24 measures across six staves. The tempo is marked as $\bullet = 63$. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Measure 1: mf (mezzo-forte), triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 2: mp (mezzo-piano), triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 3: $rall.$ (rallentando), triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 4: $rall.$ (rallentando), triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 5: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 6: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 7: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 8: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 9: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 10: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 11: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 12: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 13: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 14: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 15: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 16: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 17: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 18: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 19: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 20: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 21: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 22: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 23: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Measure 24: $a tempo$, triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over two measures.

Julio Salvador SAGRERAS (1879-1942)

MARIA LUISA

Mazurka Opus 19 N°2

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Tiempo de Mazurka ♩ = 108

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 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

22 4 C V 4 C II 2 1 4 1 2 3 4 1 4

8 * * * * *

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

43 *D.C. al Fine*

The musical score for 'D.C. al Fine' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score begins with a measure containing a whole note G4 (treble) and a whole note F#3 (bass), with a '4' above the G and an '8' below the F#. The second measure contains a whole note A4 (treble) and a whole note G#3 (bass), with a '3' above the A and a '1' below the G#. The third measure contains a whole note B4 (treble) and a whole note A#3 (bass), with a '2' above the B and a '1' below the A. The fourth measure contains a whole note C5 (treble) and a whole note B#3 (bass), with a '2' above the C and a '1' below the B. The fifth measure contains a whole note D5 (treble) and a whole note C#4 (bass), with a '4' above the D and a '3' below the C. The sixth measure contains a whole note E5 (treble) and a whole note D#4 (bass), with a '4' above the E and a '3' below the D. The seventh measure contains a whole note F#5 (treble) and a whole note E#4 (bass), with a '4' above the F# and a '3' below the E. The eighth measure contains a whole note G#5 (treble) and a whole note F#4 (bass), with a '4' above the G# and a '3' below the F#. The ninth measure contains a whole note A5 (treble) and a whole note G#4 (bass), with a '1' above the A and a '3' below the G#. The tenth measure contains a whole note B5 (treble) and a whole note A#4 (bass), with a '1' above the B and a '3' below the A. The eleventh measure contains a whole note C6 (treble) and a whole note B#4 (bass), with a '1' above the C and a '3' below the B. The twelfth measure contains a whole note D6 (treble) and a whole note C#5 (bass), with a '1' above the D and a '3' below the C. The thirteenth measure contains a whole note E6 (treble) and a whole note D#5 (bass), with a '1' above the E and a '3' below the D. The fourteenth measure contains a whole note F#6 (treble) and a whole note E#5 (bass), with a '1' above the F# and a '3' below the E. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

ANONYME (1870)

MI FAVORITA

Mazurca en mi

Révision de Jean-François Delcamp

8 2 3 2 2 1 4 3 4 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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

CIV

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

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

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

1. 2.

25 **CIV**

30 **CVII**

36 **CVI** *a tempo*

poco rall.

41 **CIV**

46

51 **CV**

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

RUE DES TROIS FRÈRES

opus 6a

à Alexandra

Moderato (♩ = c. 116)

anticiper le doigt 3

5

10

rall.

a tempo

15

20

rall.

ar12

ar7

Brest, le 29 septembre 2006

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)
BLUES DE LA CABANE, opus 35
à Marcel

Pour guitare

Prestissimo (♩. = c. 120)

6

11

16

20

rall.

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

VALSE DES LAMINAIRES, opus 35

Pour guitare

Allegro (♩ = c. 120)

The musical score is written for guitar in 4/4 time, key of D major. It consists of 10 measures. The first measure (measure 1) starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The first measure is marked *mf* and features a half note D4 with an accent (>) and a half note F#4 with a slur. The second measure (measure 2) is marked *mp* and features a half note G4 with a slur and a half note A4 with a slur. The third measure (measure 3) is marked *rall.* and features a half note B4 with a slur and a half note C5 with a slur. The fourth measure (measure 4) is marked *mf* and features a half note D5 with a slur and a half note E5 with a slur. The fifth measure (measure 5) is marked *a tempo* and features a half note F#5 with a slur and a half note G5 with a slur. The sixth measure (measure 6) is marked *mf* and features a half note A5 with a slur and a half note B5 with a slur. The seventh measure (measure 7) is marked *mp* and features a half note C6 with a slur and a half note D6 with a slur. The eighth measure (measure 8) is marked *f* and features a half note E6 with a slur and a half note F#6 with a slur. The ninth measure (measure 9) is marked *mp* and features a half note G6 with a slur and a half note A6 with a slur. The tenth measure (measure 10) is marked *mp* and features a half note B6 with a slur and a half note C7 with a slur.

12

mf *mp*

14

mf *mp*

16

mf *mp*

18

mf *p* *mp* *p*

20

mf

22

mf

24

mf *rall.*

Stéphanie FORET BRETONNEUSE

2006

Pour guitare

$\text{♩} = 76$

9

16

22

28

34

Ludovic-Alexandre MORIN

PETITE ETUDE

2006

Pour guitare

Andante

6

p

a tempo

rit.

mf

12

17

8^{va} IV

IV

p

23

1.

2.

rit.

ANONYME (ca. 1940)

