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Volume 87

PASCUAL ROCH

A MODERN METHOD

(Método Moderno—Méthode Moderne)

For the

GUITAR

School of Tárrega

(Escuela Tárrega—École de Tárrega)

In Three Volumes

Volume III

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VOLUMES 85-87

PASCUAL ROCH

A MODERN METHOD

For the
GUITAR

(School of Tárrega)

IN THREE VOLUMES

Translated by Dr. Th. Baker

MÉTODO MODERNO

Para

GUITARRA

(Escuela Tárrega)

EN TRES VOLÚMENES

MÉTHODE MODERNE

Pour la

GUITARE

(École de Tárrega)

EN TROIS VOLUMES

Traduction par A. Gietzen

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TABLA DE LAS MATERIAS

Quinta Parte

PASAJES Y VARIACIONES SUELTAS

CLARINETE O DULZAINA

DE «LA CAJITA DE MÚSICA»

PRELUDIOS ÚTILES

FRAGMENTO DE UN SEPTIMINO (Beethoven)

EN LA GRUTA DE FINGAL (Mendelssohn)

CUATRO ESTUDIOS ÚTILES

Obras

AIRES NACIONALES ESPAÑOLES

MINUETTO (Beethoven)

LA AFRICANA : CORO DE OBISPOS (Meyerbeer)

FANTASÍA DE «MARINA,» ZARZUELA ESPAÑOLA (Arrieta)

CARNAVAL DE VENECIA : VARIACIONES SOBRE UN TEMA DE PAGANINI

VALS DEL «DAMNACIÓN DEL FAUST» (Berlioz)

ROMANZA DE TENOR DEL «MEFISTÓFELE» (Boito)

CANCIÓN POPULAR CATALANA

ESTUDIO SOBRE UN TEMA DE «SANDHER»

CORO DE PEREGRINOS DEL «TANNHÄUSER» (Wagner)

VALS (Chopin)

ESTUDIO SOBRE UN TEMA DE HENSELT

PRELUDIO (Bach)

«LA PALOMA» : HABANERA (Yradier)

«LA VIEJECITA» : ZARZUELA ESPAÑOLA (Caballero)

NOCHES DE ESPAÑA (Massenet)

«GRANADA» : SERENATA (Albeniz)

«LA CARTAGENERA» : MOTIVOS REGIONALES ESPAÑOLES

Conclusión

CONSEJOS PARA TOCAR EN PÚBLICO DEL SITO O LOCAL PARA CONCERTAR
CONVENIENCIA DE POSEER MUCHOS CONOCIMIENTOS MUSICALES

OBRAS ESCOGIDAS DE D. A. FRANCISCO TÁRREGA PARA GUITARRA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part Five

PASSAGES AND VARIATIONS FOR AGILITY

CLARINET OR OBOE EFFECT

THE MUSIC-BOX EFFECT

USEFUL PRELUDES

FRAGMENT OF THE SEPTET (Beethoven)

FINGAL'S CAVE (Mendelssohn)

FOUR USEFUL STUDIES

Compositions

SPANISH NATIONAL AIRS

MINUETTO (Beethoven)

L'AFRICAIN : CHORUS OF BISHOPS (Meyerbeer)

FANTASIA FROM «MARINA,» SPANISH ZARZUELA (Arrieta)

THE CARNAVAL OF VENICE : VARIATIONS ON A THEME BY PAGANINI

WALTZ FROM «THE DAMNATION OF FAUST» (Berlioz)

ROMANCE FOR TENOR FROM «MEFISTÓFELE» (Boito)

CATALAN FOLK-SONG

ÉTUDE ON A THEME BY «SANDHER»

PILGRIMS' CHORUS FROM «TANNHÄUSER» (Wagner)

WALTZ (Chopin)

STUDY ON A THEME BY HENSELT

PRELUDE (Bach)

«LA PALOMA» : HABANERA (Yradier)

«THE LITTLE OLD WOMAN» : SPANISH ZARZUELA (Caballero)

NIGHTS IN SPAIN (Massenet)

«GRANADA» : SERENADE (Albeniz)

«THE CARTHAGINIAN» : LOCAL SPANISH MOTIVES

Conclusion

ADVICE ABOUT PLAYING IN PUBLIC
THE CONCERT-HALL OR AUDITORIUM
ADVANTAGES OF POSSESSING WIDE MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE

A SELECTION OF DON FRANCISCO TÁRREGA'S WORKS FOR GUITAR

TABLE DES MATIÈRES

Cinquième Partie

Page

PASSAGES ET VARIATIONS POUR L'AGILITÉ

3

EFFET DE CLARINETTE OU DE HAUTBOIS

7

EFFET DE BOÎTE À MUSIQUE

9

PRÉLUDES UTILES

12

FRAGMENT DU SEPTUOR (Beethoven)

16

LA GROTTE DE FINGAL (Mendelssohn)

20

QUATRE ÉTUDES UTILES

22

Compositions

AIRS NATIONAUX ESPAGNOLS

24

MINUETTO (Beethoven)

42

L'AFRICAIN : CHŒUR DES ÉVÊQUES (Meyerbeer)

46

FANTAISIE DE «MARINA,» ZARZUELA ESPAGNOLE (Arrieta)

49

LE CARNAVAL DE VENISE : VARIATIONS SUR UN THÈME PAR PAGANINI

56

VALESE DE «LA DAMNATION DE FAUST» (Berlioz)

70

ROMANCE POUR TÉNOR DE «MEFISTÓFELE» (Boito)

72

CHANSON POPULAIRE CATALANE

74

ÉTUDE SUR UN THÈME PAR «SANDHER»

75

CHŒUR DES PÈLERINS DE «TANNHÄUSER» (Wagner)

77

VALESE (Chopin)

80

ÉTUDE SUR UN THÈME PAR HENSELT

83

PRÉLUDE (Bach)

86

«LA PALOMA» : HABANERA (Yradier)

87

«LA PETITE VIEILLE» : ZARZUELA ESPAGNOLE (Caballero)

89

NUITS D'ESPAGNE (Massenet)

91

«GRANADA» : SÉRÉNADÉ (Albeniz)

95

«LA CARTHAGINOISE» : MOTIFS RÉGIONAUX ESPAGNOLS

100

Conclusion

106

CONSEILS POUR JOUER EN PUBLIC
DE LA SALLE DE CONCERT

106

AVANTAGES DE L'ACQUISITION DE NOMBREUSES CONNAISSANCES MUSICALES

107

ŒUVRES CHOISIES POUR LE GUITARE, PAR D. FRANCISCO TÁRREGA

108

MÉTODO MODERNO
PARA GUITARRA

A MODERN METHOD
FOR THE GUITAR

MÉTHODE MODERNE
POUR LA GUITARE

MÉTODO MODERNO PARA GUITARRA

Quinta Parte

Pasajes y Variaciones
Seltas

Sección Importantísimo

A MODERN METHOD FOR THE GUITAR

Part Five

Passages and Variations
for Agility

A Most Important Section

MÉTHODE MODERNE POUR LA GUITARE

Cinquième Partie

Passages et Variations
pour l'Agilité

Section Importante

A Allegro vivace

B

(a) La digitación de la izquierda es la misma del primer compás.
(b) Háganse semicorcheas.

(a) The fingering for the left hand is like that in the first measure.
(b) Sixteenth-notes instead of triplet-eighths.

(a) Le doigté pour la main gauche est le même que celui de la première mesure.
(b) Triples croches au lieu de triolets de croches.

Ejemplo

Example

Exemple



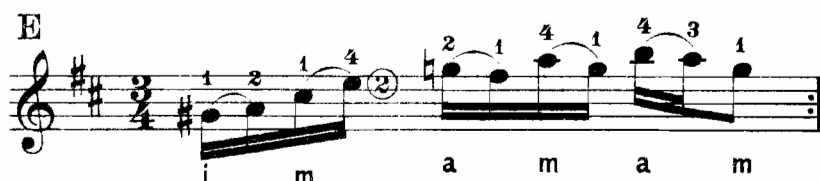
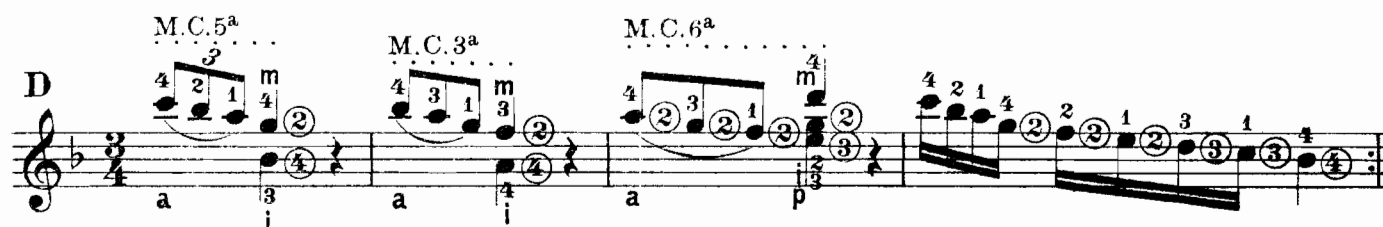
Desarróllese como la anterior.
Continue like foregoing.
Continuez comme ce qui précède.



No se levante el N°1 del diapason en el descenso, ni en el ascenso.

Do not lift finger 1 from the finger-board either coming down or going up.

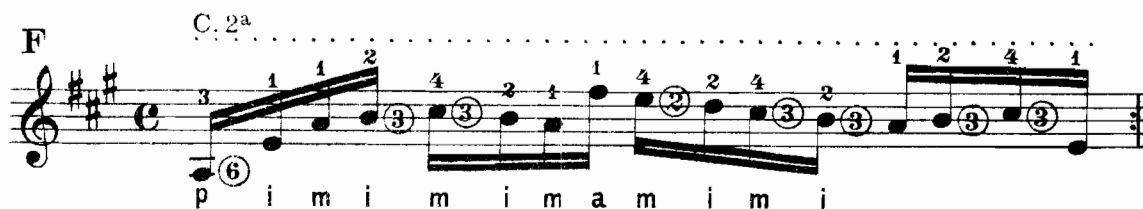
Ne pas lever le 1^{er} doigt de la touche, ni en descendant ni en montant.



(a) Repítase muchas veces.
(b) No se levante el número 1 al pasar al si, la, sol.
(c) Hágase en las demás cuerdas.

(a) Repeat many times.
(b) Do not lift finger 1 when passing to B, A, G.
(c) Practise this on the other strings.

(a) Répétez plusieurs fois.
(b) Ne pas lever le 1^{er} doigt pour aller au si, au la et au sol.
(c) Étudiez ceci sur les autres cordes.



Hasta C. 10^a y descendente.
Up to C. 10^a, and descend.
Jusqu'à la 10^e case et descendre.

6ª cuerda en *re*, 5ª en *sol*.

Tune 6th string to D, 5th string to G.

Accordez la 6^e corde au *ré*, la 5^e corde au *sol*.

De la obra «Sevilla» de Isaac Albeniz,
para guitarra por el Maestro Tárrega
(inérita).

From the composition «Sevilla,» by
Isaac Albeniz, transcribed for guitar
by Señor Tárrega (unpublished).

Extrait d'un morceau par Isaac Al-
beniz, «Sevilla,» transcrit pour la gui-
tare par Señor Tárrega (inérita).

Allegro

H

Variación
Variation

p m p i m i m a m i m

De «El Carnaval de Venecia», variaciones sobre un tema de Paganini. Para guitarra por el Maestro Tárrega (inérita).

From "The Carnival in Venice," variations on a theme by Paganini. For guitar by Señor Tárrega (unpublished).

Extrait du «Carnaval de Venise», variations sur un thème par Paganini, transcrit pour la guitare par Señor Tárrega (inérita).

izquierda sola
l. h. alone
m. g. seule

I

Al pasar el número 1 del *do-si*, del segundo compás al *la-sol*, no suelte el diapason, así como tampoco en los arrastres descendentes.

When finger 1 passes from C-B, in the second measure, to A-G, do not quit the fingerboard; and similarly in the descending arrastres.

Quand le 1^{er} doigt dans la deuxième mesure passe de *do-si* au *la-sol* il ne faut pas quitter la touche; de même dans les Glissés descendants.

izquierda sola
l. h. alone
m. g. seule

J

(a) No se suelte el diapasón al correrse la mano para ejecutar los tresillos.
(b) Ejecútense seguidas las variaciones I y J.

(a) Do not quit the fingerboard when shifting the hand to execute the triplets.
(b) Execute variations I and J consecutively.

(a) Ne pas quitter la touche quand on change la main de place pour exécuter les triolets.
(b) Exécutez consécutivement les variations I et J.

Clarinete o Dulzaina

Clarinet or Oboe Effect

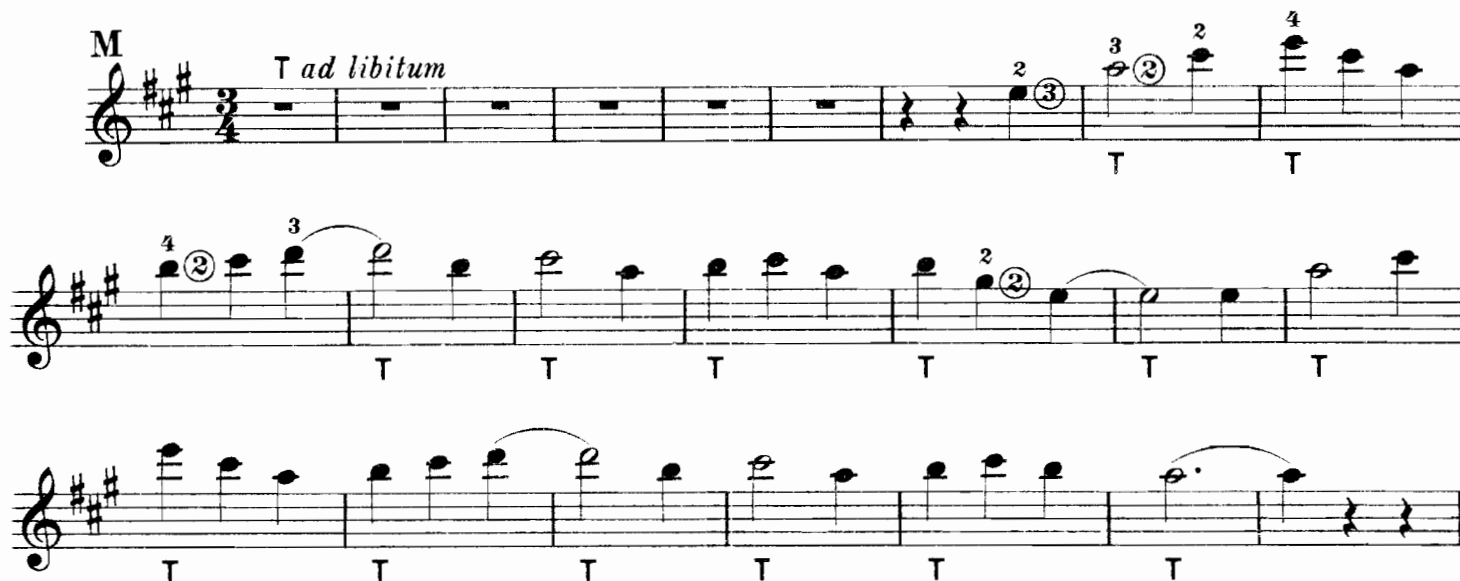
Effet de Clarinette ou de Hautbois

L

(a) El canto con el dedo i junto al puente, y el dedo pequeño pegado al mismo.
(b) Vibrense las notas.

(a) Play the melody with finger i near the bridge and the little finger resting on the latter.
(b) Let the tones vibrate.

(a) Jouez la mélodie avec le 1^{er} doigt près du chevalet, le petit doigt reposant sur ce dernier.
(b) Laissez vibrer.



(a) Unos compases *ad libitum*, y cada vez más piano, hasta que parezca oírse de lejos.

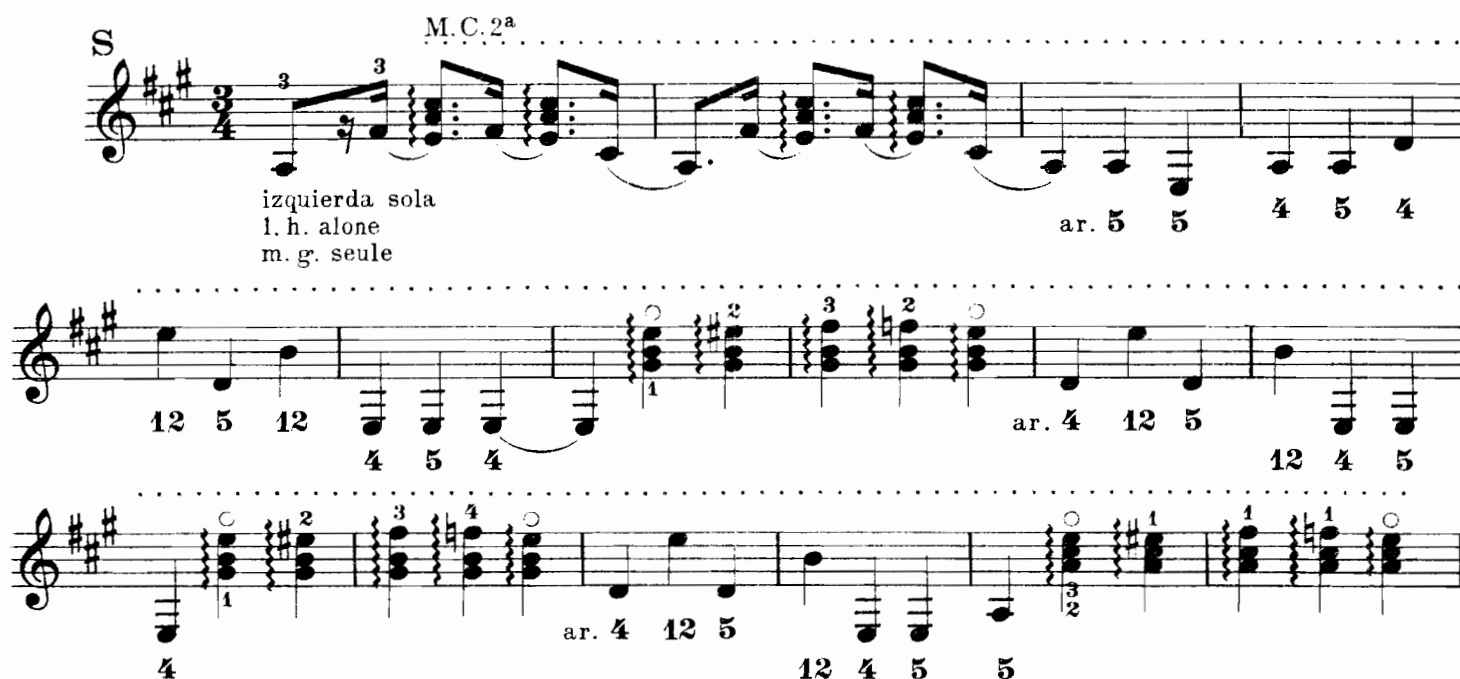
(b) Después de ejecutado el Tabalet en la forma que se explicó en su lugar, se hace el cantabile con el dedo índice, como dijimos para la dulzaina o clarinete, y el Tabalet con un solo golpe del dedo pulgar (Ejemplo 11), manteniendo cruzadas la quinta y sexta cuerdas en el traste 9 y pisadas por el número 1.

