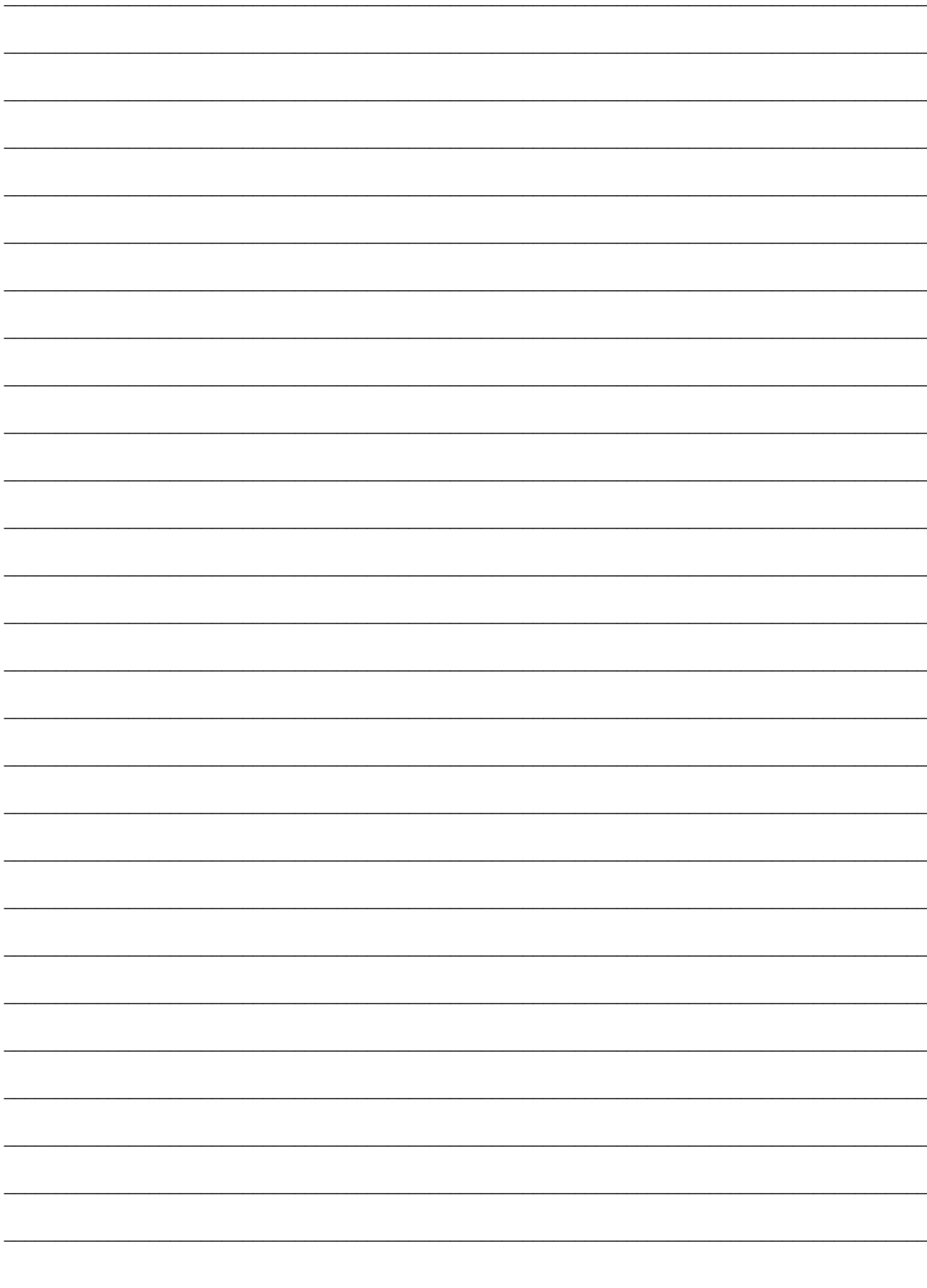

D03

Jean-François Delcamp

guitare classique chitarra classica classical guitar guitarra clásica

Anonyme : Greensleeves - Gwin ar c'hallaoued - Maro Pontkalleg - Valse en sol - Vidalita - O cravo e a rosa - Carnavalito - Samba lele - Nesta rua - Guillaume Morlaye : Gaillarde - Adrian Le Roy : Branle de Poictou n° 1 - Giorgio Mainerio : Schiarazula Marazula - Santino Garsi da Parma : Correnta - Francis Cutting : Packington's Pound - Emmanuel Adriaenssen : Branle Anglais - Gaspar Sanz : Abecedario italiano - Española - Las hachas - Canciones - Clarin de los mosqueteros - Clarines y trompetas - Dance de las hachas - Folias - Gallarda - Jacaras - La Buella - La Coquina Francesa - La Garzona - La minima de Portugal - La Miñona de cataluña - Lantururu - Le Esfacheta de Naples - Paradetas - Pavana - Rujero - Saltaren - Johann Kaspar Fischer : Gavotte - Turlough O'Carolan : Brian Boru's March - Johann Sebastian Bach : Menuets BWV 1007 - Michel Corrette : Aux armes camarades - Ramenez-ci ramenez-là - Ferdinando Carulli : Andante op.27 - Arpeggi op.27 - Prelude op.114 n°4 - Allegretto op. 27 - 2 Valses op.27 - Antonio Nava : Valse - Fernando Sor : Exercice n°1 et 2 opus 35 - Leçons opus 60 n°7, 11, 12, 13 et 14 - Valse n°1 opus 51 - Niccolò Paganini : Valtz - Ghiribizzi n°1 et 23 - Dionisio Aguado : Ejercicios n°4 et 7 Op.6 - Ejercicio n°4 - Lección n°15 et 19 - Matteo Carcassi : Allegretto - Andantino - Marche - Valse - José Ferrer Y Esteve : Ejercicio n°9 - Jean-François Delcamp : Tango - Malagueña fácil - Avec la gamme pentatonique - Novelettes n°1 et 2 - Exercices : Accords - Arpèges - Cejilla - Eteintes des résonances - Extensions - Gammes - Glissando - Legato, staccato - Liaisons - Mordants et trilles - Improvisation.



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Jean-François DELCAMP

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Jean-François DELCAMP

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Jean-François DELCAMP

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Jean-François DELCAMP

Symboles / Simboli / Symbols / Símbolos

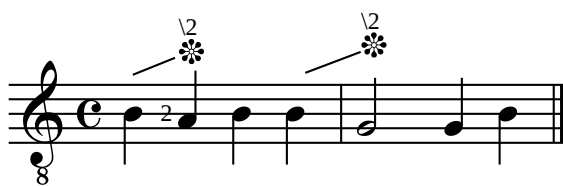
1 2 3 4 - Doigts de la main gauche.
 - Dita della mano sinistra.
 - Fingers of the left hand.
 - Dedos de la mano izquierda.

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.

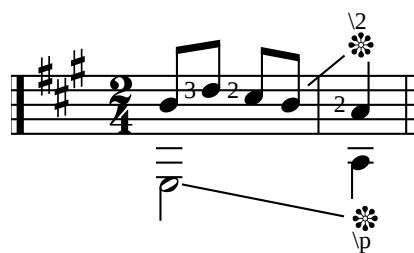
CII CV CIX - Frette où le premier doigt fait un barré.
CII CV CIX - Tasto che il primo dito preme per fare un barré.
CII CV CIX - Fret where the first finger makes a barré.
CII CV CIX - traste donde debe extenderse el dedo primero para formar una cejilla.