LE BLUES

en do

Pour guitare



C7



F7



C7



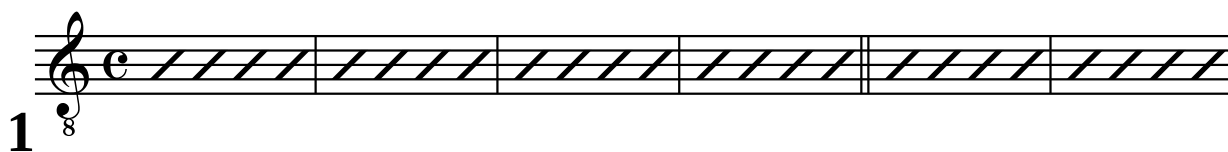
C7



F7



F7



C7



C7



G7



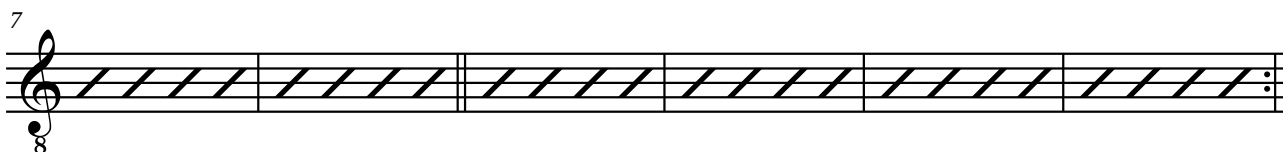
F7



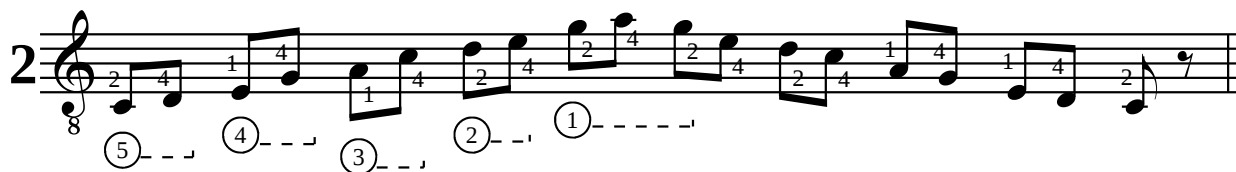
C7



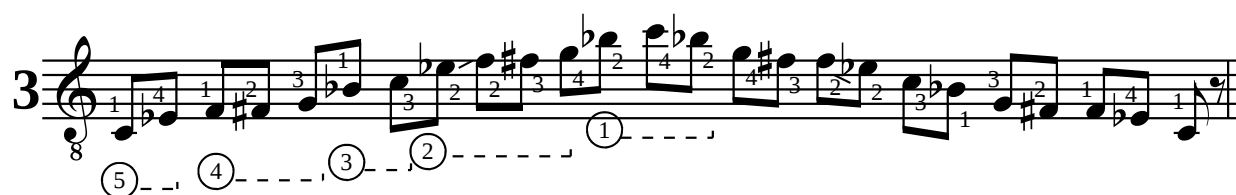
G7



Gamme pentatonique / Pentatonic Scale



Gamme blues en do / C Blues scale



Giorgio SIGNORILE SUMMER SOUVENIR

2006

Pour guitare

♩ = 66

i m a i m a

8 2 $\overline{\text{p}}$ p 2 $\overline{\text{p}}$.

3 2 $\overline{\text{p}}$.

5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

7 C IV 4 2 3 p 1 4 2

mf

9 C IV 4 4 3 p 1 4 2

11 4 $\overline{\text{p}}$ 1 $\overline{\text{p}}$ 1 4 2

13

15

17

19

21

23

25

p i m a

p *f* *mf* *mp*

C IV

Musical score for "Summer Souvenir" by Giorgio Signorile, measures 27-40. The score is written for guitar in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 8/8. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as fingerings (1-4), slurs, and triplets. A "C IV" bracket is placed over measures 29-30 and 31-32. A "p" (piano) dynamic marking is present in measure 32. The piece concludes with a "ritardando" instruction in measure 40.

4

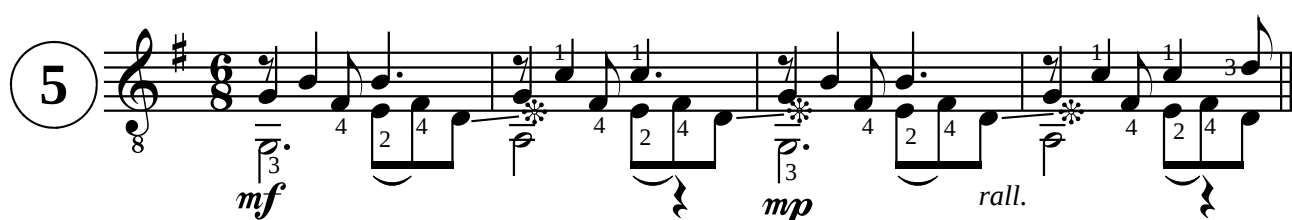
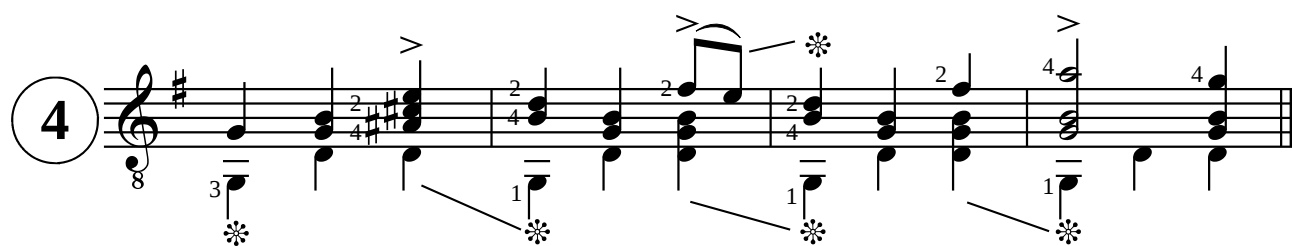
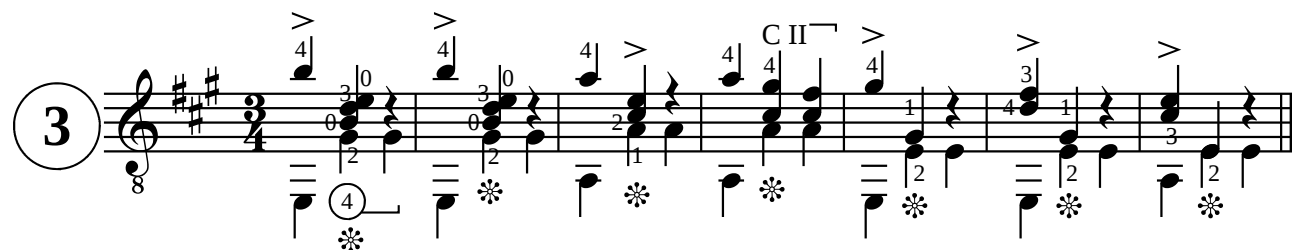
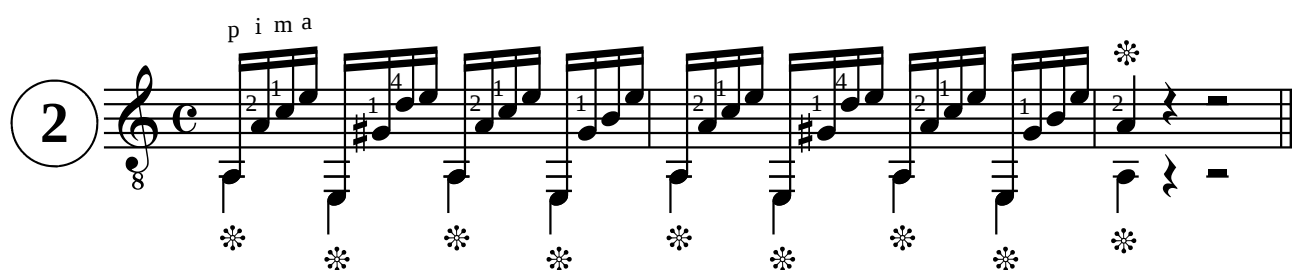