(a) Some measures *ad libitum*, and each softer than the preceding, till they seem to sound from a distance.

(b) After executing the Tabalet (drum-stroke) in the manner explained, the cantabile is to be played with the fore-finger (as was directed for the clarinet or oboe effect), and the Tabalet with a single stroke of the thumb (Example 11), keeping the fifth and sixth strings crossed at the 9th fret and stopped by finger 1.

(a) Quelques mesures *ad libitum*, et chacune plus piano que la précédente, pour donner l'illusion du lointain.

(b) Après avoir exécuté l'effet de tambour (tablalet) de la manière expliquée, le cantabile doit être joué avec l'index (comme il a été expliqué pour l'effet de clarinette ou de hautbois) et le tablalet doit être joué avec un simple mouvement du pouce (Exemple 11), gardant les cinquième et sixième cordes entre-croisées à la 9^e case et appuyées par le 1^{er} doigt.



(a) Se pisa el *fa* con el número 3 y tira hacia abajo para que suene el acorde *mi-lu-do*. El acorde *sol-si-mi* y los siguientes se hacen tirando hacia abajo con el número 4, y así mismo el acorde *la-do-mi* y siguientes.

(b) En su lugar correspondiente se explicó el modo de hacerse los armónicos con la mano izquierda sola.

(a) Stop the note *F* with finger 3, and slide down so as to sound the chord *E-A-C*. The chord *G-B-E* and the following are played by sliding down with finger 4, and similarly chord *A-C-E* and the following chords.

(b) In the proper place we have already explained how to play harmonics with the left hand alone.

(a) Appuyez le *fa* avec le 3^e doigt et glissez en descendant afin de faire sonner l'accord *mi-lu-do*. *Sol-si-mi* et les accords suivants sont joués en glissant et en descendant avec le 4^e doigt, et d'une manière similaire l'accord *la-do-mi* et les accords suivants.

(b) En temps et lieu nous avons expliqué comment il faut jouer les harmoniques avec la main gauche seule.

De «La Cajita de Música»

The Music-Box Effect

Effet de Boîte à Musique

The musical score is written for guitar in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of four staves. The first staff is marked with a 'T' and 'ar. 8dos' (arpeggiated octaves). The music features slurred triplets and octaves. Fingering numbers (1-4) are written above the notes. Octave numbers (12, 16, 19) are written below the notes. The score includes repeat signs and a double bar line. The fourth staff has two endings, labeled '1.' and '2.'.

(a) Los tresillos ligados se ejecutan con la mano izquierda sola y los armónicos octavados, con la derecha.

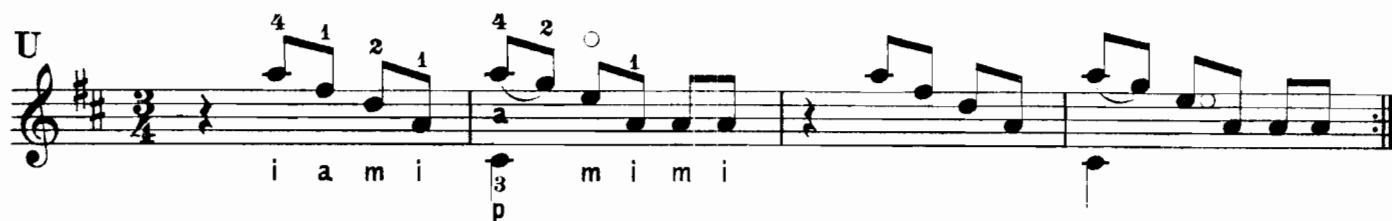
(b) Las variaciones I, J, L, M, S, T, están tomadas de la obra «Aires populares Españoles», para guitarra, por el Maestro Tárrega (inédita).

(a) The slurred triplets are executed with the left hand alone, and the octave harmonics with the right hand.

(b) Variations I, J, L, M, S, T, are taken from the work «Popular Spanish Aires», for guitar, by maestro Tárrega (unpublished).

(a) Les triolets liés sont exécutés avec la main gauche seule, et les octaves harmoniques avec la main droite.

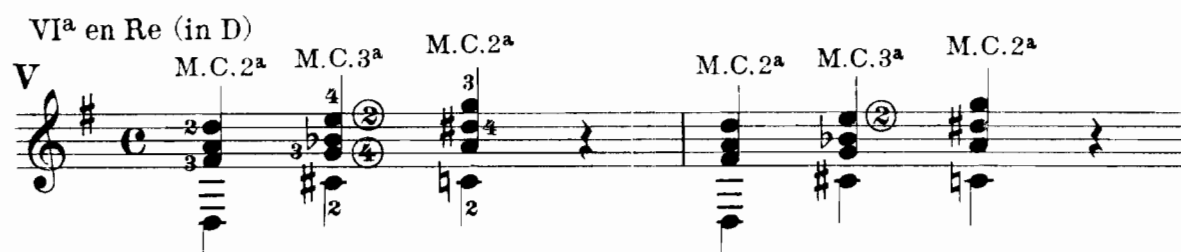
(b) Les variations I, J, L, M, S, T, sont extraites d'un morceau de guitare par le Maître Tárrega: «Aires populaires Espagnols» (inédit).



No se suelte el *la* de la tercera en el 1^{er} compás al ejecutar el ligado *la-sol* de la prima en el segundo compás, cuyos números 4 y 2 caeran simultáneamente sobre dichas dos notas. El número 3 debe permanecer fijo sobre el *do* de la quinta, sin levantarlo hasta que no se haya pulsado el último *la* de la tercera.

Do not let go the A on the third string in measure 1 while playing the legato A-G on the first string in measure 2, in which latter fingers 4 and 2 should fall together on the aforesaid two notes. Finger 3 ought to remain down on the C on the fifth string, without being lifted until the last A on the third string has been played.

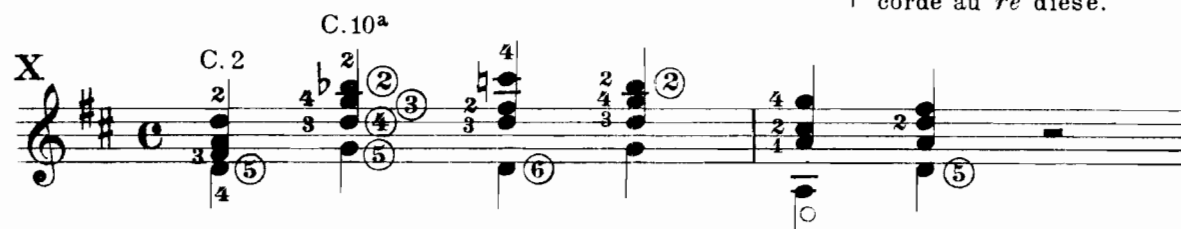
Ne pas lever le doigt appuyant le *la* sur la troisième corde dans la première mesure quand vous jouez le legato *la-sol* sur la première corde dans la 2^e mesure, dans laquelle les 4^e et 3^e doigts doivent appuyer ensemble sur les deux dites notes. Le 3^e doigt faisant sonner le *do* devra rester appuyé sur la cinquième corde, sans se lever jusqu'à ce que le dernier *la* sur la troisième corde soit joué.



No se levante el número 3 para pisar el *sol* de la cuarta, cuando se pasa de la M.C. 2ª a la M.C. 3ª, ni el número 2 al correrse del *do* sostenido al *do* natural de la quinta. El número 4 debe deslizarse del *mi* de la segunda al *re* sostenido cuando pasa de la M.C. 3ª a la M.C. 2ª.

Do not lift finger 3 to stop G on the fourth string, when you pass from M.C. 2ª to M.C. 3ª, and do not lift finger 2 when passing from C sharp to C natural on the fifth string. Finger 4 should slide from E on the second string to D sharp when passing from M.C. 3ª to M.C. 2ª.

Ne pas lever le 3^e doigt pour appuyer le *sol* sur la quatrième corde quand vous passez de la M.C. 2ª à la M.C. 3ª; et ne pas lever le 2^e doigt quand vous passez du *do* dièse au *do* naturel sur la cinquième corde. Quand le 4^e doigt passe de la M.C. 3ª à la M.C. 2ª il devra glisser du *mi* sur la deuxième corde au *ré* dièse.



(a) Al pasar de la C. 2ª a la C. 10ª deslicense los números 2 y 3. El número 3 debe permanecer fijo en los tres últimos acordes del 1^{er} compás. (b) Deslicese el número 2 del *si* bémol de la segunda en el último acorde del 1^{er} compás al correrse al *do* sostenido del 1^{er} acorde del 2^o compás y también para pasar al *re*.

Nota. Los ejemplos V y X, los hemos puesto para demostrar que nunca debe soltar la mano izquierda el diapasón para pasar de unas posiciones a otras en el recorrido de éste: Rara es la vez que no hay por lo menos un dedo que prepara, y si en algún caso no lo hay, de todos modos debe deslizarse la mano.

(a) When passing from C. 2ª to C. 10ª, slide with fingers 2 and 3. Finger 3 should be held down during the last three chords in measure 1.

(b) Finger 2 slides from B flat on the second string in the last chord of measure 1 when passing to C sharp in the first chord of measure 2, and similarly when passing to D.

Note. Examples V and X are introduced to demonstrate that the left hand ought never to leave the fingerboard when passing from one position to another. Cases are rare in which one has not at least one finger "preparing"; and if it happens that you have none, the hand should slide nevertheless.

(a) Quand vous passez de la 2^e case à la 10^e case, glissez avec les 2^e et 3^e doigts. Le 3^e doigt doit rester appuyé durant les 3 derniers accords dans la 1^{re} mesure.

(b) Quand on passe au *do* dièse dans le premier accord de la deuxième mesure et de même quand on passe au *ré*, le 2^e doigt glisse de *si* bémol sur la seconde corde dans le dernier accord de la première mesure.

Note. Les exemples V et X sont insérés pour démontrer que la main gauche ne devrait pas quitter la touche quand elle passe d'une position à une autre. Il arrive rarement que l'on n'ait pas au moins un doigt qui "prépare"; néanmoins, dans le cas contraire la main ne devra pas moins glisser.



Cromático descendente, o ascendente empezando desde el *fa* de la prima.

Note. Este ejemplo no lo vimos hacer nunca la Maestro, probablemente porque no le vería aplicación, pero al ocurrirnos, lo hemos escrito, por si pudiese utilizarlo el discípulo en algún caso.

Descending chromatically, or ascending, beginning with F on the first string.

Note. We never saw the Master play this exercise, probably because there was no special case for its application; but when we thought of it, we wrote it down for the use of students in case of need.

En descendant chromatiquement; ou en montant, commençant avec le *fa* sur la première corde.

Note. Jamais nous n'avons entendu le Maître jouer cet exercice, probablement parce qu'il n'y avait pas de cas spécial pour son application; néanmoins nous en faisons mention pour l'usage des élèves en cas de besoin.



(a) Los ligados son *fa-re-la, sol-mi-si, la-fa-do*, etc. El *si* de la segunda al aire hace también el efecto de ligado con la nota que le sigue. *Fa-fa, re-re, sol-sol, mi-mi*, etc., son ligaduras.

(b) Déjense caer sucesivamente el número 3 sobre el *re* y el 4 sobre el *la*, en el 2º compás: en el primer tiempo del 3º compás, el número 2 sobre el *mi* y el 4 sobre el *si*: en el segundo tiempo de dicho compás, el número 3 sobre el *fa* y el 4 sobre el *do*; y así sucesivamente.

Nota: El anterior ejemplo es de la Introducción del Gran Tremolo de Gottschalk. Por el Maestro Tárrega. (Inéditas dicha Introducción y la Obra.)

(a) The legatos are F-D-A, G-E-B, A-F-C, etc. The B on the open second string likewise produces a legato effect with the note following it. F-F, D-D, G-G, E-E, etc., are ties.

(b) In measure 2 finger 3 and finger 4 should fall successively on the notes D and A, respectively; on the first beat in measure 3, fingers 2 and 4 should fall similarly on E and B; on the second beat of the same measure, finger 3 falls on F and finger 4 on C, and so on, in succession.

Note. The preceding example is taken from the Grand Tremolo by Gottschalk, arranged by maestro Tárrega. (Both the Introduction and the work are unpublished.)

(a) Les legatos sont *fa-ré-la, sol-mi-si, la-fa-do*, etc. Le *si* sur la 2^e corde à vide produit également un effet de legato avec la note qui suit. *Fa-fa, ré-ré, sol-sol, mi-mi*, etc., sont des notes liées.

(b) Dans la deuxième mesure les 3^e et 4^e doigts devront tomber respectivement et successivement sur les notes *ré* et *la*; sur le 1^{er} temps dans la 3^e mesure les 2^e et 4^e doigts devront tomber similairement sur *mi* et *si*, sur le deuxième temps de la mesure le 3^e doigt tombe sur le *fa* et le 4^e doigt sur le *do*, et ainsi de suite.

Note. L'exemple précédent est extrait du «Grand Tremolo» par Gottschalk, arrangé par Maître Tárrega. (Ni l'Introduction ni la composition ne sont publiées.)

Preludios Útiles

Useful Preludes

Préludes Utiles

Allegro

1

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

m i m i m i

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

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

M.C. 2ª

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

M.C. 2ª

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

m i p i m a p i m

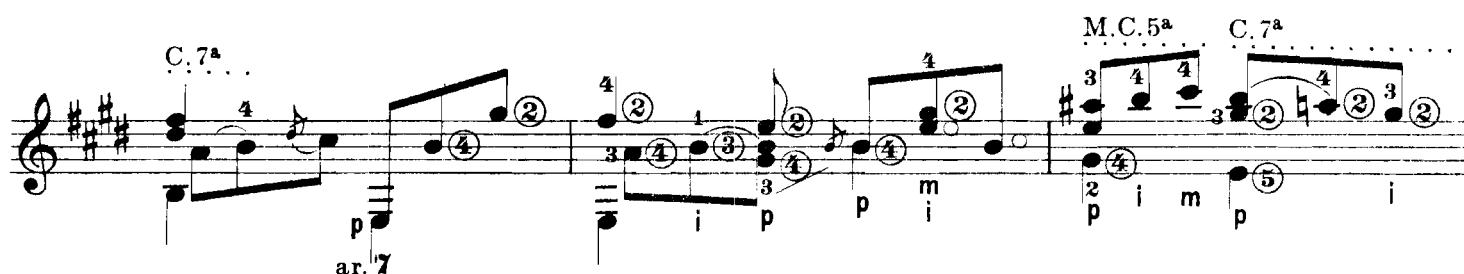
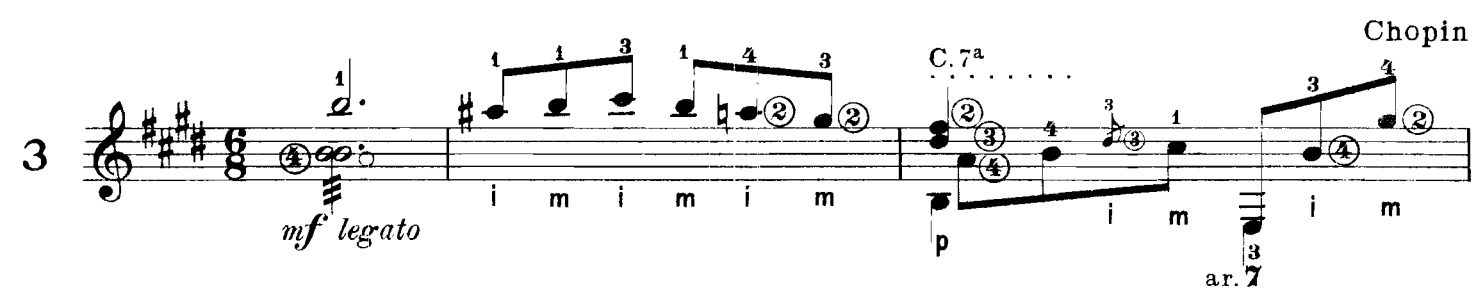
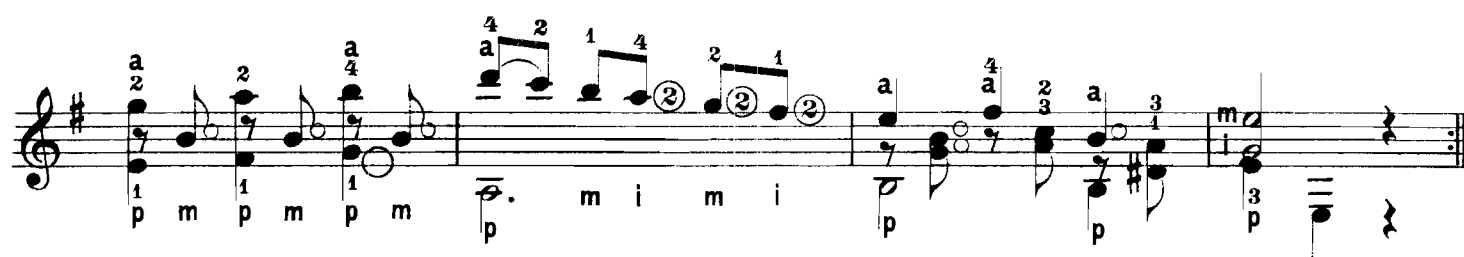
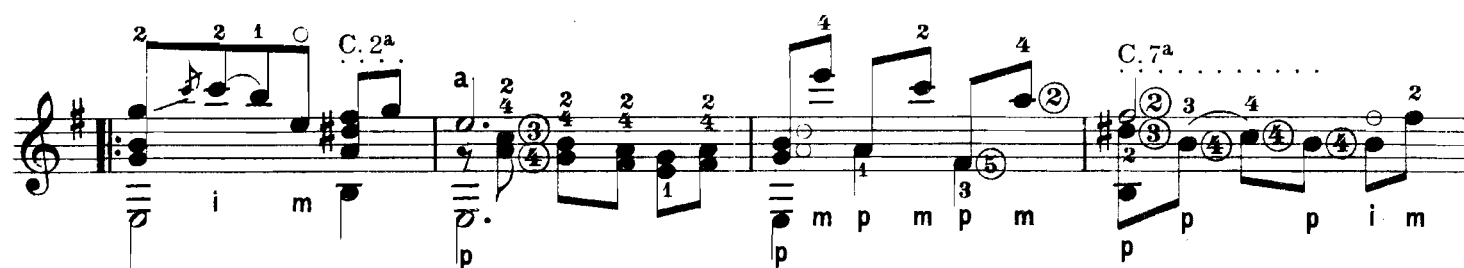
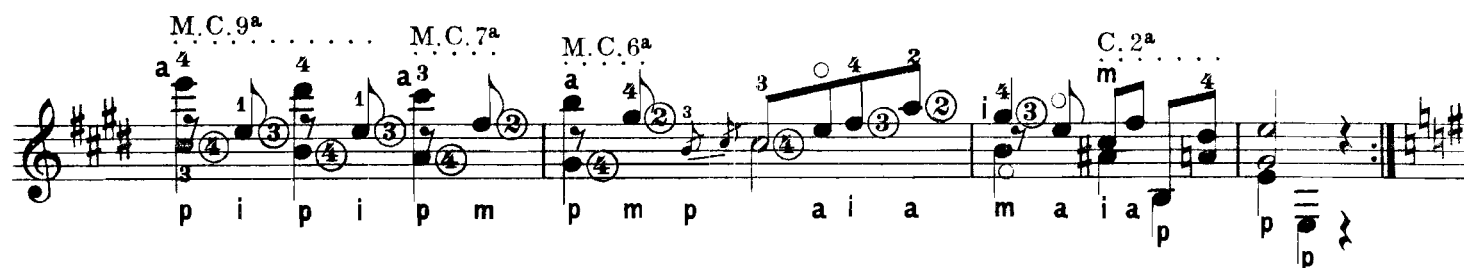
3 1 4 2 3 1 1 4

a a a a p i m i m i m a p i m i m i m a r. 12 p 12

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major (one sharp). The melody is written on a treble clef staff. The lyrics are:
 a m i m i p m i p i m i m
 The score includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final flourish ending in a double bar line.