C VII ——— - La ligne horizontale indique la durée du barré.
 - La linea orizzontale indica la durata del barré.
 - The horizontal line indicates the duration of the barré.
 - La linea horizontal muestra la duracion de la cejilla.

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



1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
 * * * * *
 \p



- Stopper la note précédente avec le doigt indiqué.
 - Fermare (arrestare la vibrazione) la nota precedente con il dito indicato.
 - Damp the preceding note with the finger indicated.
 - Apagar la nota precedente con el dedo indicado.

✕ = vibrato (Gaspar Sanz)

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

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

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

Il calendario di uno studente al terzo anno: Per progredire è necessario avere un po' di tempo per 6 giorni a settimana, ecco il minimo necessario per questi livelli: 3 giorni dove potete dedicare 15 minuti per ripetere da 6 a 12 volte ogni passaggio difficile. Vi segnalo i passaggi difficili evidenziandoli in giallo. E 3 giorni dove potete dedicare 40 minuti allo studio della chitarra, di cui - 15 minuti per lavorare sui passaggi difficili (evidenziati in giallo), - 15 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 2 ore 45 minuti in un solo giorno, non progredirete e rischiate di procurarvi dei danni insistendo per un tempo troppo prolungato su certi muscoli. Frazionate il vostro tempo di studio e suonate un poco tutti i giorni.

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

The schedule of a student in the third 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 15 minutes to repeating each difficult passage from 6 to 12 times. I'll indicate these difficult passages to you by highlighting them in yellow. (I've just updated Volume D01 by adding highlighting for difficult passages). And 3 days when you can devote 40 minutes to studying the guitar, made up of - 15 minutes practising the difficult passages (highlighted in yellow), - 15 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, 2 hours 45 in a single day, you will not make progress and furthermore you will risk injuring yourself by making demands on certain muscles for too long. Divide up your practice and play a little each day.

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

Organización del tiempo para un alumno de tercer año : Para poder progresar hay que tocar un poco cada día y por lo menos 6 días a la semana. Podéis organizar el tiempo de estudio siguiendo por lo menos dos tipos de programas: Un programa de estudio de 15 minutos. Durante este tiempo habrá que ensayar 6 a doce veces seguidas los compases, especialmente los más difíciles. Os indicaré estos compases difíciles subrayándolos en amarillo. Un segundo programa de estudios de 40 minutos organizado de la siguiente manera: - 15 minutos para estudiar los compases difíciles (subrayados en amarillo), - 15 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 2 horas 45 seguidas el mismo día, no vais a mejorar, además lo más probable es que os hagáis daño por utilizar algunos músculos del cuerpo durante tanto tiempo seguido. Es importante fraccionar el tiempo de trabajo y estudiar un poco cada día.

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

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

☒ Adrian LE ROY (ca. 1520-1598)

PREMIER BRANSLE DE POICTOU

du "Tiers livre de tablature de guiterre" Paris 1552, folio 22v

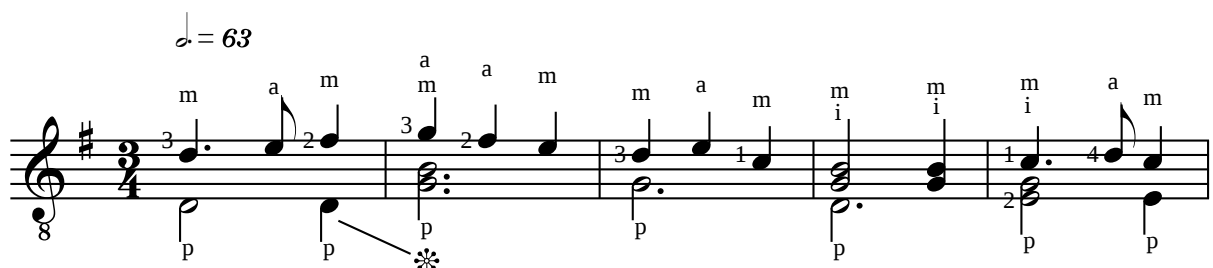
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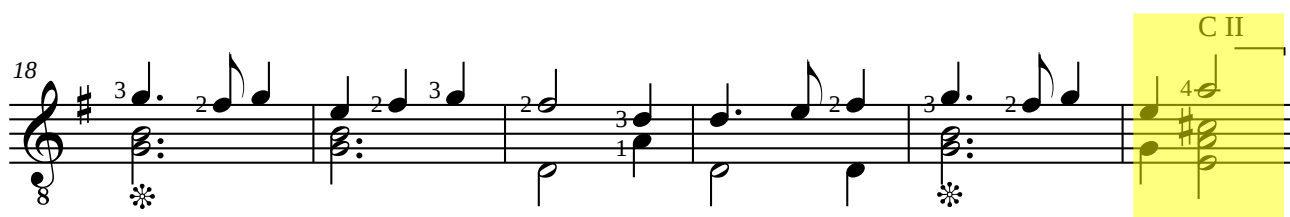
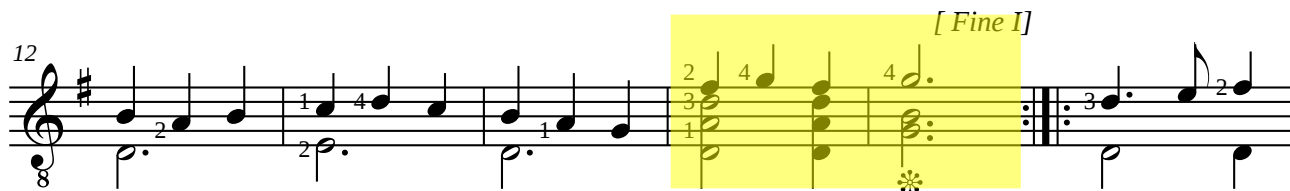


La guitare renaissance était accordée : SOL - DO - MI - LA. Placez un capodastre à la frette V de votre guitare pour obtenir un accord similaire. Cela vous rapprochera des dimensions de la guitare renaissance qui est plus petite (diapason 55 cm) que nos guitares modernes (65 cm).

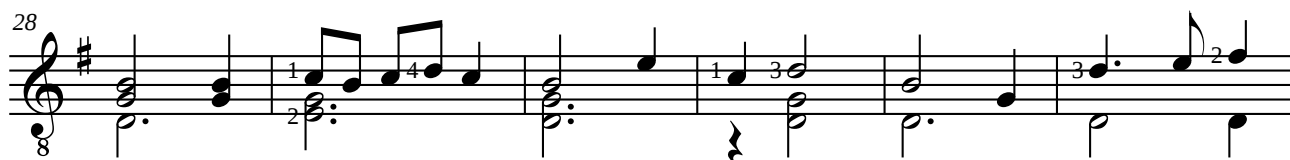
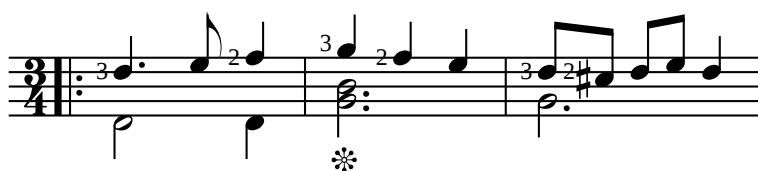
La chitarra rinascimentale, per la quale quest'opera è stata scritta, era così accordata : SOL – DO – MI – LA. Per ottenere un simile accordo potete collocare un capotasto mobile sul V tasto. In questo modo è possibile riportare la chitarra a dimensioni più simili a quelle della chitarra rinascimentale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





Plus diminué.