Classical guitar 47 Exercices

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)
 ETEINTE DES RESONANCES - FERMARE -
 STRING DAMPING - RESONANCIA APAGADA
 NIVEAU 4 - LIVELLO 4 - LEVEL 4 - NIVEL 4

Pour guitare

③=FA#/F#



Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

EXTENSIONS

NIVEAU 4 - LIVELLO 4 - LEVEL 4 - NIVEL 4

Pour guitare

♩ = 84

6

7

8

9

10

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

GAMMES - SCALE - SCALES - ESCALAS

NIVEAU 4 - LIVELLO 4 - LEVEL 4 - NIVEL 4

Pour guitare

$\text{♩} = 116$

FA Majeur *apoyando*

V - - -

11

8

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

p p m i m i m i

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

p

RE mineur

3 1 0 3 1 0

p p

12

0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 1

a i a i

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

p

DO Majeur

13

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

m a m a

14

LA mineur

LA minor

0 2 3 0 2 4 1 2

i m i m i m i

The first staff of music shows a sequence of notes with fingerings. A box highlights a section starting from the second measure. The notes and fingerings are: 3, 0, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 4, 2, 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 3, 1.

SOL Majeur

15

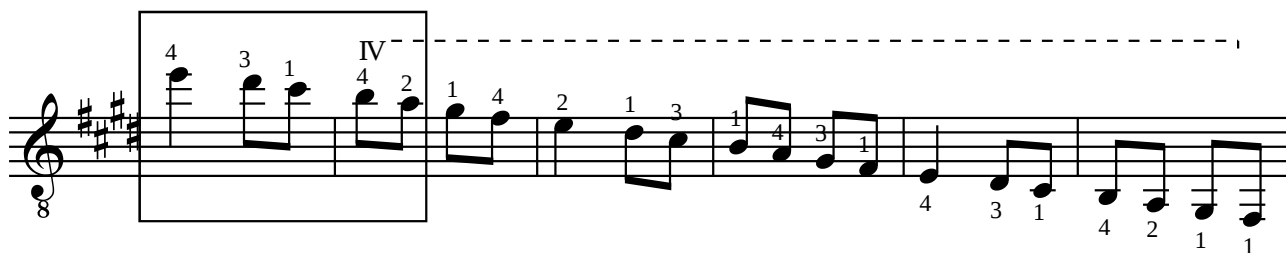
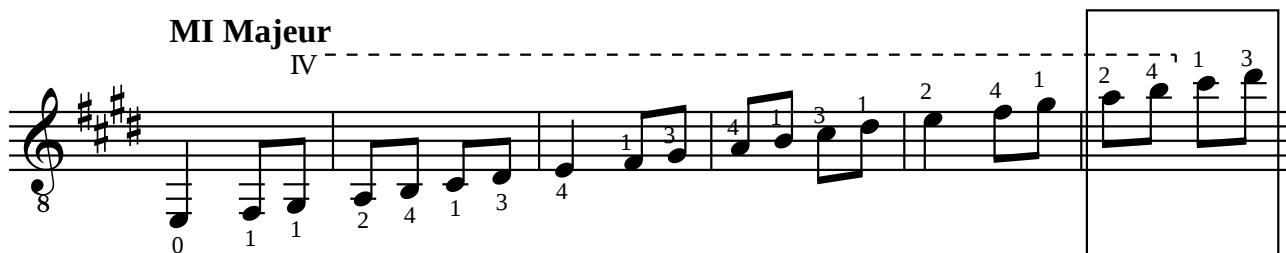
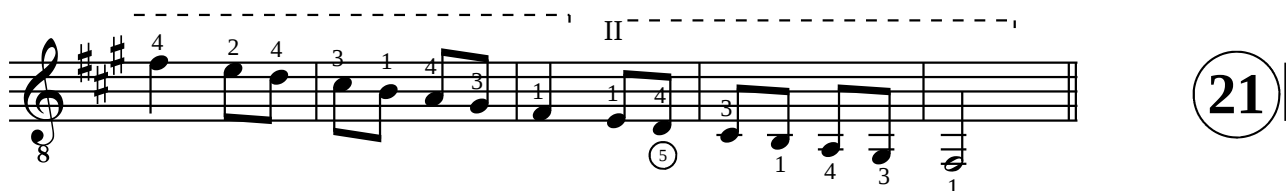
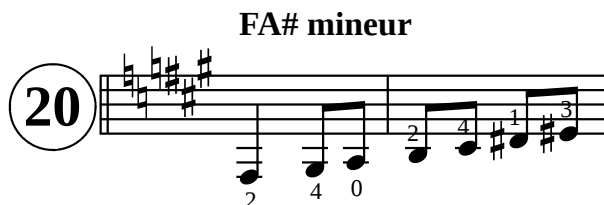
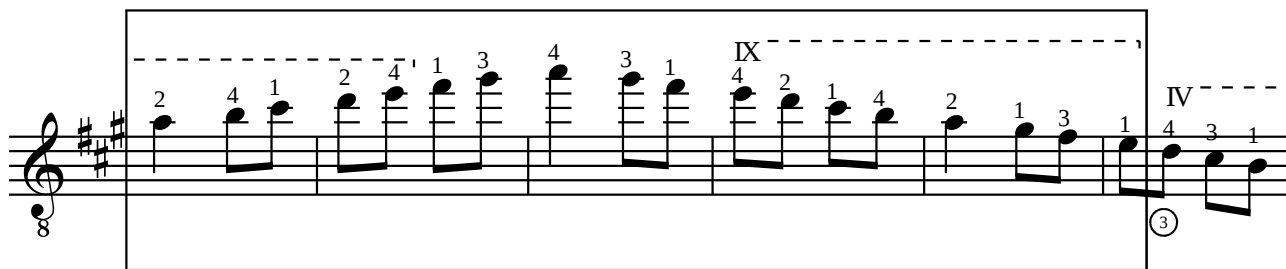
The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins with a whole note G4 (labeled 0), followed by a quarter note A4 (labeled 2), and a quarter note B4 (labeled 0). The next measure contains a quarter note C5 (labeled 1), a quarter note D5 (labeled 3), and a quarter note E5 (labeled 0). This is followed by a quarter note F#5 (labeled 2) and a quarter note G5 (labeled 3). The system concludes with a half note G5 (labeled 1), a half note A5 (labeled 3), and a half note B5 (labeled 4). Above the staff, the lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written in a stylized font, with "The" and "Tree" positioned above the first measure and "Rose" above the second measure.