M.C. 2ª

The musical score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The lyrics 'm i m - - - m i - - -' are written below the staff, with a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking under the first 'm' and a 'm' (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking under the second 'm'. The score ends with a double bar line and a final chord.



..... C. 7^a ...

ar. 7 ar. 7 p

C. 9^a

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

lento

C. 7^a ...

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

ar. 7

C. 7^a ...

p i p p i p p i

ar. 7

C. 7^a ...

C. 7^a ...

ar. 7 ar. 7 p

f

i m i m i m

C. 4^a C. 2^a

pp

Fragmento
de un Septimino

Fragment
of the Septet

Fragment
du Septuor

Beethoven

Allegro

4

i m i

m a

p m a m a m a m i m i

i m i m i

p m a m a m i m i

M.C. 3^a M.C. 2^a

M.C. 3^a M.C. 2^a

1. M.C. 5^a

2.
C. 5^a *rapido*

ff p m i p i m i m i m i m i p m i

C. 1^a

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

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

M.C. 3 ... M.C. 2 ... M.C. 3 ... M.C. 2^a ...

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

1. C. 5^a *rapido* 2. C. 5^a

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

Allegro moderato

[illegible]

*) Sin quitar la ceja levántese un poco la primera falange del número 1 para que suene el *mi* al aire, y vuélvase a poner.

* Without lifting the barre, raise the tip-joint of finger I a trifle in order that the open E can sound, and replace it.

*) Sans lever le barré, soulevez un peu l'extrémité du 1^{er} doigt afin que le *mi* à vide puisse sonner; ensuite replacez le doigt.

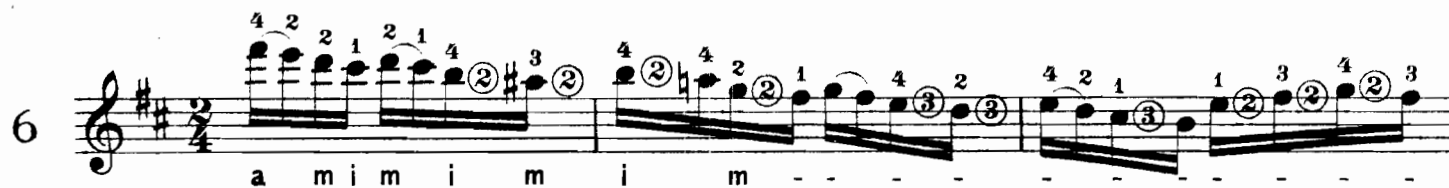
[illegible]

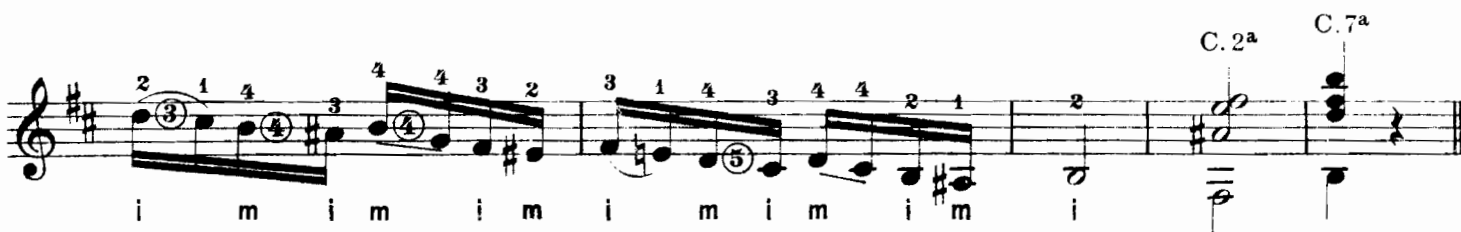
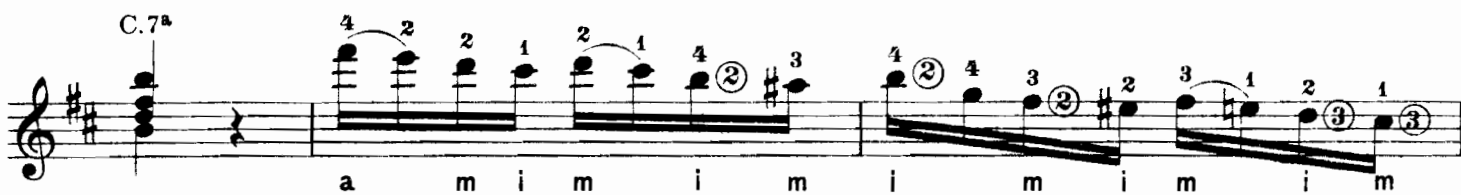
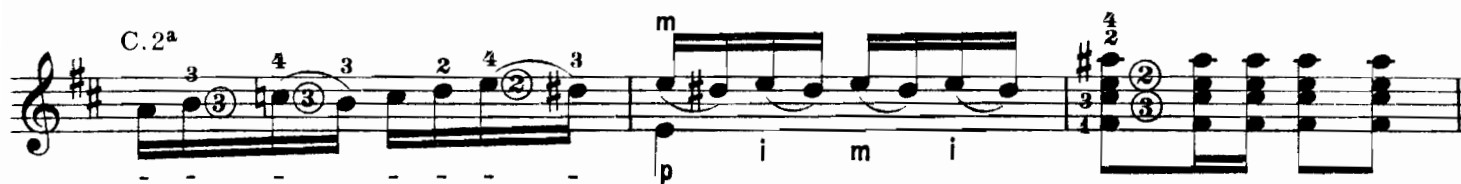
En la Gruta
de Fingal

Fingal's Cave

La Grotte
de Fingal

Mendelssohn





Sígase el orden de la fórmula; ya
va indicado por medio de puntitos.

Follow the order of the Formula, as
indicated by the dotted line.

Suivez l'ordre de la Formule, comme
l'indique la ligne de points.

Cuatro
Estudios Útiles

Four
Useful Studies

Quatre
Études Utiles

1

M.C. 10^a M.C. 9^a M.C. 7^a M.C. 5^a P. R.

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

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

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

2

M.C. 10^a M.C. 8^a M.C. 6^a P. R.

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

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

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

P. R.

3

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

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

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

P. R.

4

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

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

- - - - -

p i m a m i p

OBRAS

COMPOSITIONS

COMPOSITIONS

Aires Nacionales
Españoles

Spanish
National Airs

Airs Nationaux
Espagnols

Transcription by F. Tárrega

M.C. 5ª

M.C. 7ª

M.C. 5ª

M.C. 5ª

M.C. 9ª

M.C. 7ª

M.C. 5ª

M.C. 1ª

M.C. 2ª

M.C. 3ª

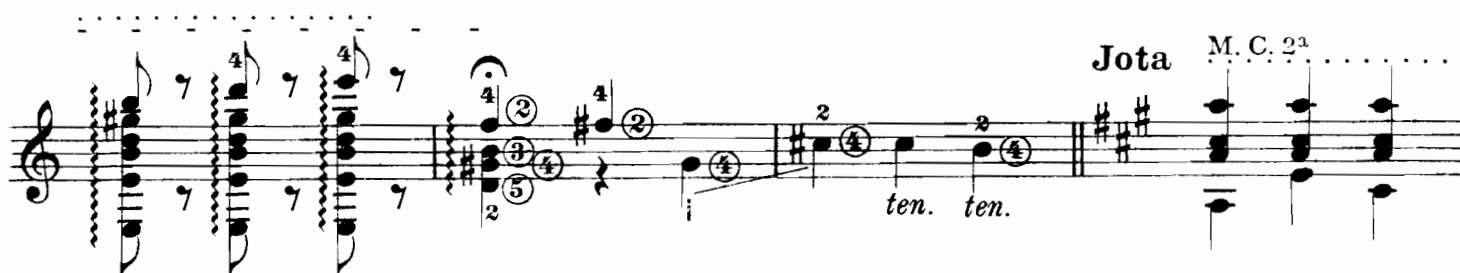
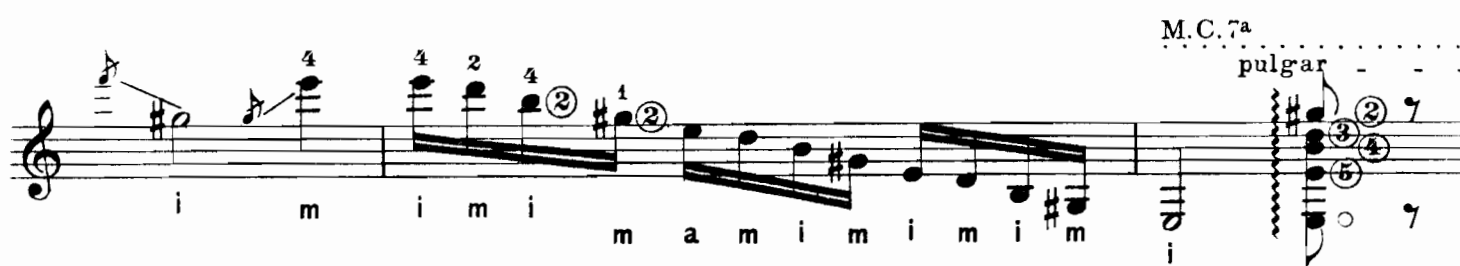
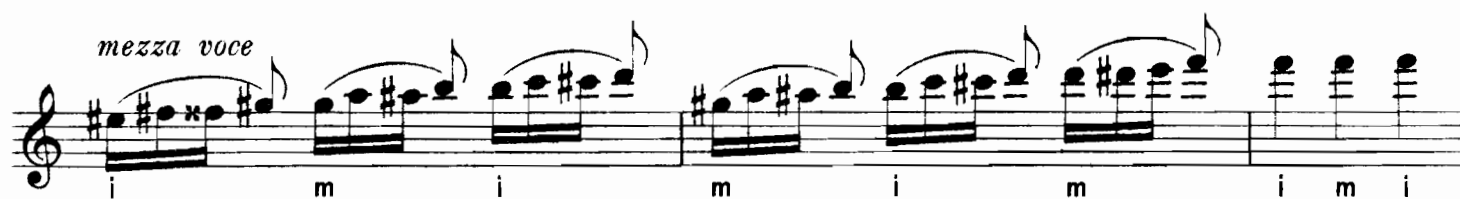
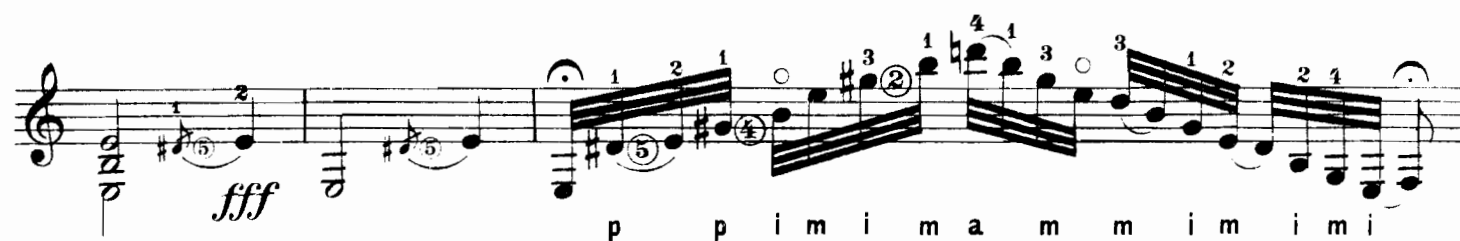
M.C. 5ª

M.C. 3ª

M.C. 1ª

m i m

a m i ar. 7 p



Var. I

M.C. 2^a

First system of Var. I. Treble clef, key of D major. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with fingerings 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4. The bass line has whole notes with lyrics 'm i m i' and 'i m i m'. A dotted line indicates the continuation of the melody.

Var. II

M.C.
2^a

First system of Var. II. Treble clef, key of D major. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with fingerings 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4. The bass line has whole notes with lyrics 'p i m a' and 'i m i m'. A dotted line indicates the continuation of the melody.

Var. III

First system of Var. III. Treble clef, key of D major. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with fingerings 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2. The bass line has whole notes with lyrics 'p i m a' and 'i m i m'. A dotted line indicates the continuation of the melody.

M.C. 2^a

Second system of Var. III. Treble clef, key of D major. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with fingerings 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2. The bass line has whole notes with lyrics 'i m i m' and 'a m i m'. A dotted line indicates the continuation of the melody.

Var. IV II^a

vibrante il canto

vibrante il canto

Var. V M.C. 2^a

Var. VI

p i m p i m

Var. IX

p i m a

a m i m

ar. 7 p

Var. X

p p p segue

pulgar
thumb
pouce

Hágase la 5ª Variación y sigue la 11ª
Repeat Var. V, and continue with XI.
Répétez la 5ª Var. et continuez avec XI.

Var. XI

izquierda sola
l. h. alone
m. g. seule

izquierda sola
l. h. alone
m. g. seule

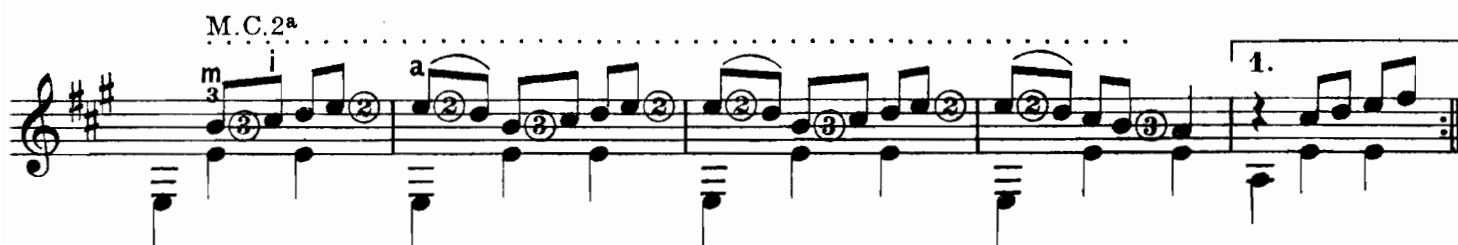
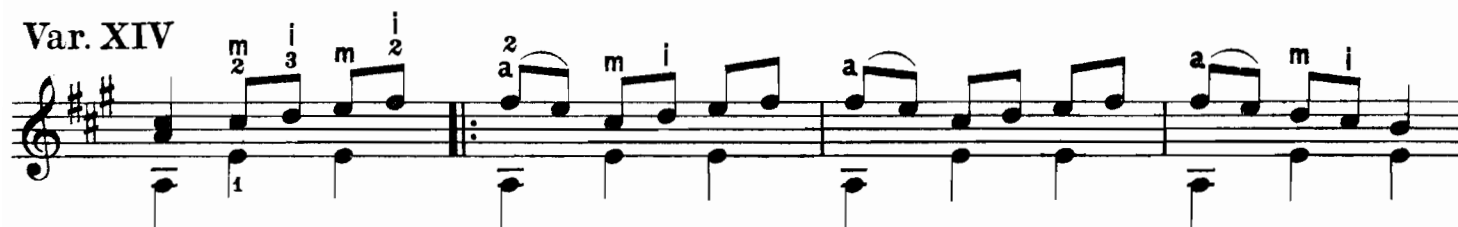
Var. XII

Tóquese Tambora la 5ª Variación
Repeat Var. V à la tambura
Répétez la Var. V avec l'effet de tambour

Var. XIII

M. C. 2ª

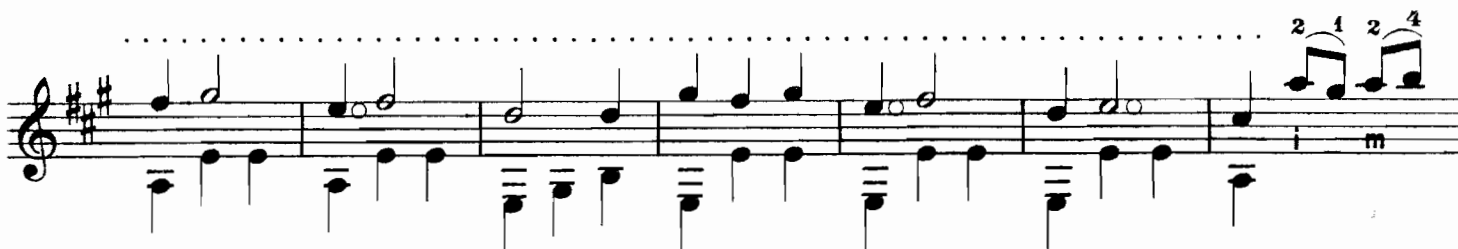
Var. XIV



Var. XV

M.C. 2

Dedos i, a
Fingers i, a
Doigts i, a



Var. XVI

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

m i m

2 1 4 3 2 1 1. 2. fff

con la uña del pulgar
with thumbnail
avec l'ongle du pouce

Var. XVII

M.C. 2^a

a m a m a m a m a m

3 i m i i m i i m i i m i i m i i m i i m i

p p

The musical score on page 33 consists of six staves of music in A major (two sharps: F# and C#). The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef. Measures 1-4. Measure 1 has a natural harmonic (circle) on the 5th line. Measure 4 has a natural harmonic on the 4th line.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef. Measures 5-8. Measure 5 has a natural harmonic on the 5th line. Measure 8 has a natural harmonic on the 4th line.
- Staff 3:** Treble clef. Measures 9-12. Measure 9 has a natural harmonic on the 5th line. Measure 12 has a natural harmonic on the 4th line.
- Staff 4:** Treble clef. Measures 13-16. Measure 13 has a natural harmonic on the 5th line. Measure 16 has a natural harmonic on the 4th line.
- Staff 5:** Treble clef. Measures 17-20. Measure 17 has a natural harmonic on the 5th line. Measure 20 has a natural harmonic on the 4th line.
- Staff 6:** Treble clef. Measures 21-24. Measure 21 has a natural harmonic on the 5th line. Measure 24 has a natural harmonic on the 4th line. The final measure (24) includes the notation "ar. 12 7 7 12 9" below the staff, indicating a sequence of fret numbers for a slide or bend.