✓ Giorgio MAINERIO (1535-1582)

SCHIARAZULA MARAZULA

Passemeze en la mineur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 112

7

12

17

23

29

simile

Guillaume MORLAYE (1510?-1558?)

GAILLARDE

de "Premier livre de chansons, gaillardes, pavannes ..." Paris 1552

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

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8 7 14 20

ANONYME

GWIN AR C'HALLAOUED

de "Barzaz-Breiz", Théodore Hersart de la Villemarqué, Paris 1839

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 104$

The musical score is written for guitar in 2/4 time, with a tempo of 104 beats per minute. It consists of six systems of music, each with a melody line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The melody line includes lyrics: "m a m a m a m a m a m a m a m". The bass line includes fingerings: "i p i p i p i p i p i p". The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) indicating repeated sections. The first system (measures 1-6) is followed by a second system (measures 7-13), a third system (measures 14-18), a fourth system (measures 19-23), a fifth system (measures 24-29), and a final system (measures 30-35). The first system is highlighted in yellow. The second system is also highlighted in yellow. The third system is highlighted in yellow. The fourth system is highlighted in yellow. The fifth system is highlighted in yellow. The final system is highlighted in yellow.

☑ ANONYME (ca. 1600)

GREENSLEEVES

England

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 120$

The score is written for guitar in treble clef, 3/4 time. It includes a tempo marking of 120 beats per minute. The music is in D major (one sharp). Fingerings (i, m, a) and ornaments (p) are indicated above the notes. The score is divided into systems, with measures 6, 13, 20, and 27 marked at the beginning of their respective lines. A 'Fine' marking is placed above the double bar line in measure 15. A yellow highlight covers measures 13-15. A 'D.C. al Fine' instruction is placed above the final system. The score ends with a double bar line in measure 30.

6

13

20

27

Fine

D.C. al Fine

ANONYME

MARO PONTKALLEG

Gwerz,
de "Barzaz-Breiz", Théodore Hersart de la Villemarqué, Paris 1839

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\bullet = 46$

5

9

14

19

24

Santino GARSI da PARMA (1542-1603)

CORRENTA

en ré majeur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 176$

The image displays a guitar score for the piece 'CORRENTA' by Santino GARSI da PARMA, adapted for guitar by Jean-François Delcamp. The score is written in D major (one sharp) and 3/4 time, with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 176$. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff has a yellow highlight over measures 5-8. The second staff has a yellow highlight over measures 1-4. The score includes various guitar techniques such as plectrum (p), natural harmonics (0), and fingerings (1-5). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Francis CUTTING (ca. 1600)

PACKINGTON'S POUND

en la mineur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 132

The musical score is written for guitar in 3/8 time, key of A minor. It consists of 48 measures, divided into six systems of eight measures each. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 132. The score includes various fingerings (1-4) and ornaments (marked with asterisks). A yellow highlight covers measures 11-14.

Measures 1-8: *i m i m i m i m*

Measures 9-14 (highlighted): *m i m a m i m a i i*

Measures 15-24: *4 2# 4 2# 4 2# 4 2#*

Measures 25-32: *4 2# 4 2# 4 2# 4 2#*

Measures 33-40: *3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3*

Measures 41-48: *4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4*

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

www.delcamp.net

Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

ESPAÑOLETA

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

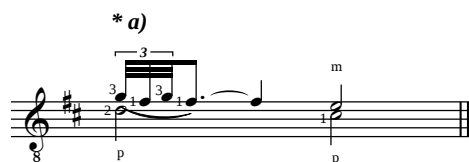
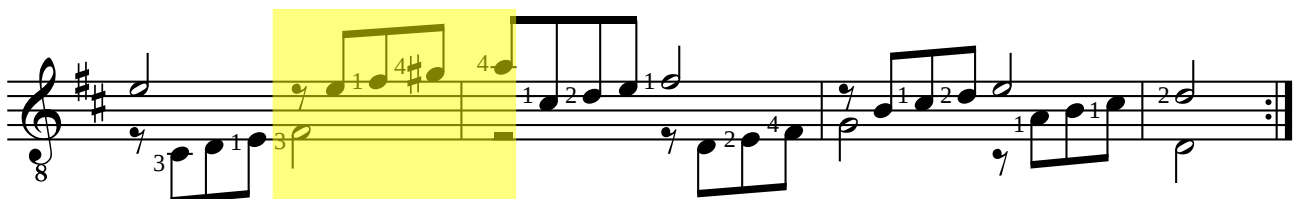
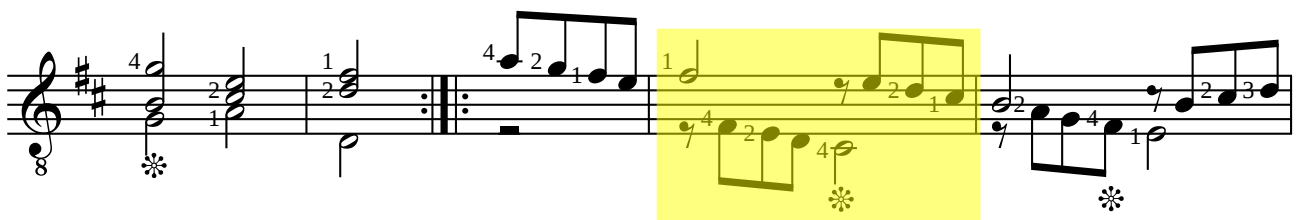
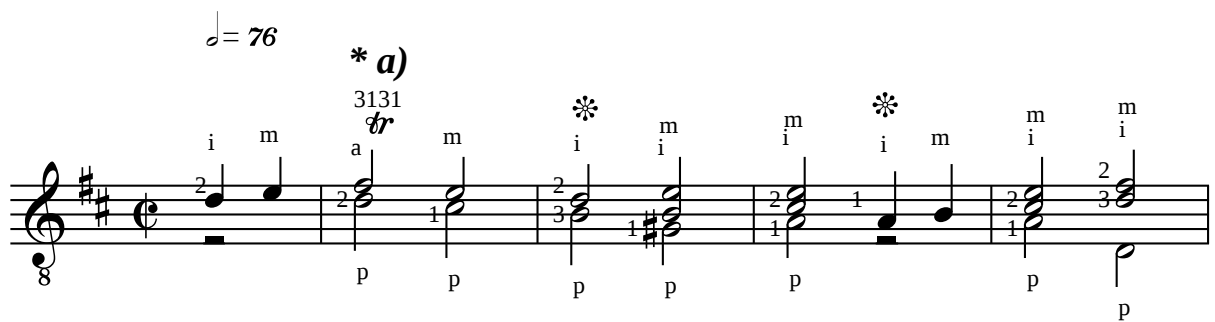


● = 144

This block contains a modern guitar transcription of the piece 'Españoleta'. It is written on a single staff in a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings, with some parts marked with 'p' for piano. The transcription is divided into five systems. The first system has a tempo marking of '● = 144'. The second system has a yellow highlight on a measure. The third system has a yellow highlight on a measure. The fourth system has a yellow highlight on a measure. The fifth system has a yellow highlight on a measure. The transcription includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings, and is marked with asterisks at the end of each system.