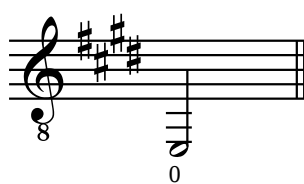
16

MI mineur

Middle

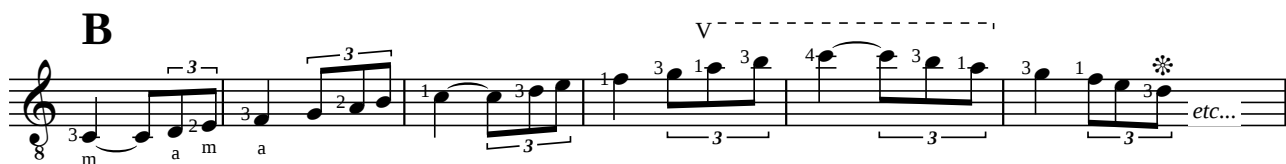
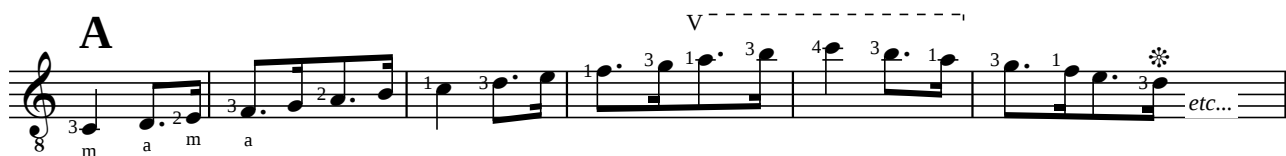
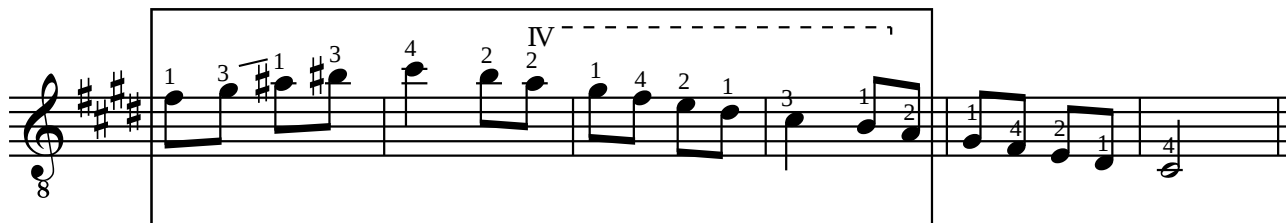
This musical score is for the 'Middle' section of the song 'The Rose Tree'. It is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins with a whole note G4 (labeled '8' below) and continues with a series of eighth and quarter notes. The lyrics 'The rose tree, the rose tree, the rose tree, the rose tree' are written below the staff. The score includes fingerings (0, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 0, 2, 4, 2, 4, 0, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3) and dynamic markings (p for piano, m for mezzo-forte, a for accent). The section ends with a double bar line.





22

DO# mineur



Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

LEGATO STACCATO

NIVEAU 4 - LIVELLO 4 - LEVEL 4 - NIVEL 4

Pour guitare

$\text{♩} = 80$

23

8 m i m i m i m i m i m i m i m i

m i m i
a m a m
a i a i
FA Majeur $\text{♩} = 80$

24

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

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

RE mineur

3 1 0 3 1

25

0 2 3 0 2 0 2 3 0 1

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

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

GAMMES - SCALE - SCALES - ESCALAS

NIVEAU 4 - LIVELLO 4 - LEVEL 4 - NIVEL 4

Pour guitare

Gamme de Do majeur en sixtes ● = 116

Gamme de Do majeur en sixtes ♩ = 116

The musical score is written on two staves. The first staff begins with a circled number '26'. The melody is in treble clef with a common time signature 'C'. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. The accompaniment is in bass clef, with fingering numbers 1-4 below the notes. Dynamics include 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The second staff continues the piece, ending with a double bar line. It includes circled numbers '2' and '3' below the staff, and a circled number '3' above the staff. The piece concludes with a final chord marked 'f'.

Gamme de Sol majeur en octaves

[illegible]

i m i m i m i

The first staff of music shows a sequence of chords and fingerings. The chords are: a triad of G4, B4, D5 (fingerings 2, 3, 1); a triad of A4, C5, E5 (fingerings 1, 3, 1); a triad of B4, D5, F#5 (fingerings 1, 3, 4); a triad of C5, E5, G5 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D5, F#5, A5 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E5, G5, B5 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#5, A5, C6 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G5, B5, D6 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A5, C6, E6 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B5, D6, F#6 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C6, E6, G6 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D6, F#6, A6 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E6, G6, B6 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#6, A6, C7 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G6, B6, D7 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A6, C7, E7 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B6, D7, F#7 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C7, E7, G7 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D7, F#7, A7 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E7, G7, B7 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#7, A7, C8 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G7, B7, D8 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A7, C8, E8 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B7, D8, F#8 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C8, E8, G8 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D8, F#8, A8 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E8, G8, B8 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#8, A8, C9 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G8, B8, D9 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A8, C9, E9 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B8, D9, F#9 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C9, E9, G9 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D9, F#9, A9 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E9, G9, B9 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#9, A9, C10 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G9, B9, D10 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A9, C10, E10 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B9, D10, F#10 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C10, E10, G10 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D10, F#10, A10 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E10, G10, B10 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#10, A10, C11 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G10, B10, D11 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A10, C11, E11 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B10, D11, F#11 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C11, E11, G11 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D11, F#11, A11 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E11, G11, B11 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#11, A11, C12 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G11, B11, D12 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A11, C12, E12 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B11, D12, F#12 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C12, E12, G12 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D12, F#12, A12 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E12, G12, B12 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#12, A12, C13 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G12, B12, D13 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A12, C13, E13 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B12, D13, F#13 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C13, E13, G13 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D13, F#13, A13 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E13, G13, B13 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#13, A13, C14 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G13, B13, D14 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A13, C14, E14 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B13, D14, F#14 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C14, E14, G14 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D14, F#14, A14 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E14, G14, B14 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#14, A14, C15 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G14, B14, D15 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A14, C15, E15 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B14, D15, F#15 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C15, E15, G15 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D15, F#15, A15 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E15, G15, B15 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#15, A15, C16 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G15, B15, D16 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A15, C16, E16 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B15, D16, F#16 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C16, E16, G16 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D16, F#16, A16 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E16, G16, B16 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#16, A16, C17 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G16, B16, D17 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A16, C17, E17 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B16, D17, F#17 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C17, E17, G17 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D17, F#17, A17 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E17, G17, B17 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#17, A17, C18 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G17, B17, D18 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A17, C18, E18 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B17, D18, F#18 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C18, E18, G18 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D18, F#18, A18 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E18, G18, B18 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#18, A18, C19 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G18, B18, D19 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A18, C19, E19 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B18, D19, F#19 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C19, E19, G19 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D19, F#19, A19 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E19, G19, B19 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#19, A19, C20 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G19, B19, D20 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A19, C20, E20 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B19, D20, F#20 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C20, E20, G20 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D20, F#20, A20 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E20, G20, B20 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#20, A20, C21 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G20, B20, D21 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A20, C21, E21 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B20, D21, F#21 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C21, E21, G21 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D21, F#21, A21 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E21, G21, B21 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#21, A21, C22 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G21, B21, D22 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A21, C22, E22 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B21, D22, F#22 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C22, E22, G22 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D22, F#22, A22 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E22, G22, B22 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#22, A22, C23 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G22, B22, D23 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A22, C23, E23 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B22, D23, F#23 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C23, E23, G23 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D23, F#23, A23 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E23, G23, B23 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#23, A23, C24 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G23, B23, D24 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A23, C24, E24 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B23, D24, F#24 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C24, E24, G24 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D24, F#24, A24 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E24, G24, B24 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#24, A24, C25 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G24, B24, D25 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A24, C25, E25 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B24, D25, F#25 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C25, E25, G25 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D25, F#25, A25 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of E25, G25, B25 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of F#25, A25, C26 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of G25, B25, D26 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of A25, C26, E26 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of B25, D26, F#26 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of C26, E26, G26 (fingerings 1, 2, 4); a triad of D26, F#26, A26 (fingerings