Copla - Couplet

Lento

maestoso

p *p* *3 p*

p *p* *3 p*

P. R.

Var. XVIII

a tempo

Two staves of musical notation. The first staff contains two measures of music with triplets and slurs. The second staff contains two measures of music with triplets and slurs, ending with a repeat sign and the label "P. R."

Var. XIX

Two staves of musical notation. The first staff contains two measures of music with triplets and slurs, with the letters "a", "i", "m", "i", "m" written below the notes. The second staff contains two measures of music with triplets and slurs.

Var. XX M. C. 5^a

Three staves of musical notation. The first staff contains two measures of music with triplets and slurs, with the letters "ar. 7" and "p" written below the notes. The second staff contains two measures of music with triplets and slurs, with the letters "7", "12", "7", "12", "9", "7", "9" written below the notes. The third staff contains two measures of music with triplets and slurs, with the letters "7", "12", "7", "12", "9", "7", "9" written below the notes.

Var. XXIII

Var. XXIII

Var. XXIV

Var. XXIV

M.C. 9^a

M.C. 2^a

Var. XXV

Var. XXV

2.

ar. 12

ar. 12

Var. XXVI

M.C. 9^a M.C. 7^a M.C. 5^a M.C. 4^a M.C. 2^a M.C. 2^a M.C. 4^a

pizzicato

M.C. 7^a M.C. 5^a M.C. 4^a M.C. 2^a

m i m

Var. XXVII

Clarinete o Dulzaina Valenciana
Clarinet or Oboe
Clarinete ou hautbois

Var. XXVIII

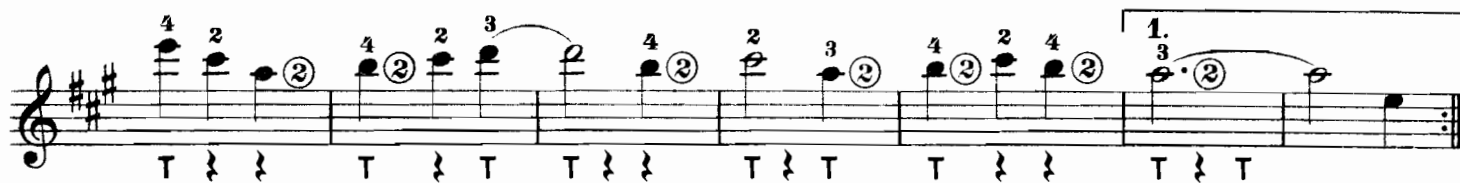
Tabalet o Caja de Banda
Drumbeat
Coup de tambour

Compases ad libitum
Measures ad libitum
Mesures ad libitum

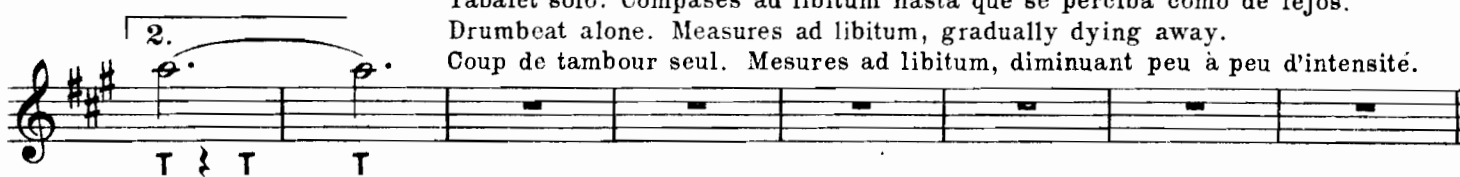
Clarinete Dedo i
Clarinet Finger i
Clarinete Doigt i

T T T T T T T

Tabalet (pulgar)
Drumbeat (thumb)
Coup de tambour (pouce)



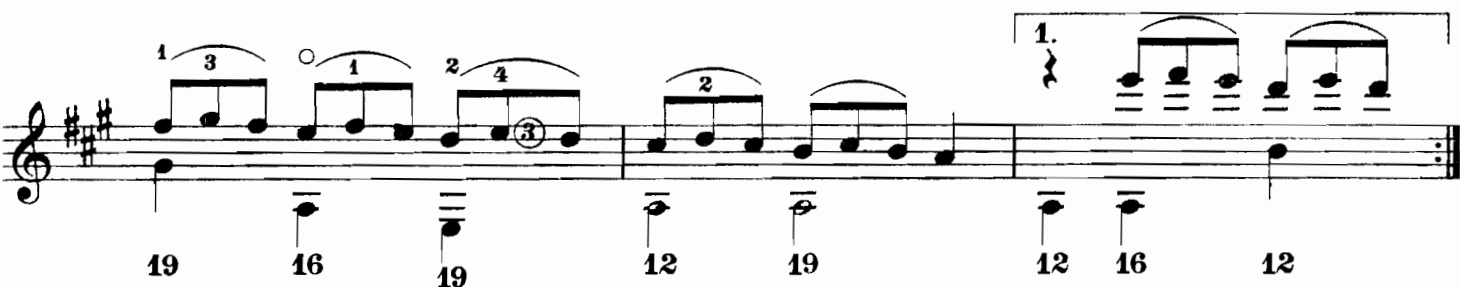
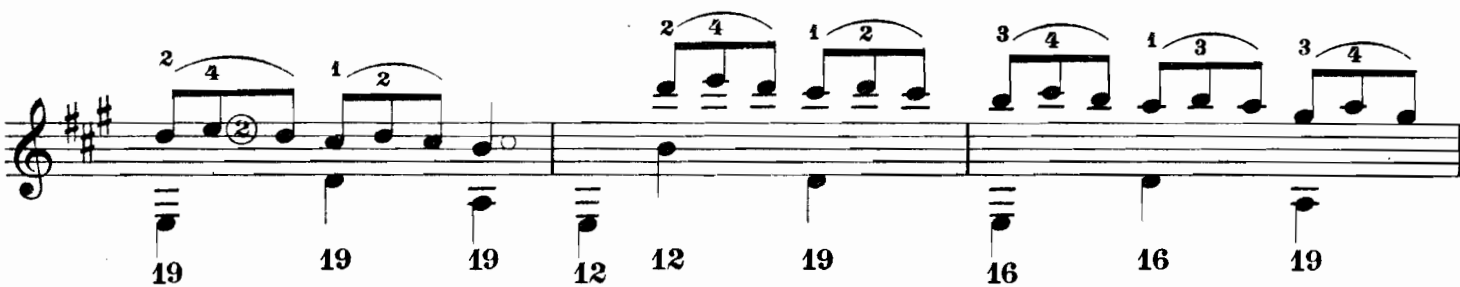
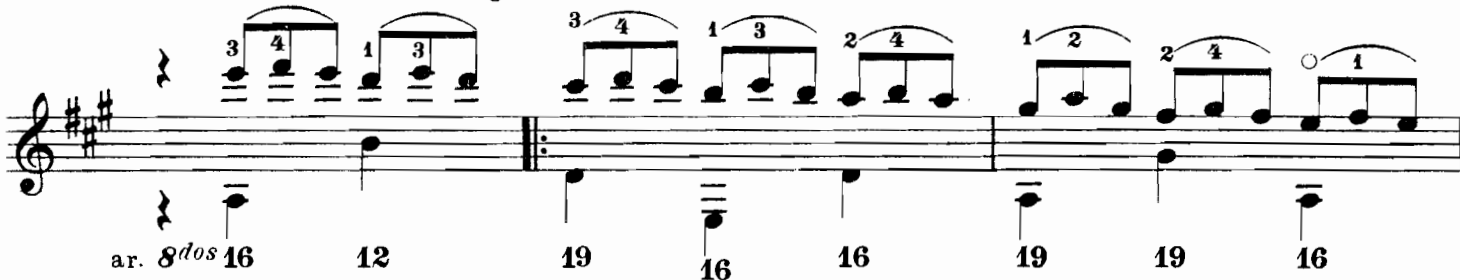
Tablalet solo. Compases ad libitum hasta que se perciba como de lejos.
 Drumbeat alone. Measures ad libitum, gradually dying away.
 Coup de tambour seul. Mesures ad libitum, diminuant peu à peu d'intensité.



(Var. III. *pp.*)

Var. XXIX

Cajita armónica. Mano izquierda sola
 Soundboard; l. h. alone
 Table d'harmonie; m. g. seule



Var.
XXX

M.C. 5ª

Armónicos arpeados
Dedos i, a
Arpeggio harmonics
Fingers i, a
Sons harmoniques arpégés
Doigts i, a

Tambora ar. Tambora ar. Tamb. ar.

Tamb. ar. ar. Tamb. ar. Tamb. ar. ar. Tamb. ar. ar. Tamb. ar. ar.

Tamb. ar. ar. Tamb. ar. Tamb. ar. ar. Tamb. ar. ar. Tamb. ar. ar.

Tamb. ar. ar. Tamb. ar. Tamb. ar. ar. Tamb. ar. ar. Tamb. ar. ar.

Tamb. ar. ar. Tamb. ar. Tamb. ar. ar. Tamb. ar. ar. Tamb. ar. ar.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Merry Widow' is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The system concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

Finale

i ma i ma mi pia mi pia mi

M.C. 10^a M.C. 9^a

Minuetto

VI^a en Re (in D)V^a en Sol (in G)

Beethoven

Transcription by F. Tárrega

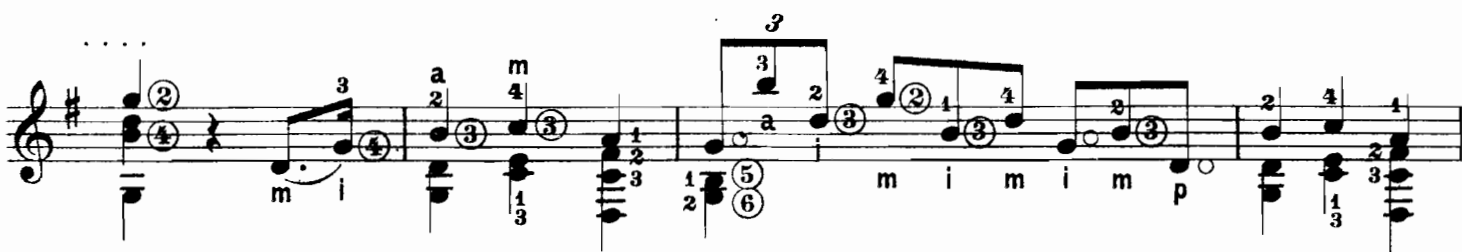
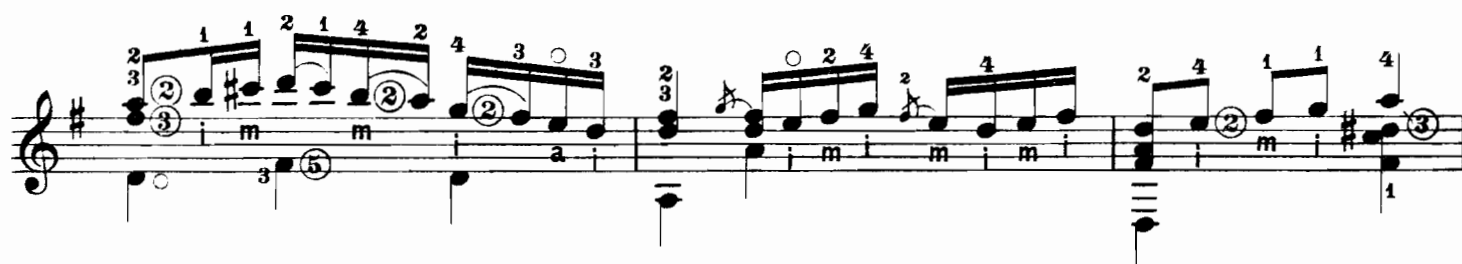
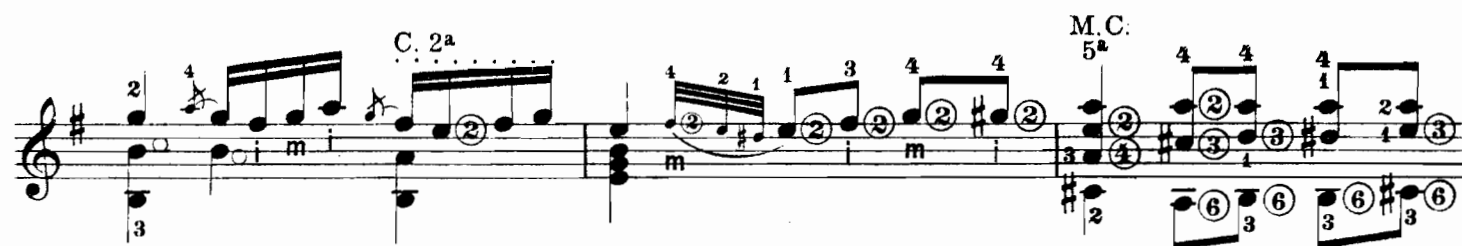
VI^a en Re (in D)
V^a en Sol (in G)

Beethoven
Transcription by F. Tárrega

M.C. 7^a

M.C. 7^a

C. 2^a



M.C. 7^a

M.C. 8^a

M.C. 7^a

M.C. 8^a

M.C. 7^a

M.C. 5^a M.C. 4^a M.C. 2^a M.C. 4^a

i m i m i m a i

m i m i m p

The musical notation on this page consists of six staves, each containing a series of chords and scales. The notation is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is organized into measures, with various fingerings and articulations indicated by numbers and symbols.

Labels above the staves include:

- M.C. 3^a
- M.C.
- M.C. 7^a
- M.C. 8^a
- C. 8^a
- M.C. 7^a
- M.C. 5^a
- M.C. 4^a
- M.C. 2^a
- M.C. 3^a
- M.C. 7^a
- M.C. 8^a
- C. 8^a

The notation includes various chords, scales, and fingerings, with labels such as M.C. 3^a, M.C. 7^a, M.C. 8^a, M.C. 5^a, M.C. 4^a, M.C. 2^a, M.C. 3^a, M.C. 7^a, M.C. 8^a, and C. 8^a.

La Africana

Coro de Obispos

L'Africaine

Chorus of Bishops

L'Africaine

Chœur des Évêques

Meyerbeer

Transcription by F. Tárrega

IVa e VIa

M.C.

C. 7^a

IVa e VIa

C. 6^a

C. 4^a

IVa e VIa

C. 7^a

M.C. 6^a

IVa e VIa

C. 2^a

ar. 12

IVa e VIa

C. 8^a

M.C. 7^a

M.C. 5^a

IVa e VIa

M.C. 12

C. 9^a

C. 7^a

M.C. 5^a

M.C. 4^a

M.C. 2^a

C. 2^a

Musical notation for guitar, featuring various chords, scales, and fingerings. The notation includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *ritard.* (ritardando). Specific techniques like *pulgar* (thumb) and *a m* (arpeggio) are indicated. Chord names and scale degrees are labeled throughout the piece.

Chord names and scale degrees labeled: C.7^a, M.C.4^a, M.C.2^a, C.2^a, C.7^a, C.7^a, M.C.4^a, C.6^a, C.4^a, C.8^a, C.3^a, C.2^a, IV^a e VI^a.

Fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5 in circles.

Dynamics: *p*, *ritard.*

Techniques: *pulgar*, *a m*

C. 4^a

C. 2^a

C. 4^a C. 7^a

M. C. 9^a IV^a e VI^a

C. 7^a IV^a e VI^a C. 2^a m

a m 3 2 4

Fantasia de
«Marina»
Zarzuela Española

Fantasia from
«Marina»
Spanish Zarzuela

Fantaisie de
«Marina»
Zarzuela Espagnole

VI^a en Re (in D)

Arrieta
Transcription by F. Tárrega

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/8. The score is divided into seven staves, each containing musical notation with various fingerings and articulations.

Staff 1: Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 7^a". The second measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 2^a". The third measure is marked with a dotted line and "a". The fourth measure is marked with a dotted line and "m". The fifth measure is marked with a dotted line and "p". The sixth measure is marked with a dotted line and "p".

Staff 2: Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 7^a". The second measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 10^a". The third measure is marked with a dotted line and "m". The fourth measure is marked with a dotted line and "ar. 12". The fifth measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 2^a". The sixth measure is marked with a dotted line and "m".

Staff 3: Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 7^a". The second measure is marked with a dotted line and "m". The third measure is marked with a dotted line and "C. 1^a". The fourth measure is marked with a dotted line and "m". The fifth measure is marked with a dotted line and "m". The sixth measure is marked with a dotted line and "m".