GALLARDA

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

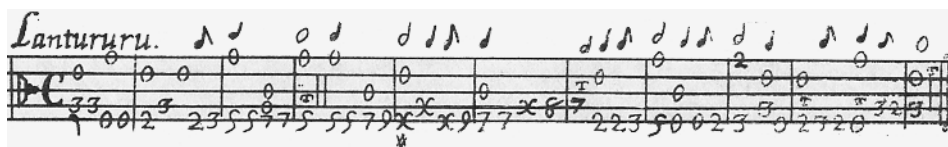


Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

LANTURURU

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp



$\text{♩} = 160$

m i m i m i

2 2 3 3 5 5 7 7 5 5 5 7 9 7 7 8 2 2 3 5 0 2 3 0 2 7 2 0

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

2131 tr* a)

* b)

2131 1020

tr 2 1 4 2 4

tr 1020 * c)

* a)

* b)

* c)

en la mineur

*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.*

[illegible]

LA BUELTA

La Buena Ni

♩ = 160

JACARAS

3) *Jacaras.*

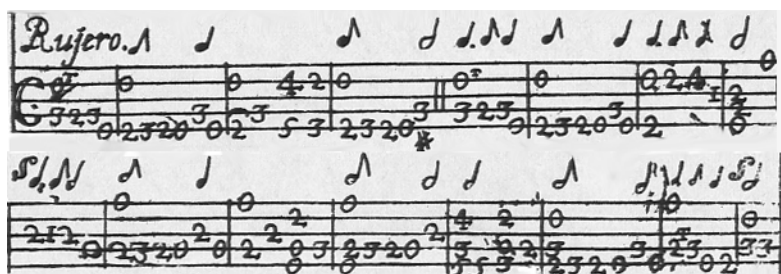

♩ = 184

Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

RUJERO

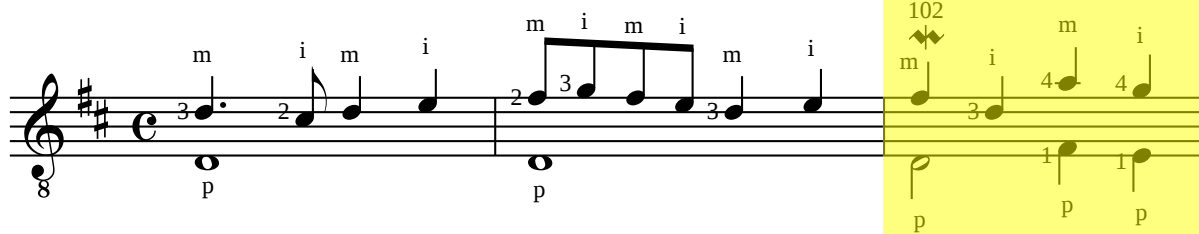
de "Libro segundo, de cifras sobre la guitarra española"
(Zaragoza, 1675)

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

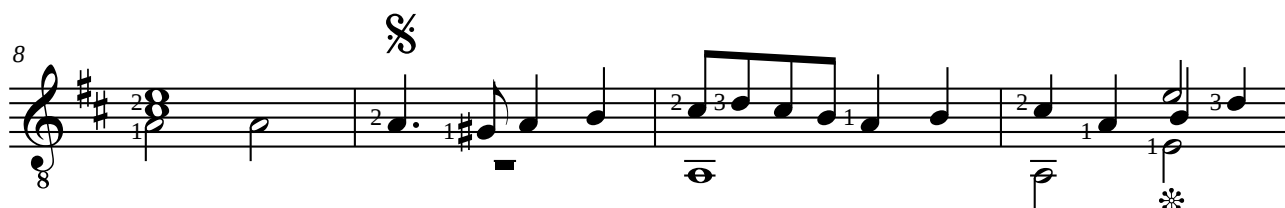


$\text{♩} = 92$

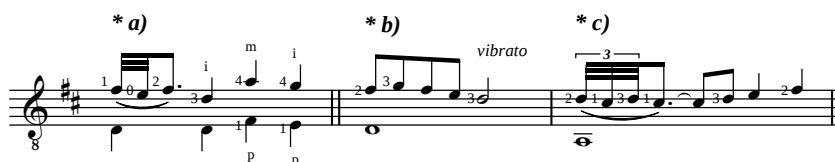
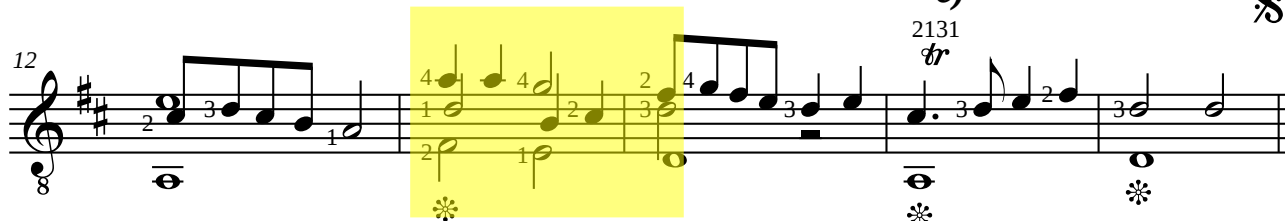
*** a)**



*** b)**



*** c)**



Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

PARADETAS

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp



♩ = 152

2131 * a)

p p p p

* b)

p p p p

§

p p p p

1020 * c) §

p p p p

* a) * b) vibrato * c)