i m i m i m i

1. m i

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/8. The melody begins with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. This is followed by a half note G#4, a half note F#4, and a half note E4. The system concludes with a quarter note D4, a quarter note C#4, and a quarter note B3. A bracket underneath the first six measures indicates a first ending, with a '1' written below the first measure and a '2' below the sixth measure.

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

LIAISONS - LEGATURE - SLURS - LIGADOS

NIVEAU 4 - LIVELLO 4 - LEVEL 4 - NIVEL 4

Pour guitare

$\bullet = 116$

31

8 ①

8 ②

32

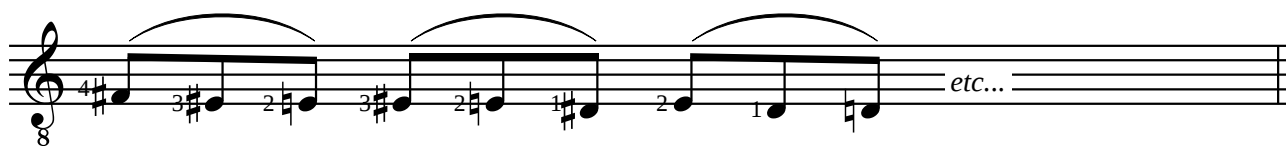
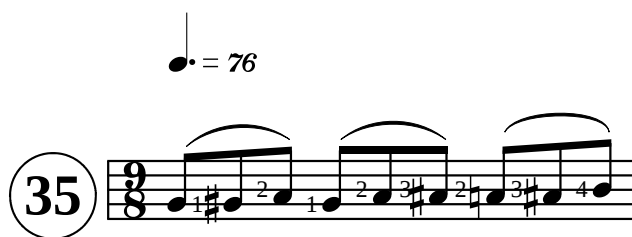
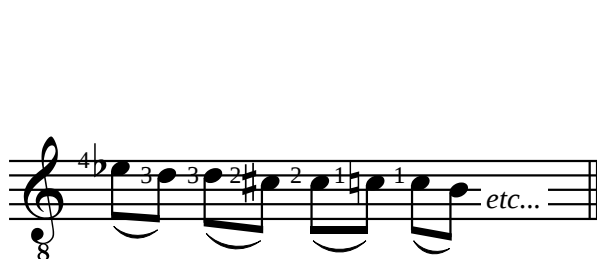
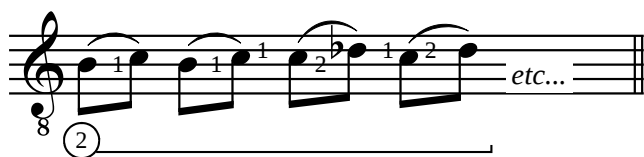
8 ①

8 ②

③

33

8 ①



Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

MORDANTS ET TRILLES

NIVEAU 4 - LIVELLO 4 - LEVEL 4 - NIVEL 4

pour les oeuvres baroques

Pour guitare

<http://www.dolmetsch.com/musictheory23.htm>

Mordants DO majeur - Mordents C Major ♩ = 104

36

Mordants RE majeur - Mordents D Major ♩ = 104

37

102 102 314 314 102 102 213

3 3

Trilles DO majeur - Trills C Major ♩ = 104

38

3141 3141 1020 1020 2131 2131 3141 3141

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

5 5 4 4

1020 1020 3141 3141 1020 1020 3141

3 3 3 3 3 3 3

3 3

Trilles RE majeur - Trills D Major ♩ = 104

39

1020 1020 3141 3141 2131 2131 1020 1020

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

4 4

3141 3141 1020 1020 2131 2131 3141

3 3 3 3 3 3 3

2

NIVEAU 4 - LIVELLO 4 - LEVEL 4 - NIVEL 4

Pour guitare

41 *Do majeur*

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

p

(4) (3) (2) (3) (2)

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

BARRÉ - BARRÉ - BARRÉ - CEJILLA

NIVEAU 4 - LIVELLO 4 - LEVEL 4 - NIVEL 4

Pour guitare

$\bullet = 80$

42

C I C II C III C IV

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

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

TERMINER - FERMARE - DAMP - APAGAR

NIVEAU 4 - LIVELLO 4 - LEVEL 4 - NIVEL 4

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 43 à 46 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 47 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 43 a 46 sono per le dita della mano dx. Il segno (x) indica che il dito della mano dx e' posato sulla corda. L'esercizio 47 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 43 to 46 are for the fingers of the right hand. The sign (x) indicates that the right hand finger is placed on the string. Exercise 47 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 43 a 46 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 47 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.

43

44

45

46

47

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

IMPROVISATION

NIVEAU 4 - LIVELLO 4 - LEVEL 4 - NIVEL 4

Pour guitare

Travail d'improvisation D04. 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 D04. 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 - D04. 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 - D04. 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.

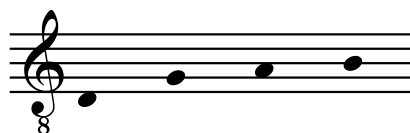


4/ Improvisez avec ces 4 notes (RE SOL LA SI) pendant 20 secondes.

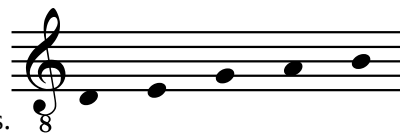
4/ Improvvisate su queste 4 note (RE SOL LA SI) per 20 secondi.

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

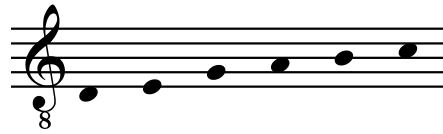
4/ Improvisad usando sólo 4 notas (RE SOL LA SI) durante 20 segundos.