Staff 4: Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 2^a". The second measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 7^a". The third measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 7^a". The fourth measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 7^a". The fifth measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 7^a". The sixth measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 7^a".

Staff 5: Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 10^a". The second measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 10^a". The third measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 10^a". The fourth measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 10^a". The fifth measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 10^a". The sixth measure is marked with a dotted line and "M.C. 10^a".

Staff 6: Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first measure is marked with a dotted line and "C. 5^a". The second measure is marked with a dotted line and "C. 5^a". The third measure is marked with a dotted line and "C. 5^a". The fourth measure is marked with a dotted line and "C. 5^a". The fifth measure is marked with a dotted line and "C. 5^a". The sixth measure is marked with a dotted line and "C. 5^a".

M.C. 3^a C. 2^a

M.C. 7^a M.C. 6^a M.C. 5^a

M.C. 3^a M.C. 2^a C. 6^a

M.C. 5^a

M.C. 10^a M.C. 10^a M.C. 10^a C. 8^a

C. 3^a

M.C. 7^a

M.C. 2^a

M.C. 10^a

M.C. 7^a

M.C. 2^a

M.C. 7^a

M.C. 5^a

M.C. 10^a

M.C. 2^a

Allegro

m i m a pizzicato

pulgar—thumb—pouce

m i m i

p p p p

M.C. 2^a

M.C. 3^a M.C. 2^a M.C. 3^a

M.C. 2^a M.C. 2^a

M.C. 5^a

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Key markings include:

- M.C. 1^a**, **M.C. 3^a**, **M.C. 2^a**, and **C. 1^a** at the top of the first staff.
- M.C. 3^a** at the top of the third staff.
- pizzicato** and **pulgar - thumb - pouce** in the fifth staff.
- M.C. 2^a** at the top of the tenth staff.

The score includes various musical techniques and fingerings, such as **pizzicato**, **pulgar - thumb - pouce**, and **p** (piano). The notation is in a single system, with the music written on a single staff.

Tango

M.C. 2^a . . .

C. 7^a

ar. 7

M.C. 2^a 1. 2.

a m i m i p m p

M.C. 2^a C. 3^a

tr ten.

M.C. 2^a

C. 3^a

tr ten.

1 2

The musical score is written for a Tango in 2/4 time, key of D major. It consists of seven systems of music. The first system shows the piano accompaniment with a repeating bass line of eighth notes (p, p, p, p) and a melody of eighth notes. The second system continues the piano accompaniment and introduces a vocal line with eighth notes and triplets. The third system features a vocal line with a trill and a piano accompaniment with eighth notes. The fourth system shows a vocal line with the lyrics 'a m i m i' and a piano accompaniment with eighth notes. The fifth system continues the vocal line with the lyrics 'a i m' and a piano accompaniment with eighth notes. The sixth system features a vocal line with a trill and a piano accompaniment with eighth notes. The seventh system shows a vocal line with the lyrics 'a i m' and a piano accompaniment with eighth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, trills, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'ten.' (tension).

4

2

3

C. 7^a

M. C. 2^a

ar. 7

tr

ten.

tr

ten.

M. C. 2^a

Carnaval de Venecia

Variaciones sobre un tema
de Paganini

The Carnival of Venice

Variations on a theme
by Paganini

Le Carnaval de Venise

Variations sur un thème
par Paganini

Transcription by F. Tárrega

Andante

ff

a m a m i m i m

ar. 19

ar. en la boca
de la guitarra
over soundhole
au-dessus de
la rosette

ff

M.C. 8^a ... M.C. 5^a

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

ar. 12

M.C. 5^a ... M.C. 7^a

ar. en la boca
de la guitarra
over soundhole
au-dessus de la rosette

M.C. 7^a ... M.C. 2^a

i m a i m a i m a m i

p i a m i

M.C. 5^a ...

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

M.C. 2^a Coda

C. 9^a C. 4^a

C. 2^a

M.C. 7^a C. 4^a M.C. 6^a

C. 2^a M.C. 2^a M.C. 2^a Coda

M.C. 5^a M.C. 7^a Cadenza

M.C. 7^a

Tema
Allegro

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 3/4 time, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of six staves of music, each containing various musical notations and performance instructions.

Staff 1: The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. It contains a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a measure marked 'm' (mezzo-forte) and a measure marked 'p' (piano). The staff is annotated with 'M.C. 2ª' (Mezzo-Canto 2ª) and a 'V' (Vibrato) marking.

Staff 2: The second staff continues the melodic line, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes. It is annotated with 'M.C. 2ª' and 'M.C. 2ª 2ª'.

Staff 3: The third staff continues the melodic line, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes. It is annotated with 'M.C. 2ª' and 'M.C. 2ª'.

Staff 4: The fourth staff continues the melodic line, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes. It is annotated with 'M.C. 2ª' and 'M.C. 2ª'.

Staff 5: The fifth staff continues the melodic line, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes. It is annotated with 'M.C. 2ª' and 'M.C. 2ª'.

Staff 6: The sixth staff continues the melodic line, featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes. It is annotated with 'M.C. 2ª' and 'M.C. 2ª'.

Var. I

M.C. 2^a

M.C. 2^a

M.C. 9^a

M.C. 2^a

1. 2.

Var. II

M.C. 2^a

M.C. 2^a . . .

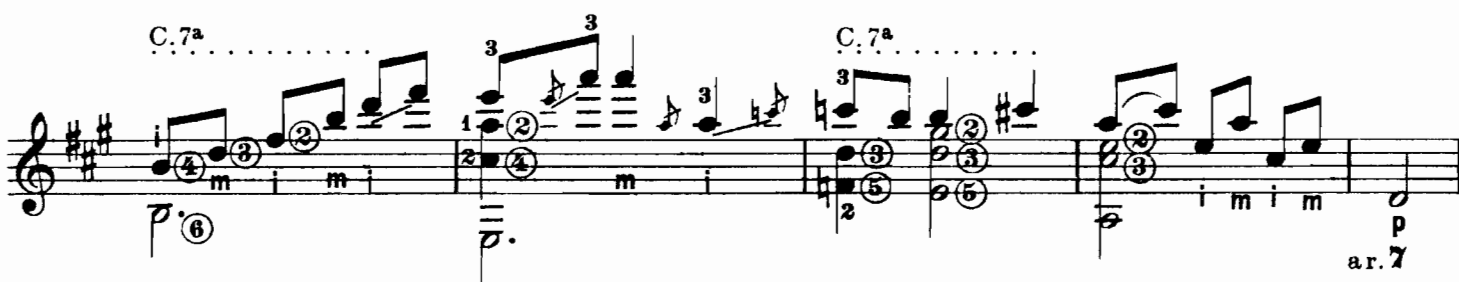
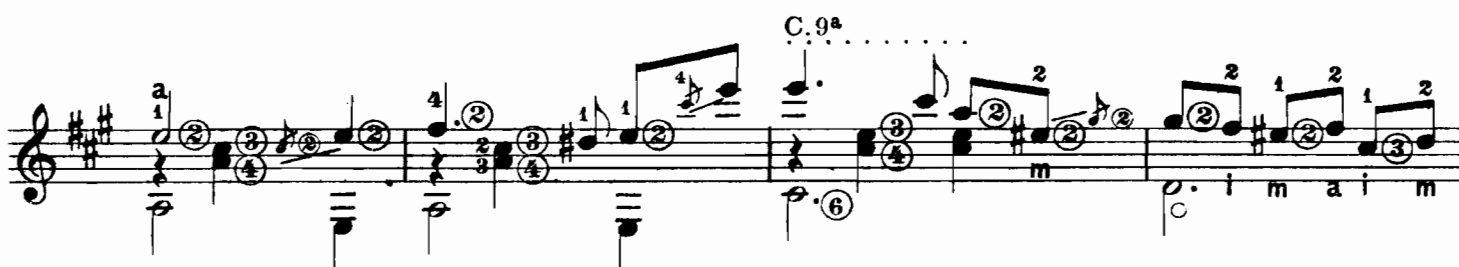
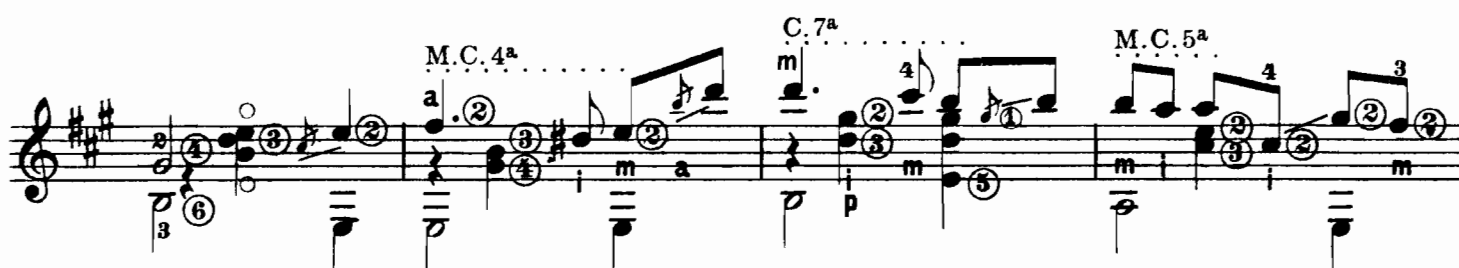
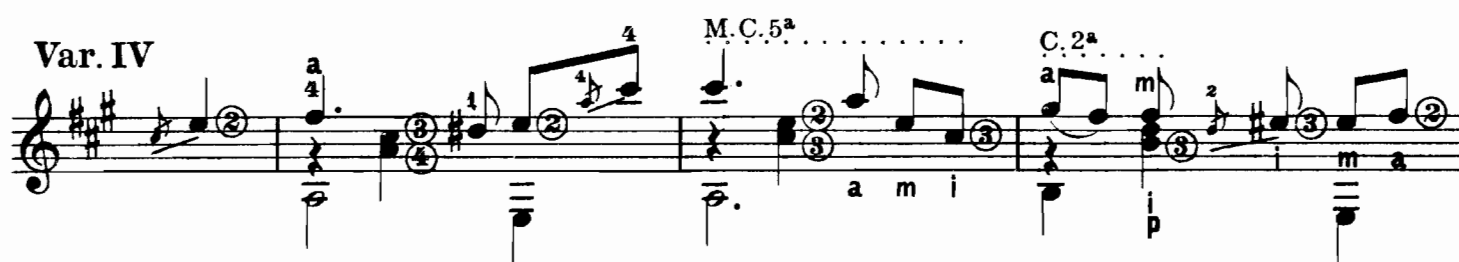
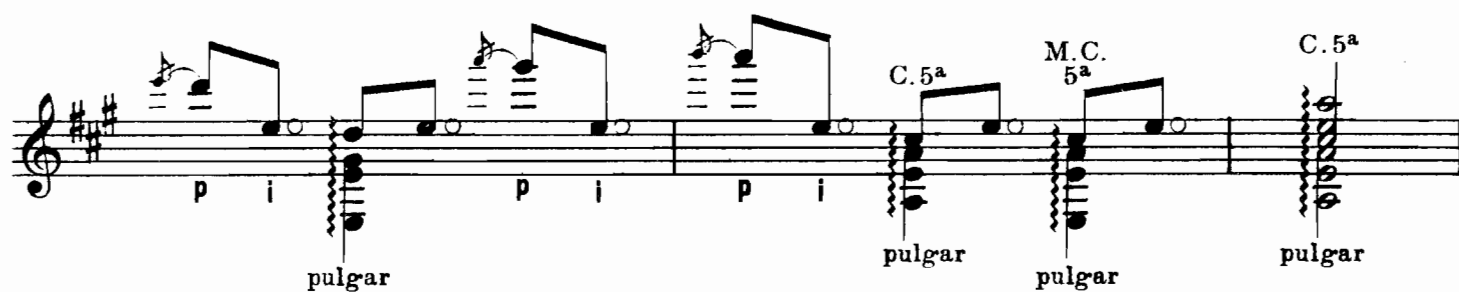
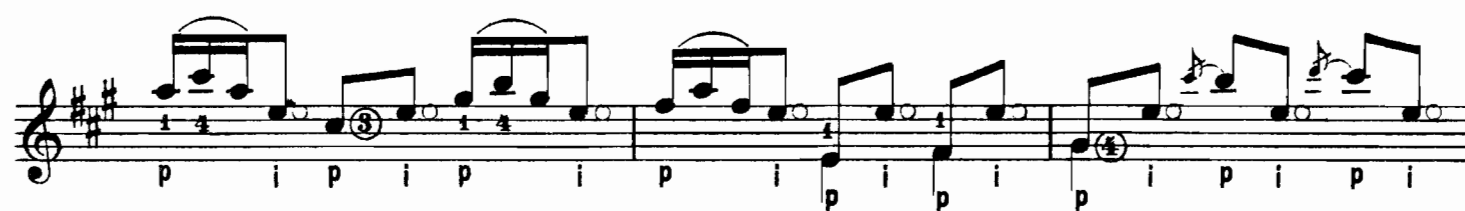
30730

Musical score for a piece in D major (two sharps). The notation is arranged in seven staves. The first staff shows a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The key signature is D major. The music features various melodic lines, some with triplets and slurs. The second staff includes the lyrics "i m a i i m a m i". The piece concludes with a double bar line and the marking "C. 2a".

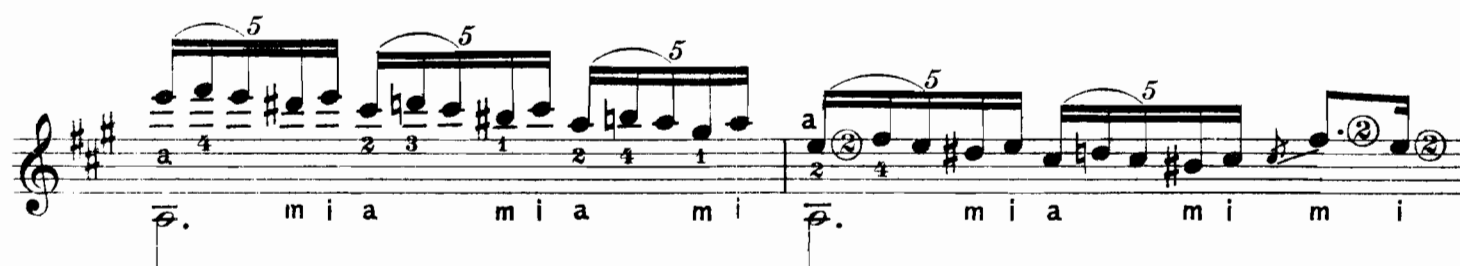
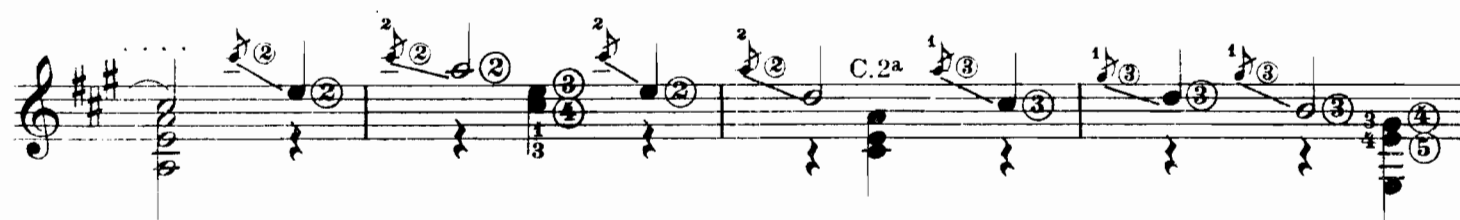
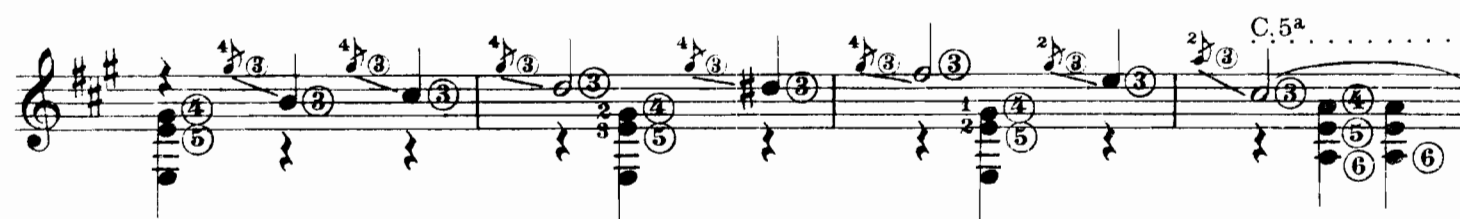
Var. III

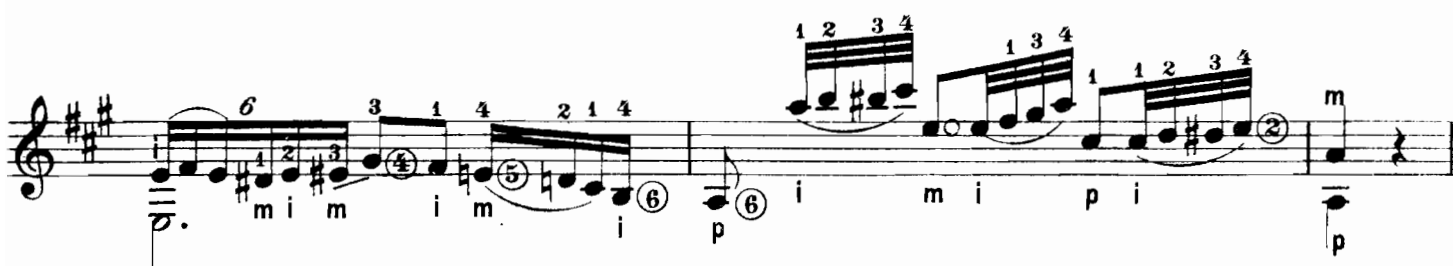
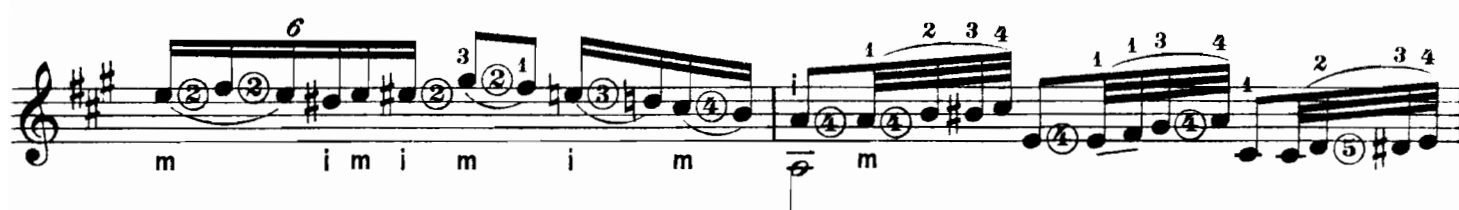
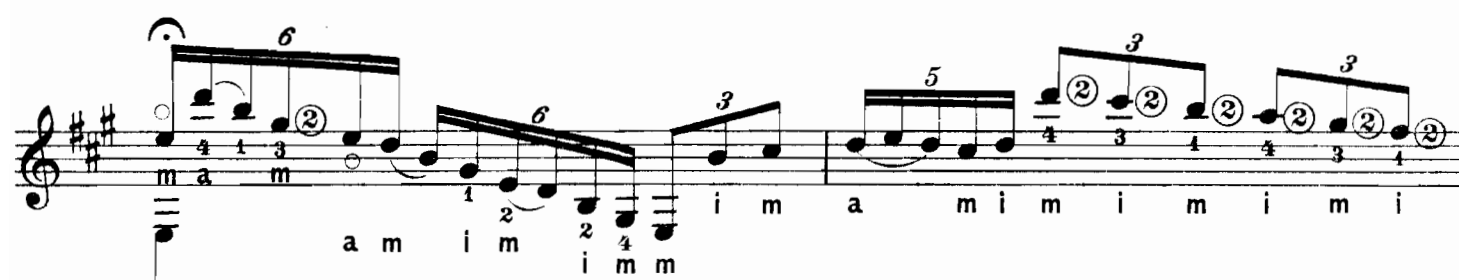
The musical score for Var. III consists of six staves of guitar notation. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various fingerings and techniques, with specific labels for each staff:

- Staff 1:** Features a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1. Chords are labeled C.2^a and C.5^a. Fingerings 3, 4, 5, 6 are shown for the C.2^a chord. The word "pulgar" is written below the staff, with "thumb" and "pouce" written below it.
- Staff 2:** Features a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 4, 5, 6. The word "pulgar" is written below the staff.
- Staff 3:** Features a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 4, 5, 6. Chords are labeled C.5^a and M.C. 5^a. The word "pulgar" is written below the staff.
- Staff 4:** Features a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 4, 5, 6. Chords are labeled C.5^a. The word "pulgar" is written below the staff.
- Staff 5:** Features a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 4, 5, 6. Chords are labeled C.5^a. The word "pulgar" is written below the staff.
- Staff 6:** Features a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 4, 5, 6. Chords are labeled C.5^a and M.C. 5^a. The word "pulgar" is written below the staff.