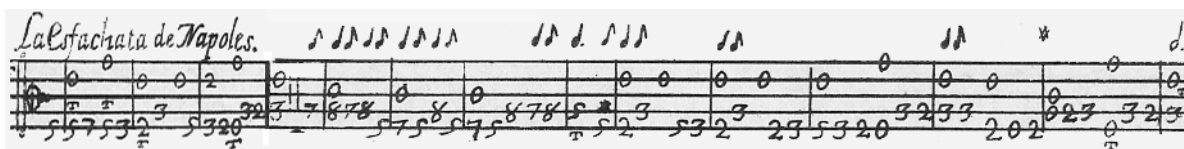
p p p p

☑ Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

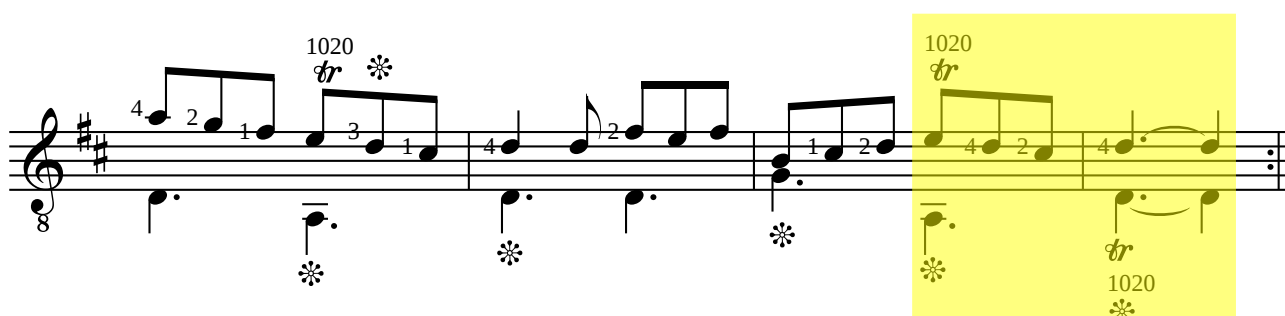
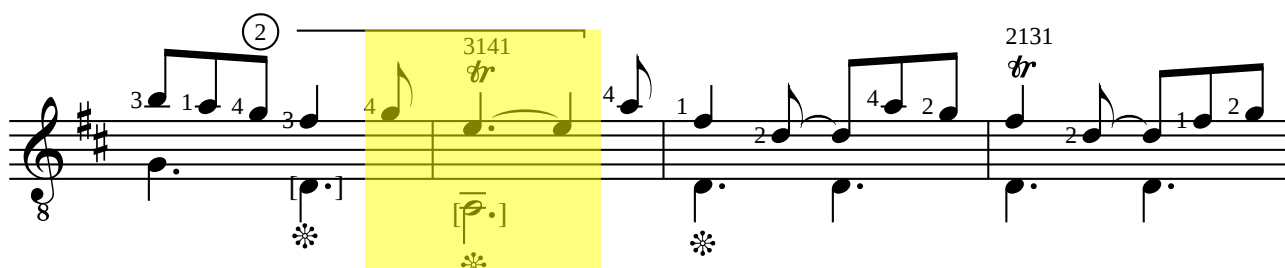
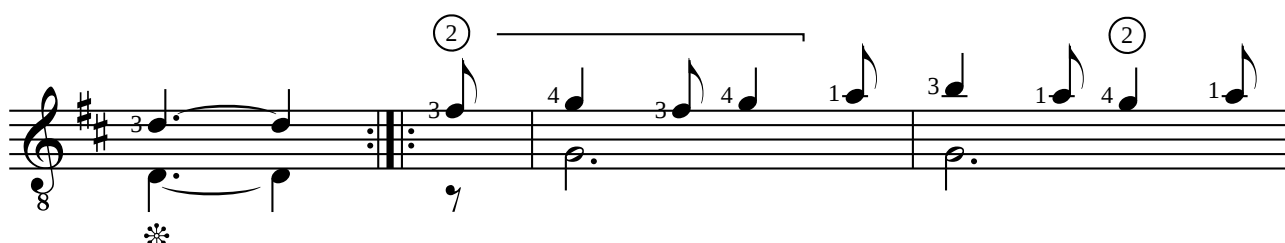
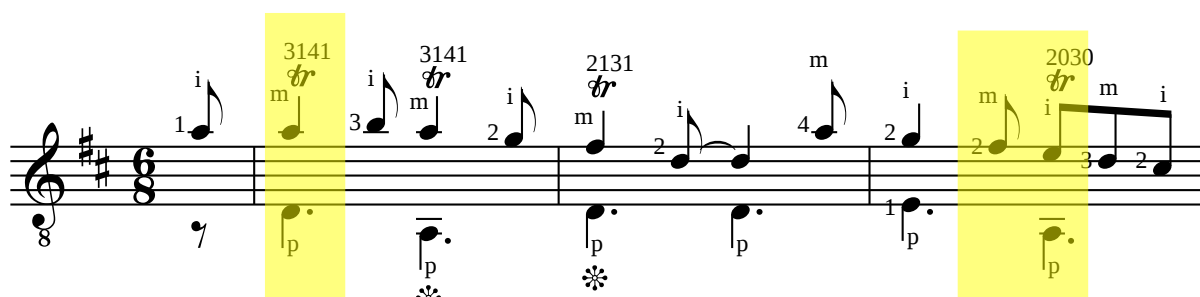
LA ESFACHATA DE NAPOLES

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp



♩ = 72



Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

LA GARZONA

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 80

3141

3141

102

102

3131

Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

DANCE DE LAS HACHAS

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 76

Dance de las Hachas

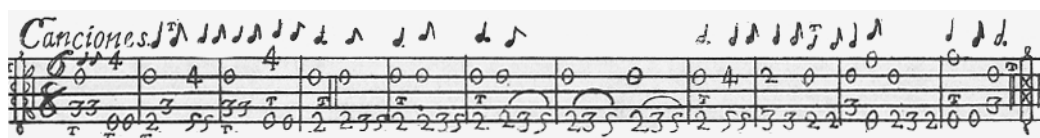
G B E I G B E I E

Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

CANCIONES

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp



♩ = 72

*** a)**

3141 *tr* 1010 *tr* 2131 *tr* 3141 *tr* 1010 *tr* 2131 *tr*

*** b)**

2. 2131 *tr* 2131 *tr* 2131 *tr*

*** c)**

2131 *tr* 1020 *tr* 1020 *tr*

*** a)** *** b)** *** c)**

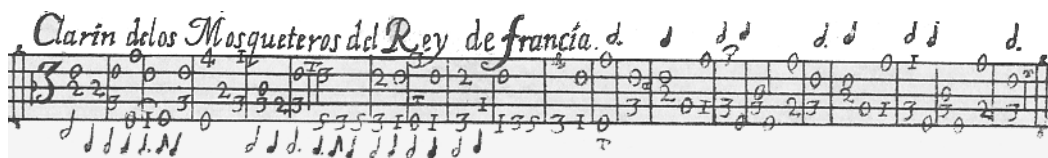
A modern musical score for 'Canciones' by Gaspar Sanz, revised for guitar. It is written for a single staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 72. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and guitar-specific symbols like '4' for fourth fret and '3' for triplets. The score is divided into three sections: * a), * b), and * c). Section * a) contains two measures of music, each with a yellow highlight. Section * b) contains two measures of music, each with a yellow highlight. Section * c) contains two measures of music, each with a yellow highlight. The score also includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a time signature change to 3/4.

Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

CLARIN DE LOS MOSQUETEROS DEL REY DE FRANCIA

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp



♩ = 184

* a) 102

* b) 1020

* c) 1010

* d) 1020

* e) 101

* b) 1020

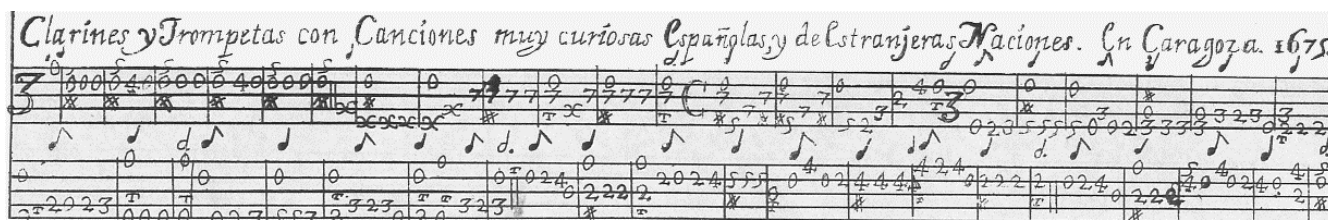
* a) * b) * c) * d) * e)

Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

CLARINES Y TROMPETAS

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp



$\text{♩} = 52$

*** a)**

i m i m i m i m i m

5

*** b)**

3141 tr ② ③

3141 tr *** c)** ②

$\text{♩} = 52$

*** d)**

1020 tr

16

21

26

32

37

42

* a) * b) * c) * d)

Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

LA COQUINA FRANCESA

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp



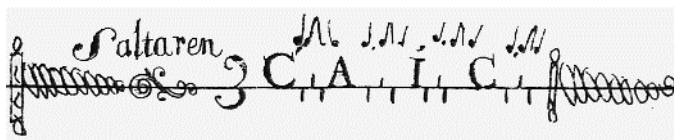
♩ = 88

Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

SALTAREN

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp



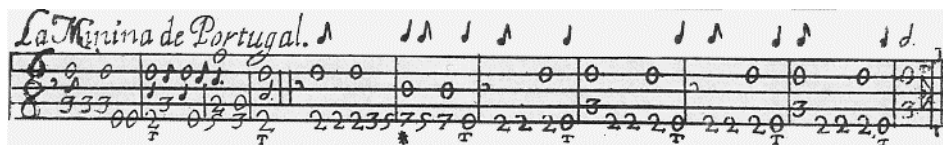
♩ = 48

Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

LA MINIMA DE PORTUGAL

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp



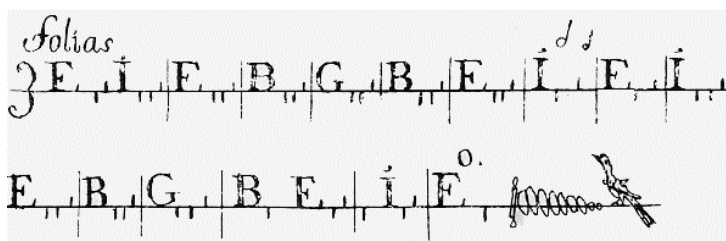
♩ = 69

Gaspar SANZ (1640-1710)

FOLIAS

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp



♩ = 50

PAVANA

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

[illegible]

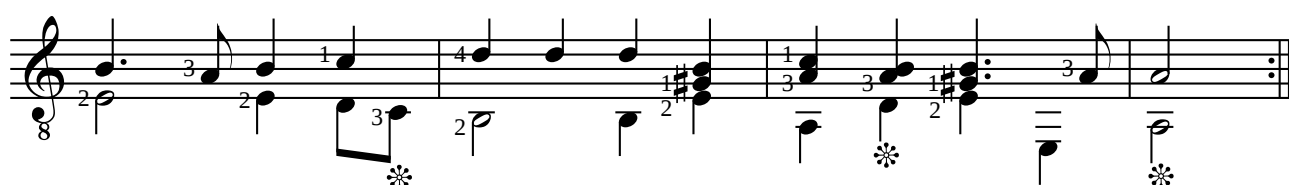
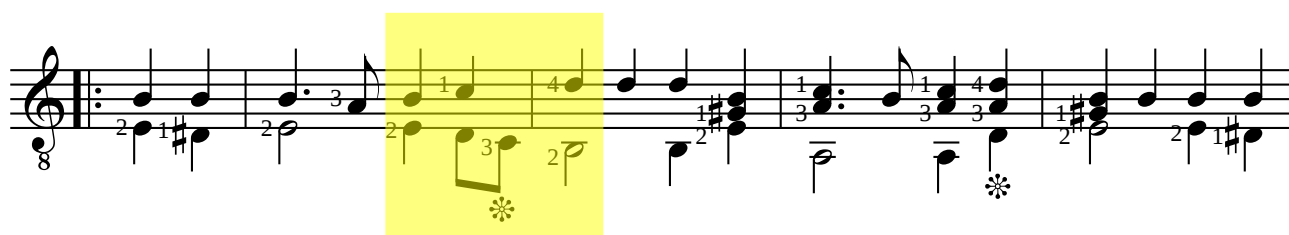
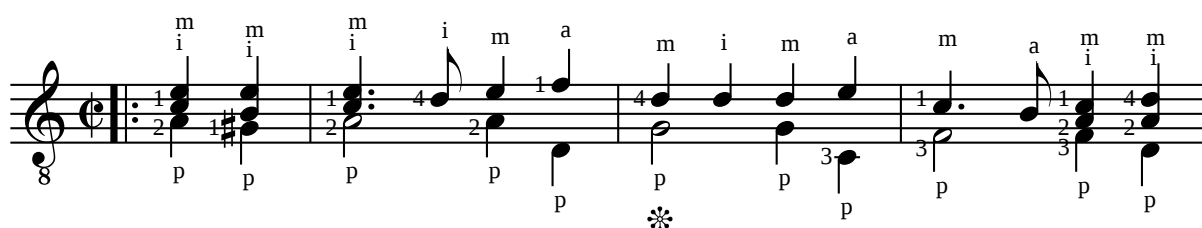
Johann Kaspar Ferdinand FISCHER (1665-1746)

GAVOTTE

en la mineur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 126



☑ TURLOUGH O'CAROLAN (1670-1738)

BRIAN BORU'S MARCH

en la mineur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 144$

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

1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2

8 7. p p i p i

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

8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

6 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2

8 1 1 4 4 4 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2

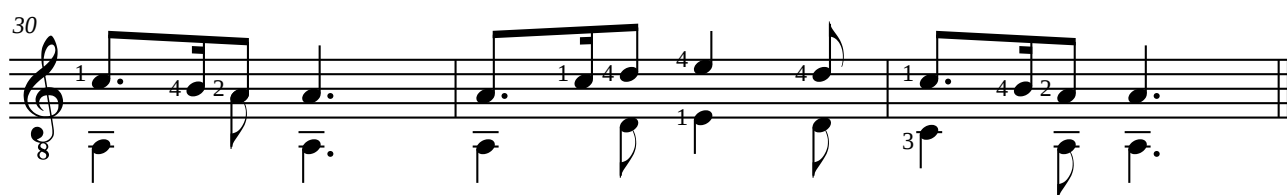
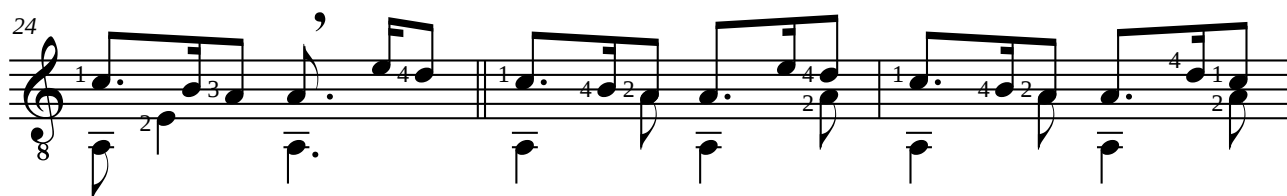
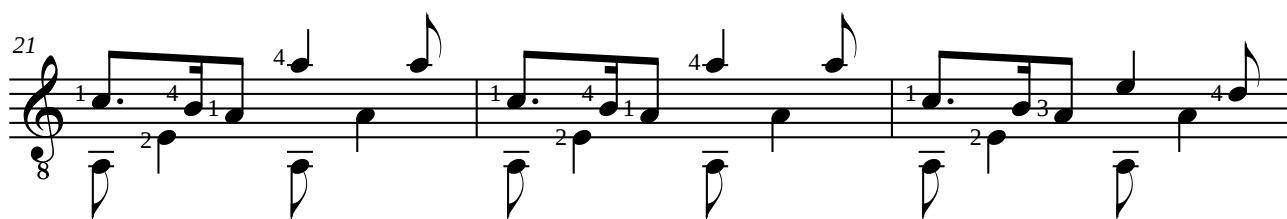
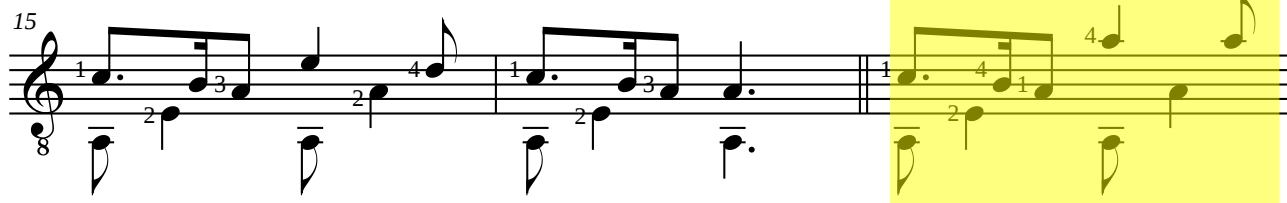
8 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