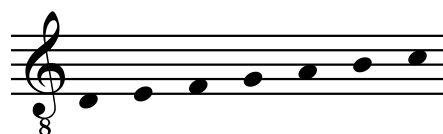
5/ Improvisez avec ces 5 notes (RE MI SOL LA SI) pendant 20 secondes.
 5/ Improvvisate su queste 5 note (RE MI SOL LA SI) per 20 secondi.
 5/ Improve using only 5 notes (D E G A B) for 20 seconds.
 5/ Improvisad usando sólo 5 notas (RE MI SOL LA SI) durante 20 segundos.



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'.

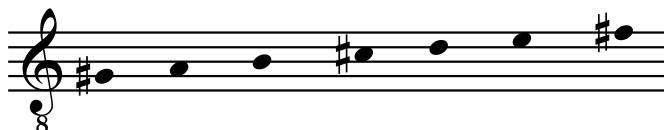


7/ Improvisez avec ces 7 notes (RE MI FA SOL LA SI DO) pendant 20'.
 7/ Improvvisate su queste 7 note (RE MI FA SOL LA SI DO) per 20'.
 7/ Improve using only 7 notes (D E F G A B C) for 20'.
 7/ Improvisad usando 7 notas (RE MI FA SOL LA SI DO) durante 20'.



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#).

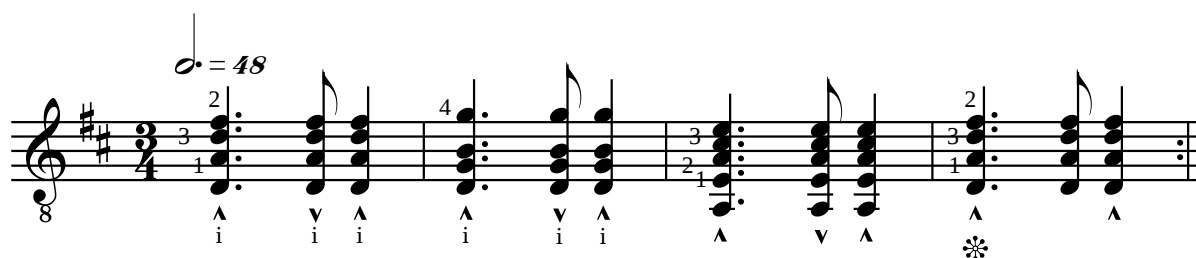
DANSE



10/ Improvisez une mélodie sur la séquence harmonique de Saltaren.
 10/ Improvvisate una melodia sulla sequenza armonica di Saltaren.
 10/ Improvise a melody upon the harmonic sequence of Saltaren.
 10/ Improvisad una melodía sobre la secuencia armónica de Saltaren.

11/ Improvisez des arpèges sur la séquence harmonique de Saltaren.
 11/ Improvvisate degli arpeggi sulla sequenza armonica di Saltaren.
 11/ Improvise an arpeggio upon the harmonic sequence of Saltaren.
 11/ Improvisad arpeggios sobre la secuencia armónica de Saltaren.

12/ Improvisez en accords sur la séquence harmonique de Saltaren.
 12/ Improvvisate con accordi sulla sequenza armonica di Saltaren.
 12/ Improvise in chords upon the harmonic sequence of Saltaren.
 12/ Improvisad acordes sobre la secuencia armónica de Saltaren.



13/ Improvisez une mélodie sur la séquence harmonique des Folias.
 13/ Improvvisate una melodia sulla sequenza armonica di Folias.
 13/ Improvise a melody upon the harmonic sequence of Folias.
 13/ Improvisad una melodía sobre la secuencia armónica de Folias.

14/ Improvisez des arpèges sur la séquence harmonique des Folias.
 14/ Improvvisate degli arpeggi sulla sequenza armonica di Folias.
 14/ Improvise arpeggios upon the harmonic sequence of Folias.
 14/ Improvisad arpeggios sobre la secuencia armónica de Folias.

15/ Improvisez en accords sur la séquence harmonique des Folias.
 15/ Improvvisate con accordi sulla sequenza armonica di Folias.
 15/ Improvise in chords upon the harmonic sequence of Folias.
 15/ Improvisad acordes sobre la secuencia armónica de Folias.

16/ Improvisez une mélodie sur la séquence harmonique de Española.
 16/ Improvvisate una melodia sulla sequenza armonica di Española.
 16/ Improvise a melody upon the harmonic sequence of Española.
 16/ Improvisad una melodía sobre la secuencia armónica de Española.

17/ Improvisez des arpèges sur la séquence harmonique de Española.
 17/ Improvvisate degli arpeggi sulla sequenza armonica di Española.
 17/ Improvise arpeggios upon the harmonic sequence of Española.
 17/ Improvisad arpeggios sobre la secuencia armónica de Española.

18/ Improvisez en accords sur la séquence harmonique de Española.
 18/ Improvvisate con accordi sulla sequenza armonica di Española.
 18/ Improvise in chords upon the harmonic sequence of Española.
 18/ Improvisad acordes sobre la secuencia armónica de Española.

Españoleta

The musical score for 'Españoleta' is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/8 time. It consists of four staves of chords. The first staff contains four measures of chords: E (E4-G4-B4), B (B4-D5-F#5), G (G4-B4-D5), and H (H4-A5-C#5). The second staff contains three measures: B, G, and B. The third staff contains five measures: E, I (F#4-A4-C#5), E, E, and I. The fourth staff contains six measures: E, I, E, O (G4-B4-D5), I, and E. Fingerings and accents are indicated below the notes.

19/ jouez et ornementez dans le style de l'époque : Española de Gaspar Sanz, page 16 (D03).
 19/ suonate e abbellite nello stile dell'epoca : Española di Gaspar Sanz, pag. 16 (D03).
 19/ play and ornament in the style of the period: Española by Gaspar Sanz, page 16 (D03).
 19/ tocad y ornamentad en el estilo de la época : Española de Gaspar Sanz, pagina 16 (D03).

20/ inventez et jouez vos diminutions de : Española de Gaspar Sanz, page 16 (D03).
 20/ inventate e suonate le diminuzioni di : Española di Gaspar Sanz, page 16 (D03).
 20/ make up and play your own divisions on: Española by Gaspar Sanz, page 16 (D03).
 20/ inventad y tocad vuestras disminuciones de : Española de Garpar Sanz, página 16 (D03).

Exemple de diminutions :

D02 pages 40, 41, 42 : Ferdinando CARULLI (1770-1841) - VALSE VARIEE Opus 241 - Les variations sont des diminutions de la valse.

D02 pages 52 et 53 : Fernando SOR (1778-1839) - LEÇON VIII & IX opus 60 - La leçon IX est une diminution de la leçon VIII.