Var. V





Var. VI

ar. 8^{dos} M.C. 2^a M.C. 2^a

M.C. 2^a M.C. 2^a M.C. 2^a M.C. 2^a

M.C. 9^a

M.C. 9^a M.C. 5^a

M.C. 9^a

ar. 12 p ar. 12

*) Todas las terceras de la Var. VI se hacen en ar. 8^{dos} con las dedos *i*, *a*, de la derecha, hasta la señal □.

*) All the Thirds in Var. VI are done in ar. octaves with fingers *i* and *a* of the right hand, as far as the sign □.

*) Toutes les tierces de la Var. VI se font en ar. octaves avec les doigts *i* et *a* de la main droite, jusqu'au signe □.

Var. VII

Var. VII

1 3 2 4 1 3 2 4 1 2

m a m m a m

2 4 1 3 p

a m a

a m a

a m a

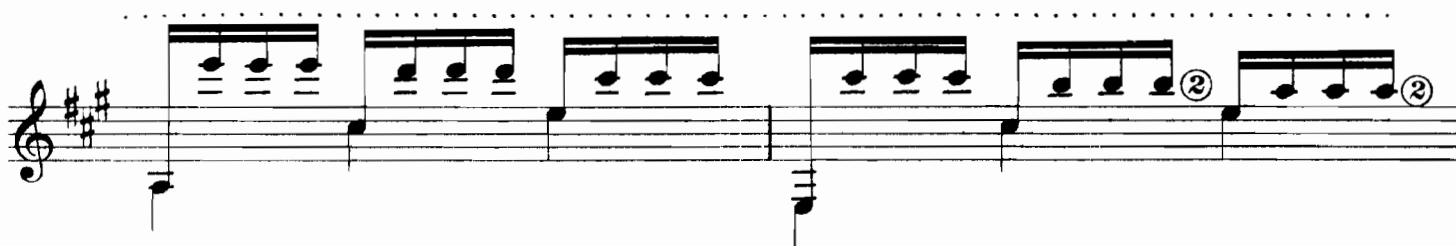
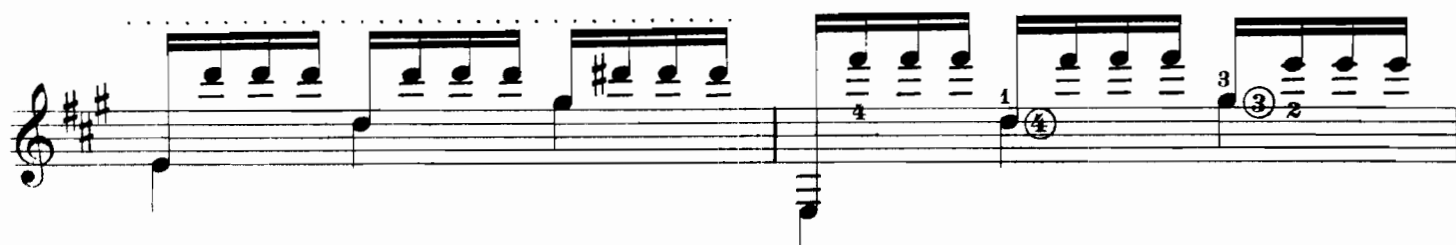
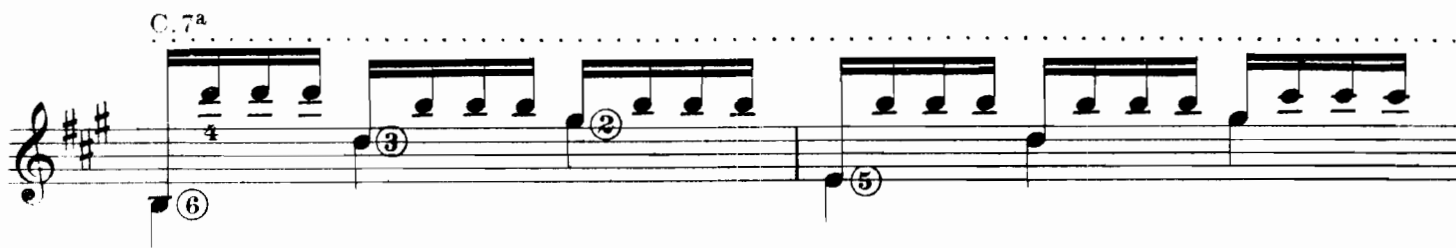
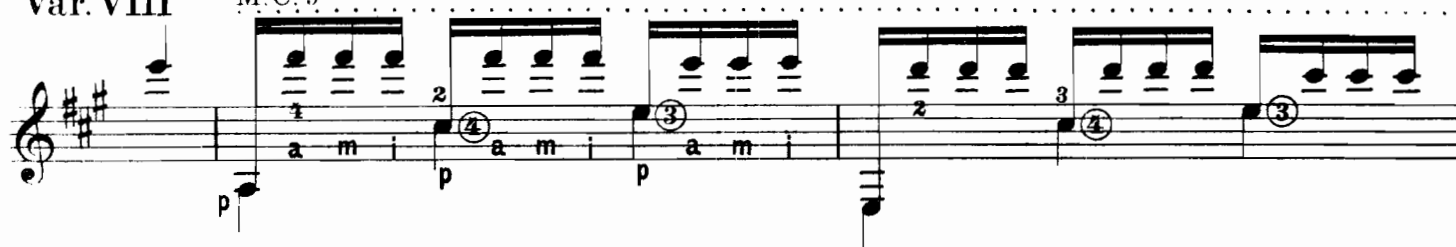
a m a

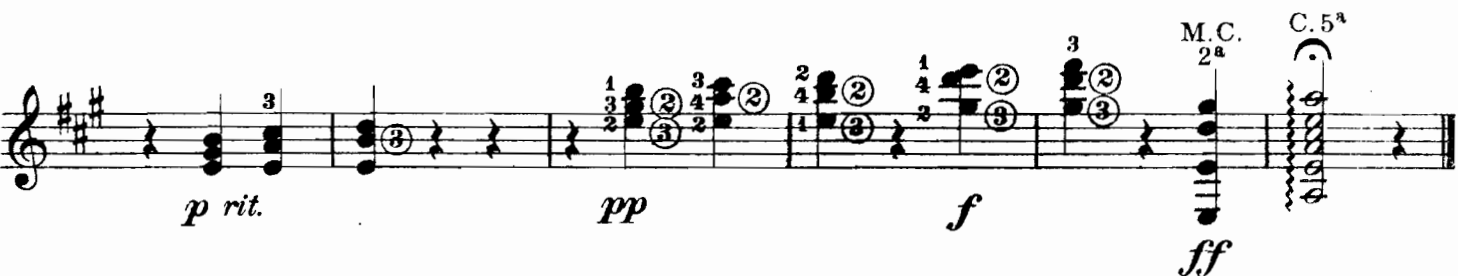
a m a

a m a

a m a

Var. VIII

M.C. 9^a

M.C. 9^aC. 7^aM.C. 5^a

Vals del
«Damnación
del Faust»

Waltz from
«The Damnation
of Faust»

Valse de
«La Damnation
de Faust»

Berlioz
Transcription by F. Tárrega

M.C. 4ª

M.C. 9ª

M.C. 7ª

M.C. 2ª

C. 7ª

M.C. 4ª

M.C. 9ª

C. 9ª

M.C. 9ª

M.C. 4ª

M.C. 1ª

C. 4ª

Fine

M.C. 2^a

M.C. 5^a

C. 3^a

C. 1^a

C. 3^a

M.C. 7^a

M.C. 5^a

M.C. 7^a

M.C. 5^a

M.C. 5^a

M.C. 4^a

M.C. 5^a

M.C. 4^a

M.C. 5^a

M.C. 2^a

C. 7^a

D. C. al Fine

Romanza
de Tenor del
«Mefistófele»

Romance
for Tenor from
«Mefistofele»

Romance
pour Ténor de
«Mefistofele»

Arrigo Boito
Transcription by F. Tárrega

pp legando assai

M.C. 7a M.C. 9a M.C. 7a

C. 9a M.C. 3a M.C. 7a C. 9a M.C. 7a

M.C. 14a M.C. 7a M.C. 5a

M.C. 9a C. 7a M.C. 7a

M.C. 9a M.C. 7a M.C. 2a M.C. 7a

M.C. 8a

M.C. 9a

M.C. 9a

C. 2a

M.C. 12a

M.C. 10a

M.C. 9a

ar. 7

M.C.
7^a

C. 9^a

cresc.

dim.

pp

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The first measure contains a whole note chord (F#, C#, G#) with a "2" above it. The second measure contains a whole note chord (F#, C#, G#) with a "4" above it. The third measure contains a whole note chord (F#, C#, G#) with a "1" above it. The fourth measure contains a whole note chord (F#, C#, G#) with a "7" above it. The fifth measure contains a whole note chord (F#, C#, G#) with a "4" above it. The sixth measure contains a whole note chord (F#, C#, G#) with a "2" above it. The seventh measure contains a whole note chord (F#, C#, G#) with a "5a" above it. The eighth measure contains a whole note chord (F#, C#, G#) with a "C. 2a" above it. The ninth measure contains a whole note chord (F#, C#, G#) with a "C. 5a" above it. The score ends with a double bar line.

Canción popular
Catalana

Catalan
Folk-Song

Chanson populaire
Catalane

Arranged by Miguel Llobet

Allegro vivo

C. 9^a
 M.C. 9^a
 C. 9^a
 C. 7^a
 M.C. 6^a M.C. 7^a
 M.C. 4^a
 M.C. 3^a
 C. 2^a
 M.C. 4^a
 C. 7^a
 M.C. 4^a
 D. C.
rall.

Estudio

sobre un tema
de «Sandher»

Étude

on a theme
by "Sandher"

Étude

sur un thème
par «Sandher»

Transcription by F. Tárrega

a
 p m a
 4 4 2 2 1 2 4 5 2 3 4 1
 2 1 4 1 2 4 4 2 4 5 1 3 4 1
 M.C. 4^a 4 1 3 1 3 4 2
 M.C. 2^a C. 4^a . . .
 C. 2^a M.C. 1^a M.C. 6^a C. 4^a
 M.C. 3^a M.C. 4^a C. 4^a M.C. 3^a M.C. 4^a
 C. 4^a C. 2^a a 4 a M.C. 4^a C. 7^a
 C. 2^a C. 2^a

M.C. 4^a C. 7^a C. 2^a

C. 2^a M.C. 4^a C. 4^a

M.C. 6^a M.C. 6^a

M.C. 4^a M.C. 4^a

C. 2^a C. 7^a ... C. 2^a

M.C. 3^a ... M.C. 4^a M.C. 2^a C. 2^a

M.C. 7^a M.C. 4^a C. 4^a C. 2^a

Coro de Peregrinos
del «Tannhäuser»

Pilgrims' Chorus
from «Tannhäuser»

Chœur des Pèlerins
de «Tannhäuser»

Wagner

Transcription by F. Tárrega

Andante maestoso

C. 2^a

M.C.

M.C. 1ª

C. 2ª

C. 4ª

C. 5ª

C. 1ª

M.C. 2ª

C. 1ª

C. 2^a C. 4^a
 C. 2^a C. 7^a M. C. 9^a C. 4^a
 C. 4^a C. 7^a M. C. 5^a M. C. 4^a
 C. 9^a
 M. C. 7^a C. 9^a M. C. 7^a M. C. 4^a
 C. 7^a C. 9^a
 M. C. 7^a C. 9^a M. C. 7^a

M.C. 6^a M.C. 7^a

C. 9^a C. 7^a C. 9^a C. 7^a

C. 4^a

C. 7^a

C. 8^a C. 10^a

M.C. 9^a M.C. 7^a C. 8^a

C. 7^a C. 2^a

Vals

Waltz

Valse

Chopin

Transcription by F. Tárrega

Lento

The musical score is for a piece in 3/4 time, marked Lento. It is written in a single melodic line. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into sections by letter and measure numbers: C. 7a, C. 7a, A, C. 7a, C. 9a, C. 7a, and M. C. 5a. The lyrics "a m i" are written below the first staff, and "i m i m" is written below the sixth and seventh staves.

[illegible]

C pizzicato

dolce

dim.

poco rit.

tr

piu pizzicato ar. 7

ar. 12

Estudio
sobre un tema de Henselt

Study
on a theme by Henselt

Étude
sur un thème par Henselt

Transcription by F. Tárrega

Lento

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of six staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Lento'. The notation includes various chords, single notes, and fingerings (1-5). The score is transcribed by F. Tárrega.

C. 4^a C. 9^a
 C. 4^a C. 2^a
 M. C. 4^a C. 7^a C. 4^a C. 2^a
 C. 2^a
 C. 7^a C. 6^a C. 4^a C. 2^a
 C. 2^a C. 4^a C. 7^a C. 4^a

The musical score consists of six staves of music, all in the key of E major (indicated by four sharps: F#, C#, G#, D#). The notation includes various chords and fingerings for each measure.

- Staff 1:** Chords include C. 2a, C. 6a, C. 9a, and C. 6a. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- Staff 2:** Chords include C. 6a, C. 8a, C. 6a, and C. 4a. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- Staff 3:** Chords include M.C. 4a, C. 9a, C. 6a, C. 4a, and C. 3a. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- Staff 4:** Chords include C. 3a, C. 4a, C. 2a, C. 3a, and C. 2a. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- Staff 5:** Chords include C. 3a, C. 4a, and C. 2a. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- Staff 6:** Chords include C. 7a, C. 4a, and C. 2a. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Preludio

Prelude

Prélude

J. Sebastian Bach
Transcription by P. R.

M.C. 2^a 4

cresc.

C. 2^a C. 2^a C. 7^a C. 4^a

mf

C. 6^a C. 2^a 4

cresc.