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

8 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

12 4 1 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2

8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3



Johann Sebastian BACH (1685-1750)

MENUETS BWV 1007

de la première Suite pour violoncelle BWV 1007

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Menuet I ♩ = 116

1e 2e 3e 4e 5e 6 e m i m i m i m i m i m i

p mf *

323232 tr p *

a)

5

8

9

C II

13

cresc.

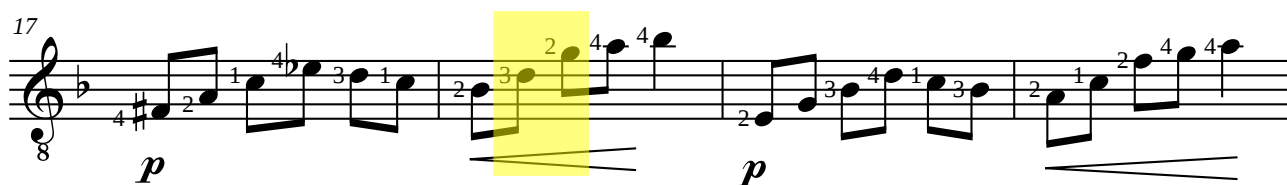
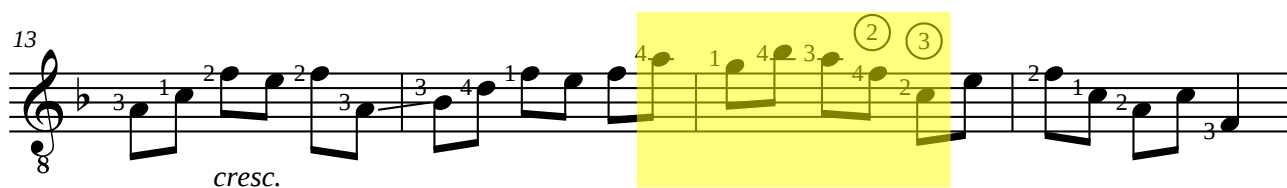
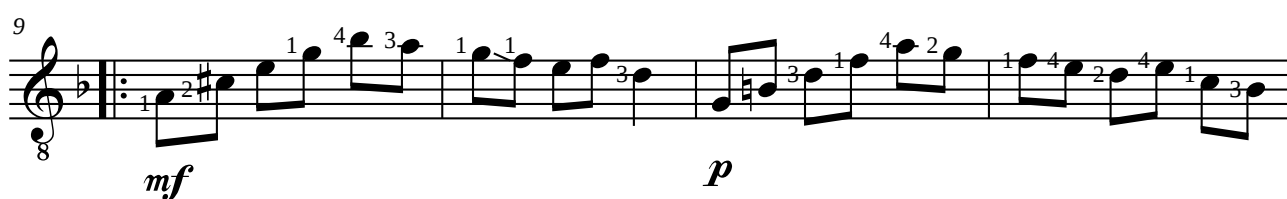
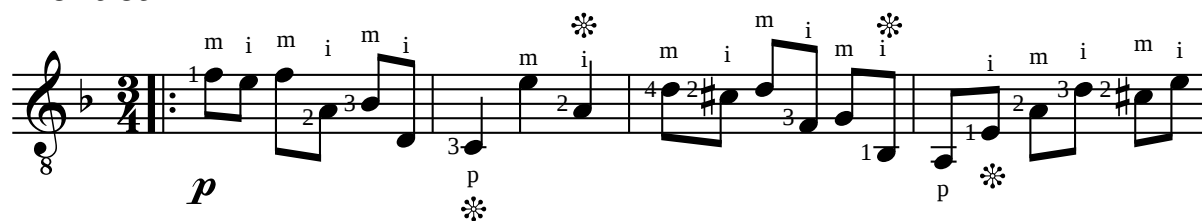
17

Fine

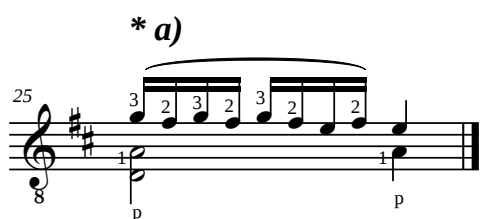
21

f

Menuet II



D.C. al Menuet I



** a)*

VALUE

Méthode complète pour guitare, Opéra 27

$\bullet = 60$

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 one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The lyrics are written below the staff, and the melody is written above it. The score includes a repeat sign and a final double bar line. The tempo is marked "Allegretto".

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody starts on a G4 note, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note on A4. This is followed by a triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, and B4. The next two measures each contain a quarter note on B4 followed by an eighth rest. The fifth measure contains a quarter note on A4 followed by an eighth rest. The sixth measure contains a quarter note on G4 followed by an eighth rest. The seventh measure contains a quarter note on F#4 followed by an eighth rest. The eighth measure contains a quarter note on E4 followed by an eighth rest. The ninth measure contains a quarter note on D4 followed by an eighth rest. The tenth measure contains a quarter note on C4 followed by an eighth rest. The eleventh measure contains a quarter note on B3 followed by an eighth rest. The twelfth measure contains a quarter note on A3 followed by an eighth rest. The thirteenth measure contains a quarter note on G3 followed by an eighth rest. The fourteenth measure contains a quarter note on F#3 followed by an eighth rest. The fifteenth measure contains a quarter note on E3 followed by an eighth rest. The sixteenth measure contains a quarter note on D3 followed by an eighth rest. The seventeenth measure contains a quarter note on C3 followed by an eighth rest. The eighteenth measure contains a quarter note on B2 followed by an eighth rest. The nineteenth measure contains a quarter note on A2 followed by an eighth rest. The twentieth measure contains a quarter note on G2 followed by an eighth rest. The twenty-first measure contains a quarter note on F#2 followed by an eighth rest. The twenty-second measure contains a quarter note on E2 followed by an eighth rest. The twenty-third measure contains a quarter note on D2 followed by an eighth rest. The twenty-fourth measure contains a quarter note on C2 followed by an eighth rest. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The second system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It 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. The first measure contains a quarter note G4 (labeled '4' above it) and a dotted quarter note F#4 (labeled '8' below it). The second measure contains a quarter note A4 (labeled '2' below it) and a dotted quarter note G4 (labeled '2' below it). The third measure contains a quarter note B4 (labeled '1' below it) and a dotted quarter note A4 (labeled '1' below it). The fourth measure contains a quarter note C5 (labeled '3' above it) and a dotted quarter note B4 (labeled '1' below it). The fifth measure contains a quarter note B4 (labeled '2' below it) and a dotted quarter note A4 (labeled '2' below it). The sixth measure contains a quarter note A4 (labeled '7' below it) and a dotted quarter note G4 (labeled '7' below it). The seventh measure contains a quarter note G4 (labeled '3' below it) and a dotted quarter note F#4 (labeled '3' below it). The eighth measure contains a quarter note F#4 (labeled '4' above it) and a dotted quarter note E4 (labeled '1' below it). The ninth measure contains a quarter note E4 (labeled '3' above it) and a dotted quarter note D4 (labeled '1' below it). The tenth measure contains a quarter note D4 (labeled '4' above it) and a dotted quarter note C4 (labeled '2' below it). The system ends with a double bar line.