D03 page 6 : Adrian LE ROY (ca. 1520-1598) - PREMIER BRANSLE DE POICTOU - Les mesures 26 à 48 sont la diminution des mesures 1 à 24.

D03 page 9 : Guillaume MORLAYE (1510?-1558?) - GAILLARDE - Les mesures 9 à 16 sont la diminution des mesures 1 à 8.

D03 page 14 : Francis CUTTING (ca. 1600) - PACKINGTON'S POUND - Les mesures 9 à 16 sont la diminution des mesures 1 à 8. Les mesures 25 à 32 sont la diminution des mesures 17 à 24. Les mesures 41 à 48 sont la diminution des mesures 33 à 40.

D03 page 17 : Gaspar SANZ (ca. 1640-1710) - GALLARDA - La deuxième partie est une diminution de la première partie.

D04 page 14 : Guillaume MORLAYE (1510?-1558?) - GAILLARDE - de "Le second livre de chansons" Paris 1553 - Les mesures 9 à 16 sont la diminution des mesures 1 à 8.

D04 page 20 : Adrian LE ROY (ca. 1520-1598) - ALMANDE "la mon amy la" - Les mesures 5 à 8 sont la diminution des mesures 1 à 4. Les mesures 13 à 16 sont la diminution des mesures 9 à 12.

D04 page 24 : ANONYME (1600) - THE SICK TUNE - Les mesures 5 à 8 sont la diminution des mesures 1 à 4. Les mesures 13 à 16 sont la diminution des mesures 9 à 12.

D05 page 30 : Robert JOHNSON (1542-1603) - ALMAN VII - Les mesures 9 à 16 sont la diminution des mesures 1 à 8. Les mesures 25 à 32 sont la diminution des mesures 17 à 24.

D06 page 18 : Adrian LE ROY (1520-1598) - PASSEMEZE - Les mesures 19 à 34 sont la diminution des mesures 3 à 18.

D06 page 66 : Mauro GIULIANI (1781-1829) - SONATINE opus 71 N°1 - Maestoso - Les mesures 17 à 32 sont la diminution des mesures 1 à 16. Les mesures 33 à 48 sont la diminution des mesures 1 à 16. Les mesures 49 à 64 sont la diminution des mesures 1 à 16.

Esempi di diminuzioni nei miei PDF :

D02 pag. 40, 41, 42 : Ferdinando CARULLI (1770-1841) - VALZER CON VARIAZIONI Opus 241 - Le variazioni sono delle diminuzioni del valzer.

D02 pag.52 e 53 : Fernando SOR (1778-1839) - LEZIONE VIII e IX opus 60 - La lezione IX è una diminuzione della lezione VIII.

D03 pag.6 : Adrian LE ROY (ca. 1520-1598) - PRIMA BRANSLE DE POICTOU - Le misure da 26 a 48 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 1 a 24.

D03 pag.9 : Guillaume MORLAYE (1510?-1558?) - GAILLARDE - Le misure da 9 a 16 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 1 a 8.

D03 pag.14 : Francis CUTTING (ca. 1600) - PACKINGTON'S POUND - Le misure da 9 a 16 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 1 a 8. Le misure da 25 a 32 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 17 a 24. Le misure da 41 a 48 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 33 a 40.

D03 pag.17 : Gaspar SANZ (ca. 1640-1710) - GALLARDA - La seconda parte è una diminuzione della prima parte.

D04 pag.14 : Guillaume MORLAYE (1510?-1558?) - GAILLARDE - da "Il secondo libro di canzoni" Paris 1553 - Le misure da 9 a 16 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 1 a 8.

D04 pag.20 : Adrian LE ROY (ca. 1520-1598) - ALMANDE "la mon amy la" - Le misure da 5 a 8 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 1 a 4. Le misure da 13 a 16 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 9 a 12.

D04 pag.24 : ANONYME (1600) - THE SICK TUNE - Le misure da 5 a 8 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 1 a 4. Le misure da 13 a 16 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 9 a 12.

D05 pag. 30 : Robert JOHNSON (1542-1603) - ALMAN VII - Le misure da 9 a 16 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 1 a 8. Le misure da 25 a 32 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 17 a 24.

D06 pag. 18 : Adrian LE ROY (1520-1598) - PASSEMEZE - Le misure da 19 a 34 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 3 a 18.

D06 pag.66 : Mauro GIULIANI (1781-1829) - SONATINA opus 71 N°1 - Maestoso - Le misure da 17 a 32 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 1 a 16. Le misure da 33 a 48 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 1 a 16. Le misure da 49 a 64 sono la diminuzione delle misure da 1 a 16.

Examples of divisions in my PDFs:

D02 pages 40, 41, 42: Ferdinando CARULLI (1770-1841) - VALSE VARIEE Opus 241 - The variations are divisions on the valse.

D02 pages 52 and 53: Fernando SOR (1778-1839) - LEÇON VIII & IX opus 60 - Leçon IX is a division on leçon VIII.

D03 page 6: Adrian LE ROY (ca. 1520-1598) - PREMIER BRANSLE DE POICTOU - Bars 26 to 48 are a division on bars 1 to 24.

D03 page 9: Guillaume MORLAYE (1510?-1558?) - GAILLARDE - Bars 9 to 16 are a division on bars 1 to 8.

D03 page 14: Francis CUTTING (ca. 1600) - PACKINGTON'S POUND - Bars 9 to 16 are a division on bars 1 to 8. Bars 25 to 32 are a division on bars 17 to 24. Bars 41 to 48 are a division on bars 33 to 40.

D03 page 17: Gaspar SANZ (ca. 1640-1710) - GALLARDA - The second section is a division on the first section.

D04 page 14: Guillaume MORLAYE (1510?-1558?) - GAILLARDE - de "Le second livre de chansons" Paris 1553 - Bars 9 to 16 are a division on bars 1 to 8.

D04 page 20: Adrian LE ROY (ca. 1520-1598) - ALMANDE "la mon amy la" - Bars 5 to 8 are a division on bars 1 to 4. Bars 13 to 16 are a division on bars 9 to 12.

D04 page 24: ANONYME (1600) - THE SICK TUNE - Bars 5 to 8 are a division on bars 1 to 4. Bars 13 to 16 are a division on bars 9 to 12.

D05 page 30: Robert JOHNSON (1542-1603) - ALMAN VII - Bars 9 to 16 are a division on bars 1 to 8. Bars 25 to 32 are a division on bars 17 to 24.

D06 page 18: Adrian LE ROY (1520-1598) - PASSEMEZE - Bars 19 to 34 are a division on bars 3 to 18.

D06 page 66: Mauro GIULIANI (1781-1829) - SONATINE opus 71 N°1 - Maestoso - Bars 17 to 32 are a division on bars 1 to 16. Bars 33 to 48 are a division on bars 1 to 16. Bars 49 to 64 are a division on bars 1 to 16.