M.C. 4^a C. 7^a 4

f ar. 7

mf

"La Paloma"

Habanera

Yradier
Transcription by F. Tárrega

VI^a en Re (in D)

VI^a en Re (in D)

3 4 1 3 2

m i m i m i

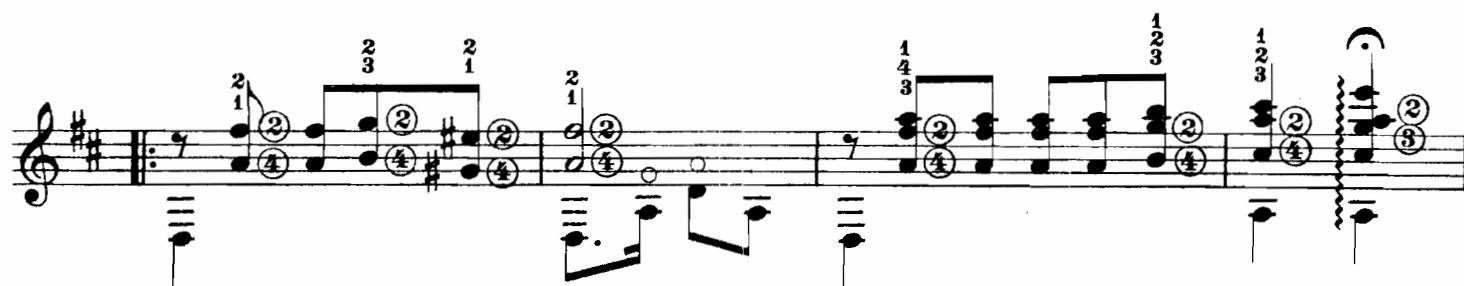
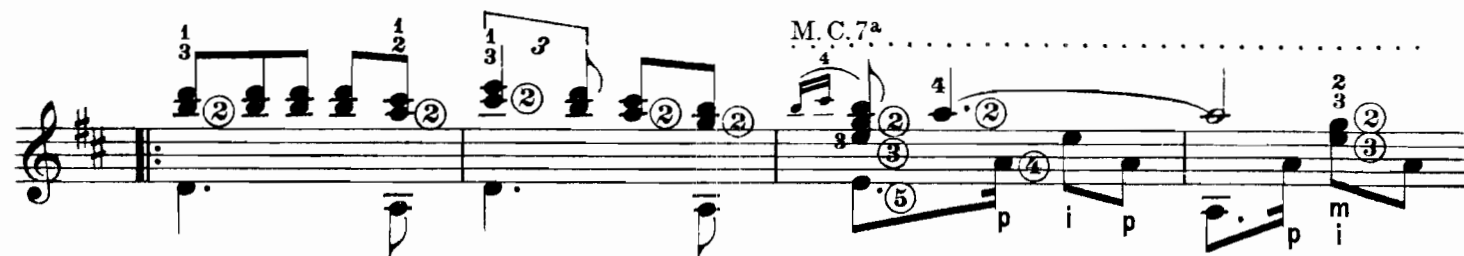
p p p

ar. 7 7 7

M.C. 7^a

12 12 12

ar. 12



«La Viejecita»

Zarzuela Española

"The Little
Old Woman"
Spanish Zarzuela

«La petite Vieille»

Zarzuela Espagnole

Caballero

Transcription by F. Tárrega

VI^a en Re in D

VI^a en Re in D

M.C. 7^a

ar. 8^{dos}

C. 7^a

M.C. 6^a

C. 7^a

C. 4^a

M.C. 2^a

C. 4^a

C. 2^a

C. 4^a

C. 2^a

C. 7^a

M.C. 5^a

C. 7^a

ritard.

ar. 7

ar. 7

im

12

ar. 12

12

12

1 2 3 1 3

3

1 3 1

i m

p p p p

4 2 1 3 1 2

3 1 3 7

p p p p

C. 9^a

ar. 12

12

M. C. 6^a

p i m i m a

1 2 1 3 4

4 3 1

3

Noches de España | Nights in Spain | Nuits d'Espagne

Massenet
Transcription by F. Tárrega

The musical score is written for guitar in 3/8 time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of six staves of music. The first staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3). The subsequent staves include various guitar techniques such as arpeggios (labeled 'ar. 7'), chords (labeled 'C. 7a'), and melodic lines with complex fingerings and slurs. The notation includes many accidentals, slurs, and circled numbers indicating specific notes or techniques.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely a study or exercise, in G major and 4/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music, each containing various chords, scales, and fingerings. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The staves are labeled with various chords and scales, including:

- C. 4a
- C. 2a
- C. 1a
- M.C. 7a
- M.C. 4a
- C. 7a
- C. 5a

The piece includes dynamic markings such as *ppp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). The notation also includes various fingerings and articulations, such as slurs and accents.

M.C. 8^a

C. 4^a

M.C. 10^a

C. 5^a

C. 6^a

M.C. 8^a

C. 7^a

M.C. 8^a

M.C. 8^a 7^a

M.C. 6^a 7^a 5^a M.C. 7^a C. 3^a M.C. 7^a

ar. 7

dim. e ritard.

Tempo I°

C. 7^a.....

M. C. 7^a.....

C. 3^a.....

C. 2^a.....

C. 7^a.....

C. 7^a 1.

2.

pizzicato

i m i m i m i m a

p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p

C. 2^a.....

M. C. 7^a.....

M. C. 10^a.....

pp

ppp

"Granada "

Serenata

Allegretto

Isaac Albeniz
Transcription by F Tárrega

M.C. 7^a ...

C. 7^a ...

C. 5^a ...

C. 7^a ...

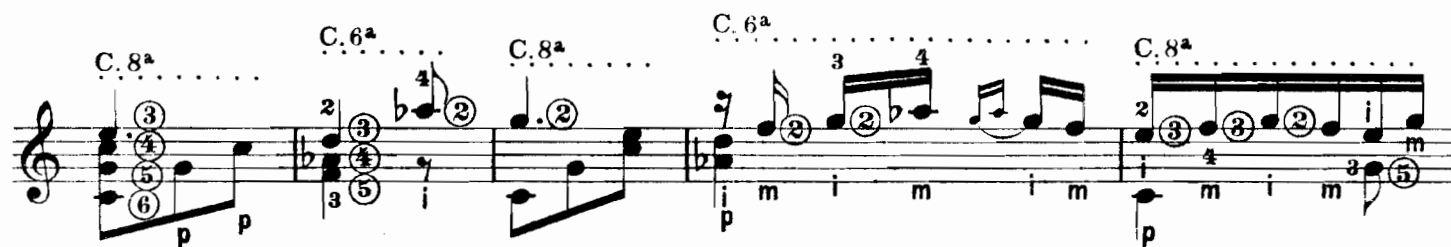
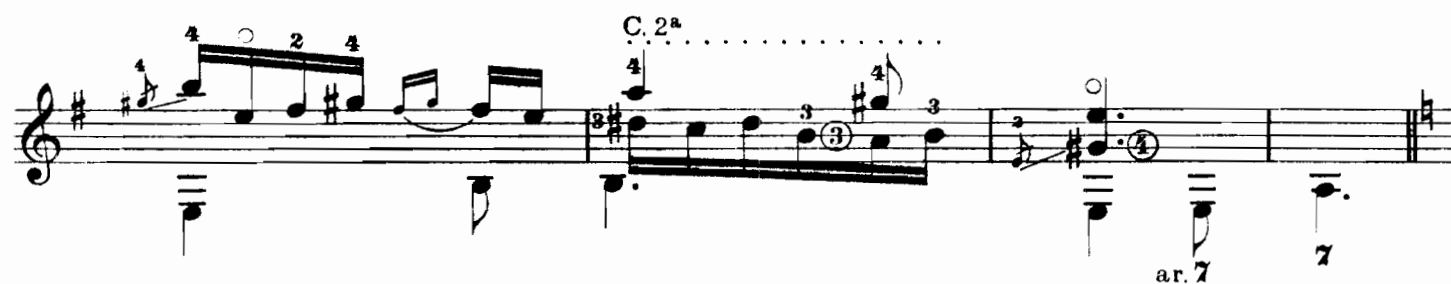
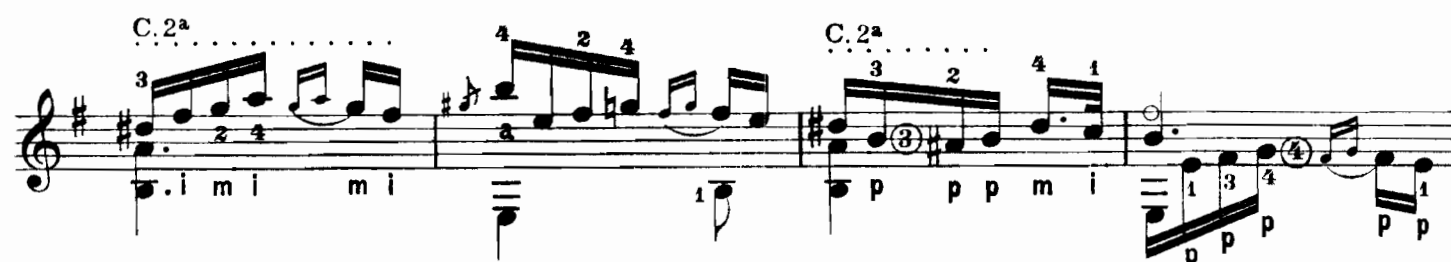
C. 5^a ...

M.C. 7^a ...

C. 7^a ...

C. 9^a ...

C. 7^a ...



C. 2a
 p p
 ar. 7
 C. 2a
 ar. 7 7 9 12 12
 C. 1a
 ar. 8^{dos}
 ar. 8^{dos}
 C. 3a
 più lento
 C. 7a
 pizzicato
 M.C. 5a
 M.C.
 C. 2a
 più pizz.
 M.C. 7a
 M.C. 7a

«La Cartagenera»
Motivos regionales españoles

“The Carthaginian”

Local Spanish Motives

«La Carthaginoise»
Motifs régionaux espagnols

C. 7ª

M.C. 10ª

i m i m i

ar. 12

M.C. 7ª

i m i m i

M.C. 5ª

i m i m i

izquierda sola
l.h. alone
m.g. seule

C. 8ª

M.C. 5ª

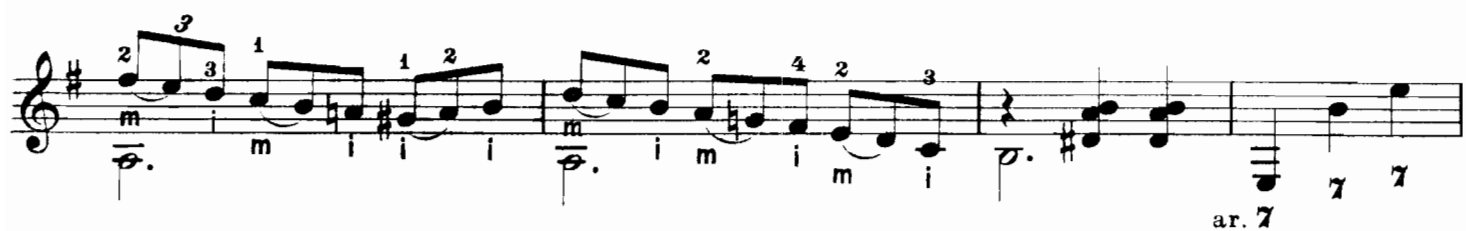
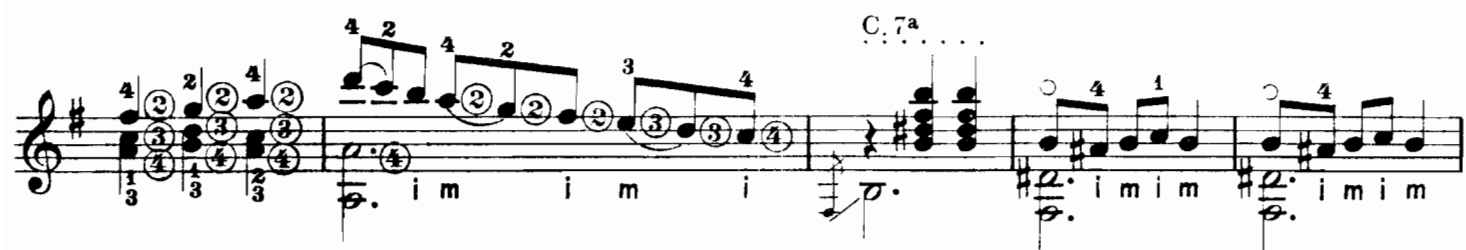
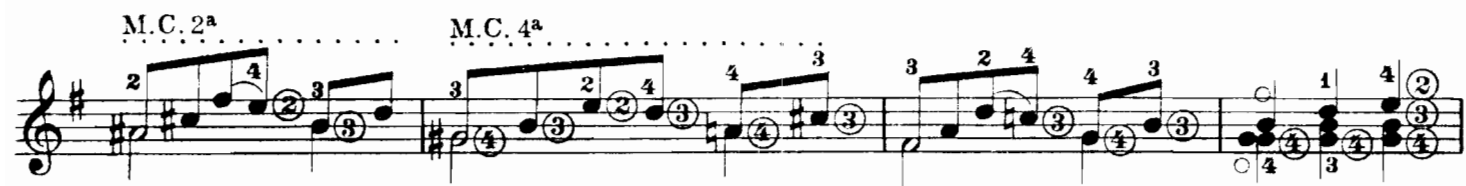
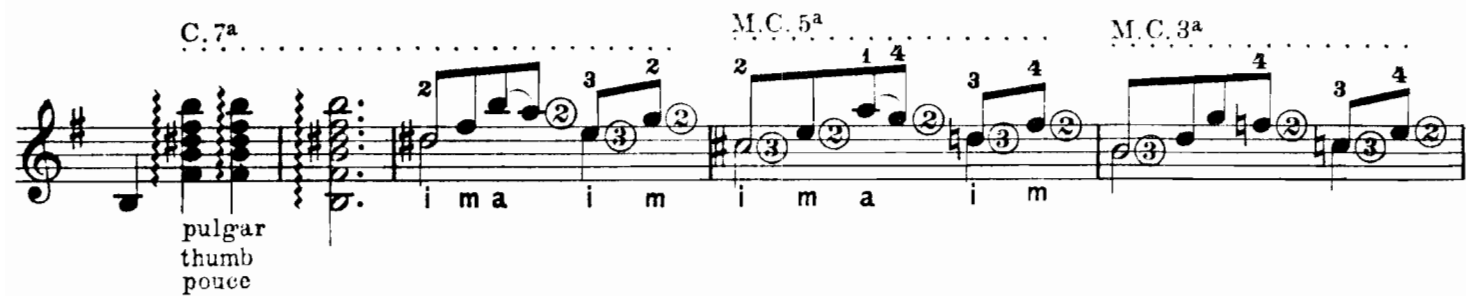
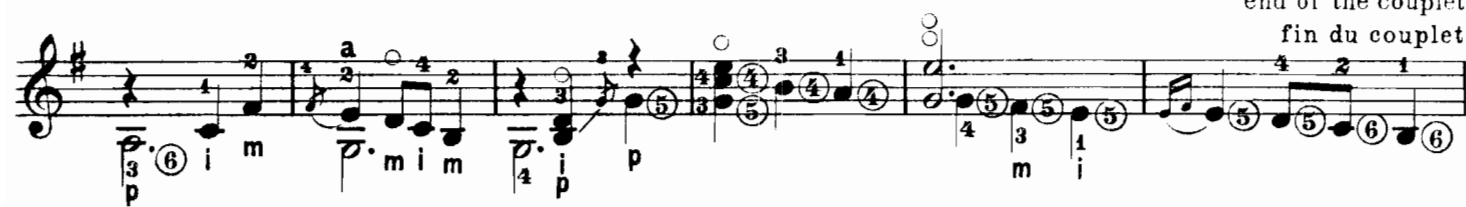
i m i m i

Vibrando el canto de toda la copla.
Bring out all the melody of the couplet.
Faire ressortir la mélodie du couplet.

First staff of music for 'The Rose Tree'. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note A4. This is followed by a half note G4-A4, then a half note F#4-G4. The next measure contains a quarter note E4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note D4. This is followed by a half note C4-D4, then a half note B3-C4. The melody continues with a quarter note A3, a quarter rest, and a quarter note G3. This is followed by a half note F#3-G3, then a half note E3-F#3. The next measure contains a quarter note D3, a quarter rest, and a quarter note C3. This is followed by a half note B2-C3, then a half note A2-B2. The melody concludes with a quarter note G2, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F#2. The staff includes fingerings (1, 3, 5, 4, 5, 4, 6) and dynamics (p, 3p, 3p, m, 4). Above the staff, the text 'C: 5^a ' is written.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with many eighth and sixteenth notes. There are several circled numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) placed above the notes, likely indicating fingerings or specific notes for a simplified version of the song. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the staff, with some words like 'The', 'Rose', and 'Tree' appearing multiple times in different positions, suggesting a chorus or a specific arrangement. The score is presented on a single line of music.

fin copla
end of the couplet
fin du couplet



C. 7^a C. 5^a 1 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 4 3 1 M.C. 5^a
 m a m
 C. 3^a C. 7^a C. 8^a

 1 4 3 1 4 2 4 1 4 1 4 1
 a m m i m i i m i m i m i m i
 M.C. 4^a

 C. 7^a
 p i m a p p i m a p m a m a m
 M. 5^a M.C. 7^a
 a m i m i a m
 C. 3^a M.C. 5^a
 a m i m i a m

M.C. 5^a M.C. 7^a

M.C. 7^a C. 2^a M.C. 5^a M.C. 7^a

M.C. 10^a

p i m a m i

p i m a m i

p i m a m i

p i m a m i

p i m a m i

C. 3^a C. 2^a

m a m i m i m i

CONCLUSIÓN

No crea el discípulo que una vez terminadas las tres ediciones de que se compone esta obra, es ya un guitarrista y puede abandonar en absoluto los estudios, antes al contrario; deberá tener diariamente sus horas fijas para dedicarlas principalmente a toda clase de escalas y a la práctica de la media ceja, de la ceja y de los ligados, sin olvidar los demás ejemplos de mecanismo, que ejercitará de vez en cuando.

Sin la continua práctica que debe ser el alimento diario del guitarrista, ni cabe estar en dedos, ni acrecer una ejecución brillante.

CONSEJOS PARA TOCAR EN PÚBLICO

Si el discípulo está llamado a sumarse algún día a la lista de aquellos virtuosos que nos precedieron en el cultivo de este instrumento y a quienes mucho se debe en el proceso del mismo, los insignes Sors, Aguado, Arcas (Julian), Huertas, etc., a los notables guitarristas el Marqués de Rubira, Cuenca, Punsoa, Basols, Viñas, Brocá, Bosch, Arcas (Manuel), Rocamora, Pargas, Mañes, Jordan, Cano (Antonio y Federico), Toboso y Gil-Orozco, etc., y por lo tanto se dedica a dar conciertos, procure que el carácter de las obras del repertorio sea variado y distinto, que no pequen de largas, que ofrezcan generalmente menos dificultades de las que en el ejercicio diario se esté acostumbrado a vencer, y que los efectos no se prodiguen, por aquello de que "lo poco da gusto y lo mucho cansa"; adviértase que las piezas más sencillas o fáciles deben colocarse al principio del programa, recurso que no solo sirve para preparar las manos en la ejecución de las difíciles, sino para interesar gradualmente al auditorio: sépanse bien de memoria, sin cuyo requisito, ni es posible dominarlas, ni tocarlas con la soltura y corrección debidas.

DEL SITIO O LOCAL PARA CONCERTAR

Respecto al local para concertar, es conveniente sea un salón de regulares dimensiones, algo elevado de techo, preferible siempre a un salón muy vasto, donde ciertas delicadezas y efectos propios de la guitarra, no pueden apreciarse. Para saber las condiciones acústicas que el local reúna, es conveniente

CONCLUSION

The student must not imagine that, when he has once finished the present method, he can bid good-bye to study and practice;—quite the contrary! He must set apart certain fixed hours for daily practice, devoted chiefly to scales of every kind and work on the barré and the grand barré, fingerboard practice of the legato, without neglecting his other technical exercises, which he will take up from time to time.

Without the regular practice which should be the daily food of the guitarist, he can neither keep his fingers up to the mark nor improve in brilliant execution.

ADVICE ABOUT PLAYING IN PUBLIC

Should the student be admitted some day to the rank of those virtuosos who have preceded us in the cultivation of our instrument, and to whom the development of the guitar is greatly indebted—the distinguished Sors, Aguado, Arcas (Julian), Huertas, etc., and noteworthy guitarists like the marquis of Rubira, Cuenca, Punsoa, Basols, Viñas, Brocá, Bosch, Arcas (Manuel), Rocamora, Pargas, Mañes, Jordan, and the rest—and devote himself to giving concerts, let him select works of varied and distinct characteristics for his repertory, not too long, and which on the whole present fewer difficulties than he is accustomed to surmount in his daily practice; he should not be prodigal of such effects as give pleasure when sparingly introduced, but are wearisome if continually repeated; the simplest or easiest pieces ought to be placed at the beginning of his program, a plan which serves not only to prepare the hands for the execution of the more difficult numbers, but also to hold and increase the interest of the audience; all the pieces should be thoroughly committed to memory, otherwise it is not possible either to command them fully or to play them with the requisite care and correctness.

THE CONCERT-HALL OR AUDITORIUM

With respect to the place in which the concert is given, it should be a small hall or large room of regular dimensions and with a high ceiling; this is preferable to a larger hall,

CONCLUSION

Dès que l'élève sera arrivé à la fin de cette méthode, il ne devra pas s'imaginer qu'il aura terminé ses études. Tout au contraire, il devra chaque jour consacrer certaines heures fixes pour travailler spécialement toutes les gammes, les notes harmoniques, les barrés; pratiquer le legato sur la touche, sans négliger les autres exercices techniques qu'il devra revoir de temps à autre. Sans ce travail journalier et régulier, il ne pourra pas être en doigts ni arriver à acquérir une exécution brillante.

CONSEILS POUR JOUER EN PUBLIC

Si l'élève veut un jour voir son nom ajouté à la liste des virtuoses qui nous ont précédés dans la pratique de notre instrument et à qui nous sommes redevables du développement de la guitare, les distingués : Sors, Aguado, Arcas (Julian), Huertas, etc., et les remarquables guitaristes tels que Marquis de Rubira, Cuenca, Punsoa, Basols, Viñas, Brocá, Bosch, Arcas (Manuel), Rocamora, Pargas, Mañes, Jordan, et bien d'autres—et s'il veut donner des concerts, il devra choisir pour son répertoire des œuvres caractéristiques variées et distinctes, pas trop longues et présentant des difficultés qu'il est habitué à surmonter dans son travail journalier; il devra ne pas être trop prodigue des effets faciles qui font surtout plaisir quand ils ne sont pas répétés trop souvent et qui, dans le cas contraire, deviennent fastidieux. Les morceaux faciles et les plus simples devront être placés au commencement de son programme, ce qui non seulement lui préparera les mains pour l'exécution de morceaux plus difficiles, mais aussi tiendra en éveil l'intérêt de son auditoire; tous les morceaux devront être joués de mémoire, autrement il ne sera pas possible, ni de les bien connaître ni de les jouer avec le soin et la correction requis.

DE LA SALLE DE CONCERT

Il est préférable de la choisir petite et si elle est plutôt grande, il faut qu'elle ait un plafond assez élevé; ceci est préférable à une très grande salle où certains effets et nuances délicates propres à la guitare pourraient ne pas être entendus. Afin de connaître les conditions de l'acoustique de la salle, on devra

verlo y probarlo antes é indicar luego el sitio para la colocación de un sencillo entarimado, con lo cual se obtienen dos ventajas; la de aislar al artista haciéndolo visible de todo el auditorio, y la de aumentar la voz del instrumento.

Si el concierto se da en un teatro (nunca de los grandes ni menos en los de verano), es asunto de verdadera importancia que la escena quede muy reducida y herméticamente cerrada, apagadas todas o casi todas las candilejas y suprimida la concha del apuntador, y que el artista avance por su parte lo más posible hacia el público, a fin de que éste pueda apreciar bien la ejecución, hasta en sus más mínimos detalles.

Séanos permitido hacer constar que la modestia debe ser compañera inseparable del artista, consejo que no debe olvidarse nunca, cuya cualidad, unida a otras condiciones morales, dotes son que interesan y predisponen al público favorablemente.

CONVENIENCIA DE POSEER MUCHOS CONOCIMIENTOS MUSICALES

Error y no pequeño supone la creencia de que al guitarrista le basta conocer a la ligera la clave de *Sol*, cuando por el hecho de que para la guitarra no pueden escribir más que los que a ella se dedican, se ven obligados siempre a hacer transcripciones de banda, orquesta o de piano, a reducir en la mayoría de los casos las notas de varios acordes transcribiendo las precisas; a dar carácter distinto al ritmo o metro de la armonización, y a valerse a cada paso de los recursos propios de la guitarra, embelleciendo las obras, con armónicos, arrastres, efectos de tambora, pizzicato, etc. Así pues, rogamos al discípulo complete su educación musical, no solo estudiando las claves, la ficción de las mismas, el transporte, la armonía y la composición, sino toda clase de obras y tratados que a la música se refieran; frecuente con asiduidad todos aquellos sitios donde se rinde culto al arte, para familiarizarse con las mejores obras de autores clásicos. Si sus conocimientos musicales le permiten escribir para guitarra, sírvanle de modelo el sinnúmero de obras de otros autores y las que nuestro malogrado Maestro dejó escritas, así como también sus exquisitas composiciones; examínelas unas y otras detenidamente y, fíjese bien en el

where certain delicate nuances and effects peculiar to the guitar are likely to be lost. In order to learn the acoustic conditions of the place one should go there and try it, after which one can decide on the location and position of a low, portable hood or sounding-board, by using which one gains a double advantage:—the artist is isolated and rendered conspicuous to the audience, and the sound of the instrument is augmented.

If the concert is given in a theatre (never in a large one, and still less in an open Summer theatre), it is a matter of prime importance that the stage should be reduced to the smallest proportions and hermetically sealed, that all or nearly all the chandeliers should be taken out and the hood of the prompter's box removed; furthermore, the artist should come forward as far as possible towards the audience, so that even the least details of his performance may be apprehended and relished.

We may be permitted to observe, that modesty should be the artist's inseparable companion. This piece of advice should never be forgotten, for its effect on the outward bearing, combined with other characteristic traits, are influential factors in interesting and favorably prepossessing the public.

ADVANTAGES OF POSSESSING WIDE MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE

It is no slight mistake to imagine that the guitarist knows enough when he has mastered the G-clef, for in that case one can write for the guitar only such music as is intended for that instrument, whereas one is continually obliged to make transcriptions from music written for band, orchestra, or piano, and, in the majority of cases, to reduce the notes of the various chords by selecting precisely those required; to endow the rhythm or metre of the harmonization with distinct character, and with every step to utilize the resources peculiar to the guitar, embellishing the pieces with harmonics, arrastres, drum-like effects, pizzicati, etc. Therefore, we advise the pupil to complete his musical education; not merely studying the clefs in their several positions, transposition, harmony and composition, but likewise every class of work or treatise which has a bearing on music. He should

l'essayer, après quoi on pourra décider de l'endroit pour placer une plateforme de bois pour que l'artiste ait le double avantage d'être isolé et visible de tout son auditoire et pour que le son de son instrument porte mieux.

Si le concert se donne dans un théâtre (jamais dans un trop grand et encore moins dans un théâtre en plein air), il sera très important que la scène soit réduite à ses plus petites proportions et hermétiquement fermée; que toutes les lumières soient baissées et l'abri du souffleur enlevé. L'artiste devra se placer le plus possible près de son auditoire, afin que les plus petits détails de son jeu puissent être entendus et appréciés. Qu'il nous soit permis de faire observer de ne pas oublier que la modestie doit être la compagne inséparable de l'artiste, car l'effet moral à produire combiné avec d'autres caractéristiques sont des facteurs importants pour intéresser le public et le prédisposer en sa faveur.

AVANTAGES DE L'ACQUISITION DE NOMBREUSES CONNAISSANCES MUSICALES

Ce n'est pas un moindre défaut pour le guitariste que de croire qu'il en sait assez quand il peut lire en clé de sol, ce qui ne lui permettrait que de jouer de la musique écrite pour la guitare, alors qu'il sera appelé à faire continuellement des transcriptions de morceaux écrits pour orchestre, musique militaire, ou pour piano, et en beaucoup de cas à réduire les notes des différents accords pour choisir celles qui sont les plus nécessaires. Il sera aussi appelé à parer le rythme—ce mètre de l'Harmonie—d'un caractère différent, et à chaque moment à utiliser les ressources particulières à la guitare, embellissant les morceaux avec des notes harmoniques, des glissés, des effets de tambour, des pizzicatos, etc.

A cette fin nous conseillons à l'élève de compléter son éducation musicale et cela non seulement en étudiant les clés dans leurs différentes positions, les transcriptions, l'harmonie et la composition, mais aussi les ouvrages ou traités qui se rapportent à la musique.

Il devra aussi saisir chaque occasion d'entendre de la bonne musique afin de se familiariser avec les meilleurs ouvrages des auteurs classiques.

inmenso partido que de los sobrados recursos del diapason, supo sacar este genio extraordinario. Fijese sobre todo en el modo de cómo interpretan las obras los grandes concertistas, no importa de que instrumento, y aquella pureza de dicción, aquel modo galano de ejecutar, de sentir y de expresar la música, sirvanle de estímulo para dedicar largas horas al estudio, único medio de dominar el instrumento, de alcanzar por tanto segura y brillante ejecución y de conquistarse un puesto merecido en el mundo del Arte.

FINAL

En la actualidad honran la guitarra un buen número de virtuosos, en su mayoría discípulos de Tárrega, mereciendo citarse en primer término al brillante Miguel Llobet, al delicado Pujol, a Segovia y a Fortea, Gelabert, García (Joaquín), Corell, Loscos, Nacher, Rafael Balaguer, Sabio, las señoritas Robledo, y Roca y nuestros discípulos Donadio, López, Naranjo, Antonio Pazo Alvarez, Dr. F. Luciano Díaz y la señorita Margot González.

OBRAS ESCOGIDAS DE D. FRANCISCO TÁRREGA, PARA GUITARRA, HOY PROPIEDAD DE LA CASA EDITORA ILDEFONSO ALIER, DE MADRID (ESPAÑA)

1. Loure de J. Seb. Bach
3. Mazurka de Chopin (ob. 33, N° 4)
4. Minuetto de Händel
6. Scherzo de la Sonata ob. 2 de Beethoven
7. Largo assai de Haydn
8. Sonata 2ª de J. Seb. Bach
9. Fuga de Schumann
16. Andante de Haydn
17. *El Pobre Valbuena*, Zarzuela Española (Polka Japonesa)
18. *El Ratón*, Zarzuela Española (Tango de la Cadera)
19. *Feuilles variées* de Schumann (ob. 99)
20. Fuga de la Sonata para violín solo, de J. Seb. Bach
21. Saint Nicolas, Schumann
22. Sonata ob. 13 de Beethoven
23. Preludio N° 15 de Chopin
24. Minuetto de Mozart
25. Nocturno N° 2 de Chopin
26. Berceuse de Schumann
28. Au Soir, ob. 12 de Schumann
29. Minuetto du quatuor à cordes, Mozart

also seize every opportunity of hearing good music, in order to familiarize himself with the best works of the classical authors. In case his musical attainments permit him to compose for the guitar, let him take as a model the innumerable works by other authors which our lamented master transcribed, as well as his own exquisite compositions; he should examine them all most attentively, and take careful note of the remarkable way in which this extraordinary genius turned the abundant resources of the guitar to account. He ought, above all things, to rivet his attention on the manner in which the great concert-players (whatever their instrument) interpret the works they execute, and their tasteful style of execution and emotional expression of music should stimulate him to devote many an hour to practice—the only way to master the instrument, to acquire a confident and brilliant execution, and to attain a creditable position in the World of Art.

At the present time the guitar is favored by a goodly number of virtuosos, for the most part pupils of Tárrega, among whom should be mentioned, first of all, the brilliant Miguel Llobet, the delicate Pujol, and Segovia; also Fortea, Gelabert, García (Joaquín), Corell, Loscos, Nacher, Rafael Balaguer, Sabio, the señoritas Robledo and Roca and our pupils Donadio, López, Naranjo, Antonio Paso Alvarez, Dr. F. Luciano Díaz, and señorita Margot González.

A SELECTION OF DON FRANCISCO TÁRREGA'S WORKS FOR GUITAR. PUBLISHED BY ILDEFONSO ALIER, MADRID

ARRANGEMENTS

1. Loure (Joh. Seb. Bach)
3. Mazurka (Chopin, Op. 33, No. 4)
4. Minuet (Handel)
6. Scherzo (from Sonata Op. 2, Beethoven)
7. Largo assai (Haydn)
8. Second Sonata (Joh. Seb. Bach)
9. Fugue (Schumann)
16. Andante (Haydn)
17. *El Pobre Valbuena*, Spanish Zarzuela (Polka Japonesa)
18. *El Ratón*, Spanish Zarzuela (Tango de la Cadera)
19. Bunte Blätter (Schumann)

Au cas où ses capacités lui permettraient de composer pour la guitare, qu'il prenne comme modèles les innombrables morceaux des autres auteurs, y compris ceux que notre regretté Maître a transcrit; il devra les étudier soigneusement et prendre soin de noter la manière avec laquelle cet extraordinaire génie mit à profit les abondantes ressources de la guitare.

Il devra aussi se familiariser avec l'interprétation des grands concertistes, quelque soit l'instrument joué, analyser leurs moyens d'expression, leur style d'exécution et l'émotion que la musique leur fait exprimer, ce qui ne manquera pas de l'inciter à consacrer beaucoup de temps à l'étude, seul moyen pour arriver à la maîtrise de l'instrument, à briller dans l'exécution et pour conquérir une position enviable dans le Monde de l'Art.

De notre temps la guitare est cultivée par un grand nombre de virtuoses, la plupart élèves de Tárrega. Parmi les premiers nous pouvons citer le brillant Miguel Llobet, le délicat Pujol et Segovia, aussi Fortea, Gelabert, García (Joaquín), Corell, Loscos, Nacher, Rafael Balaguer, Sabio, les señoritas Robledo et Roca, et nos élèves Donadio, López, Naranjo, Antonio Pazo Alvarez, Dr. F. Luciano Díaz, et la señorita Margot Gonzáles.

ŒUVRES CHOISIES POUR LA GUITARE PAR D. FRANCISCO TÁRREGA, PUBLIÉES PAR LA MAISON D'ÉDITION ILDEFONSO ALIER DE MADRID (ESPAGNE)

ARRANGEMENTS

- 1°—Loure (Jean-Sébastien Bach)
- 3°—Mazurka (Chopin, Op. 33, N° 4)
- 4°—Menuet (Händel)
- 6°—Scherzo de la Sonate, Opus 2 (Beethoven)
- 7°—Largo Assai (Haydn)
- 8°—2^{ème} Sonate (Sébastien Bach)
- 9°—Fugue (Schumann)
- 16°—Andante (Haydn)
- 17°—El Pobre Valbuena : Opéra comique (Polka japonaise)
- 18°—El Ratón : Opéra comique (Tango de la Cadera)
- 19°—Feuilles variées (Schumann, Opus 99)
- 20°—Fugue de la Sonate pour violon seul (Jean-Sébastien Bach)

35. Largo de Beethoven
36. Preludios N^{os} 6, 7, y 20, de Chopin
39. Minuetto de Schubert
40. Minuetto de Beethoven
41. Minuetto de Haydn

ORIGINALES

2. Maria, Gavota
5. ¡Sueño! Trémolo estudio
10. Minuetto
11. Preludio N^o 6
12. Preludio N^o 7
13. Recuerdos de la Alhambra
14. Estudio en forma de Minuetto
15. Dos Preludios, N^{os} 8 y 9
27. Mazurka
30. Capricho Árabe, Serenata
31. Preludios N^{os} 1 y 2
32. *La Mariposa*. Estudio
33. Gran Vals
34. *Adelita*. Mazurka
37. Preludios N^{os} 3, 4 y 5
38. *Rosita* (Polka) y *Marieta* (Mazurka)

20. Fugue (from Sonata for violin solo, Joh. Seb. Bach)
21. Saint Nicholas (Schumann)
22. Sonata (Op. 13, Beethoven)
23. Prelude (No. 13, Chopin)
24. Minuet (Mozart)
25. Nocturne (No. 2, Chopin)
26. Berceuse (Schumann)
28. Des Abends (from Op. 12, Schumann)
29. Minuet (from String-Quartet, Mozart)
35. Largo (Beethoven)
36. Preludes (Nos. 6, 7 and 20, Chopin)
39. Minuet (Schubert)
40. Minuet (Beethoven)
41. Minuet (Haydn)

ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS

2. Maria, Gavotte
5. A Dream! Tremolo Étude
10. Minuet
11. Prelude No. 6
12. Prelude No. 7
13. Recuerdos de la Alhambra
14. Étude in the form of a Minuet
15. Two Preludes, Nos. 8 and 9
27. Mazurka
30. Capricho Árabe, Serenade
31. Preludes Nos. 1 and 2
32. *La Mariposa*, Étude
33. Grand Waltz
34. *Adelita*, Mazurka
37. Preludes Nos. 3, 4 and 5
38. *Rosita* (Polka) and *Marieta* (Mazurka)

- 21^o—St.-Nicolas (Schumann)
- 22^o—Sonate, Opus 13 (Beethoven)
- 23^o—Prélude, N^o 15 (Chopin)
- 24^o—Menuet (Mozart)
- 25^o—Nocturne, N^o 1 (Chopin)
- 26^o—Berceuse (Schumann)
- 28^o—Au Soir, Opus 12 (Schumann)
- 29^o—Menuet d'un quatuor à cordes (Mozart)
- 35^o—Largo (Beethoven)
- 36^o—Préludes N^{os} 6, 7 et 20 (Chopin)
- 39^o—Menuet (Schubert)
- 40^o—Menuet (Beethoven)
- 41^o—Menuet (Haydn)

COMPOSITIONS ORIGINALES

2. Maria, Gavotte
5. Sueño! Étude (trémolo)
10. Menuet
11. Prélude, N^o 6
12. Prélude, N^o 7
13. Souvenirs de l'Alhambra
14. Étude en forme de menuet
15. Deux préludes (N^{os} 8 et 9)
27. Mazurka
30. Caprice Arabe, Sérénade
31. Préludes N^{os} 1 et 2
32. *La Mariposa*, Étude
33. Grande Valse
34. *Adelita*, Mazurka
37. Préludes N^{os} 3, 4 et 5
38. *Rosita* (Polka) et *Marieta* (Mazurka)

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