Ejemplos de disminuciones en mis PDF :

D02 páginas 40, 41, 42 : Ferdinando CARULLI (1770-1841) – Valse Variée Opus 241 - Las variaciones son disminuciones del Vals

D02 páginas 52 y 53 : Fernando SOR (1778-1839) – Lecciones VII y IX opus 60 - La lección IX es una disminución de la lección VIII

D03 página 6 : Adrian LE ROY (ca. 1520-1598) – Primer Branle de Poictou - Los compases 26 al 48 son la disminución de los compases 1 al 24

D03 página 9 : Guillaume MORLAYE (1510 ? - 1558?) - GALLARDA - Los compases 9 al 16 son la disminución de los compases 1 al 8

D03 página 14 : Francis CUTTING (ca 1600) – PACKINGTON'S POUND - Los compases 9 al 16 son la disminución de los compases 1 al 8. Los compases 25 al 32 son la disminución de los compases 17 al 24. Los compases 41 al 48 son la disminución de los compases 33 al 40

D03 pagina 17 : Gaspar SANZ (ca. 1640-1710) - GALLARDA - La segunda parte es una disminución de la primera parte

D04 página 14 : Guillaume MORLAYE (1510?-1558?) - GALLARDA – del Segundo libro de canciones París 1553 - Los compases 9 al 16 son disminuciones de los compases 1 al 8

D04 página 24 : Adrian LE ROY (ca. 1520-1598) - ALLEMANDE "la mon ami la" - Los compases 5 al 8 son la disminución de los compases 1 al 4
Los compases 13 al 16 son la disminución de los compases 9 al 12.

D04 página 24 : ANONIMO (1600) – THE SICK TUNE - Los compases 5 al 8 son disminuciones de los compases 1 al 4. Los compases 13 al 16 son disminuciones de los compases 9 al 12.

D05 página 30 : Robert JOHNSON (1542-1603) – ALMAN VII - Los compases 9 al 16 son disminuciones de los compases 1 al 8. Los compases 25 al 32 son la disminución de los compases 17 al 24.

D06 página 18 : Adrian LE ROY (1520-1598) – PASSEMEZO - Los compases 19 al 34 son la disminución de los compases 3 al 18

D06 página 66 : Mauro GIULIANI (1781-1829) – SONATINA opus 71 n°1 – Maestoso - Los compases 17 al 32 son la disminución de los compases 1 al 16. Los compases 33 al 48 son la disminución de los compases 1 al 16. Los compases 49 al 64 son la disminución de los compases 1 al 16.

Mauro GIULIANI (1781-1829)

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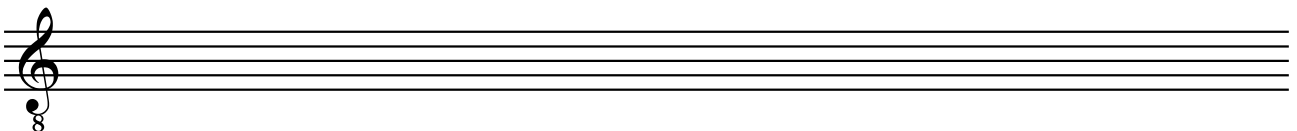
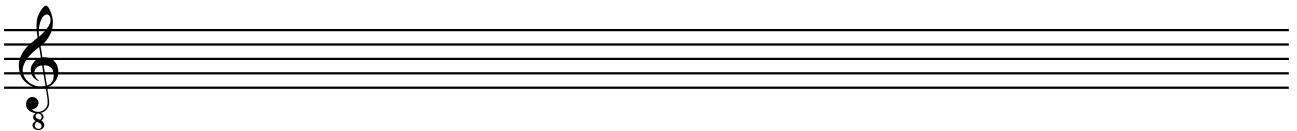
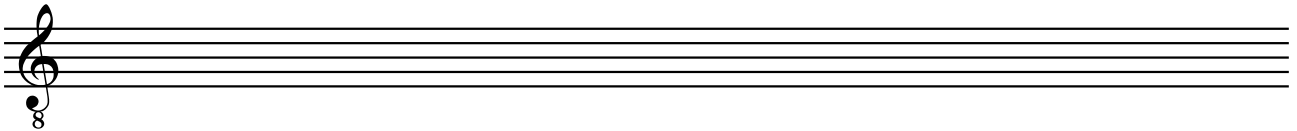
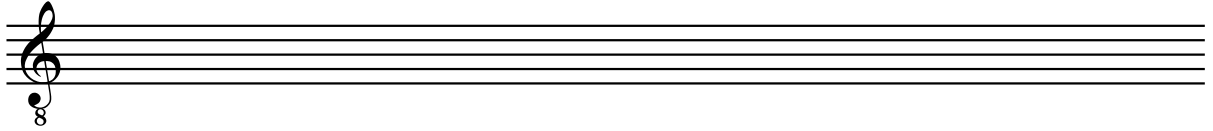
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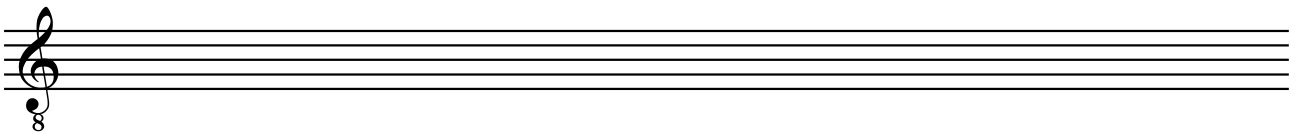
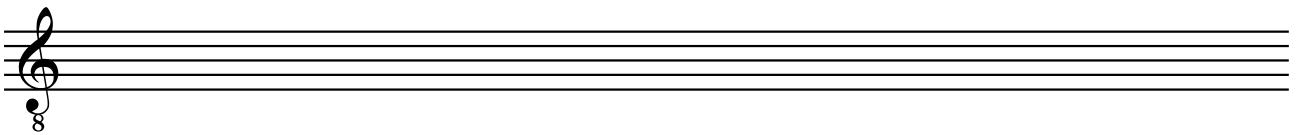
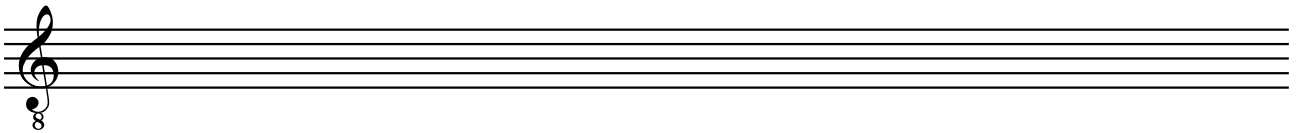
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