[illegible]

37

8

3

1 2

2 1

4

1 2

3

45

53

62

71

i m i m i

p

77

84

Ferdinand CARULLI (1770-1841)

VALSE

en mi mineur

Méthode complète pour guitare, Opéra 27

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

• = 44

a m m a m a m m a m a m a m a m

2 p i 7 p i 7 3 4 1 p

4 4 3 2 2 7 2 7

7 3 4 1 2 7 1 2 2 7

11 3 4 4 1 2

14 *Fine*

17

20

23

27

30 *D.C. al Fine*

Antonio NAVA (1775-1826)

VALE

en sol majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 60

The musical score is written for guitar in G major (one sharp) and 3/8 time. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 60. The score consists of five systems of music, each starting with a measure number (8, 8, 16, 24, 33) and an 8-measure rest symbol. The first system includes fingering (m, i) and a yellow highlight. The second system has a double bar line and an asterisk. The third system has a double bar line. The fourth system has a double bar line and an asterisk. The fifth system ends with a double bar line.

Ferdinand CARULLI (1770-1841)

ARPEGGI

Méthode complète pour guitare, Opéra 27

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Arpeggi di tre note ♩ = 112

4

Arpeggi di quattro note

7

10

12

14

✓ Ferdinand CARULLI (1770-1841)

ANDANTE

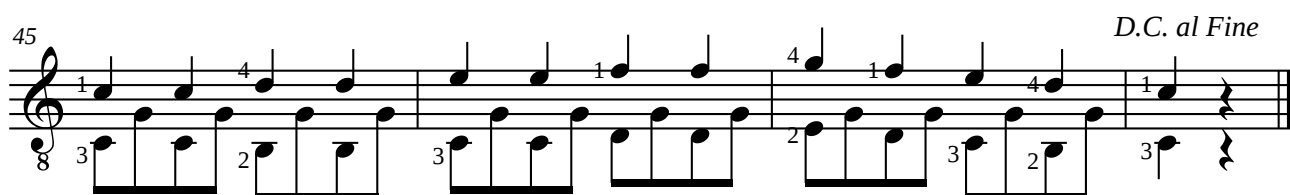
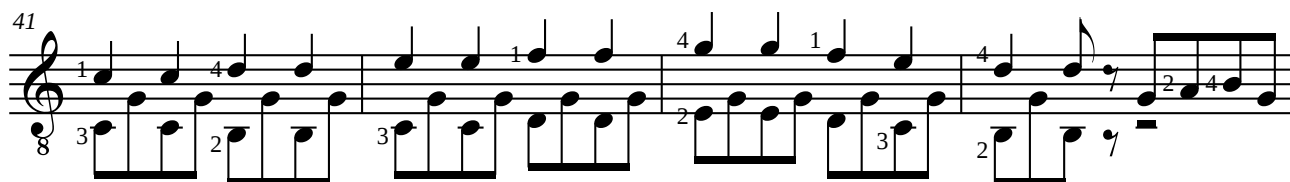
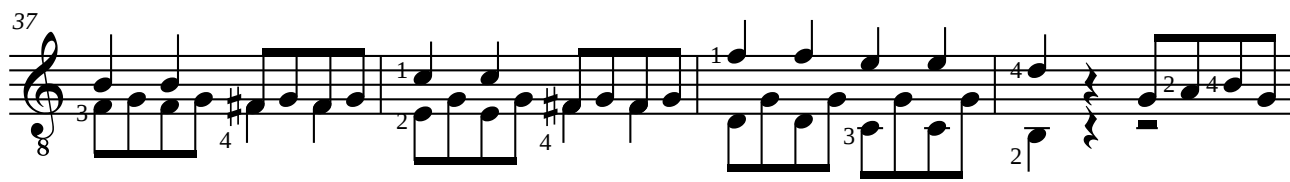
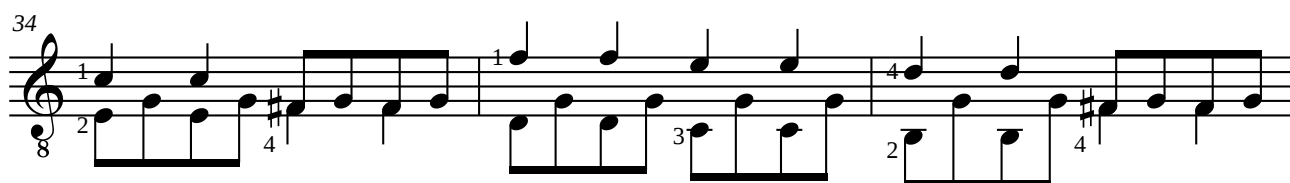
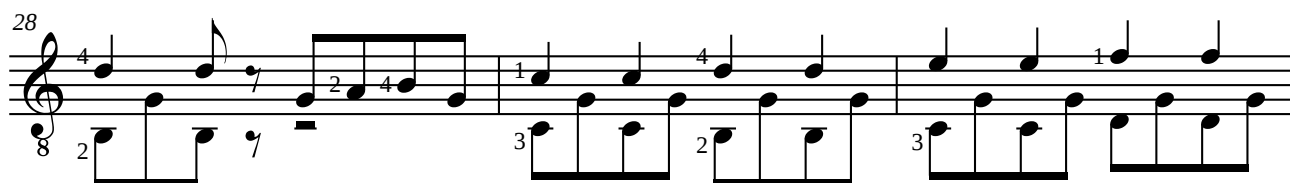
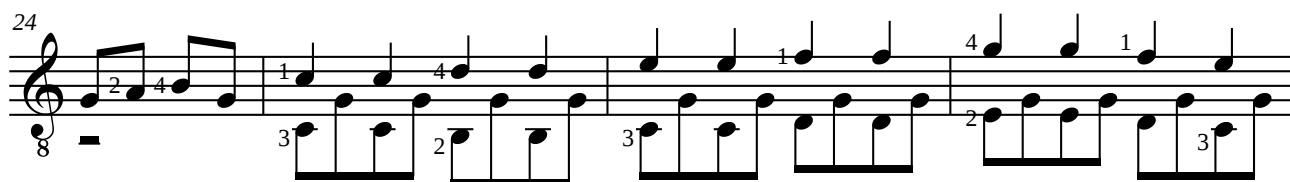
en la mineur

Méthode complète pour guitare, Opéra 27

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 108$

The musical score is written for guitar in standard notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. It includes fingerings (1-4), dynamics (p), and articulation marks (asterisks). The piece is in 2/4 time and consists of 20 measures. Measures 15 and 16 are highlighted in yellow. The score ends with a 'Fine' marking.



Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

VALESE n°1 opus 51

en sol majeur

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 60

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

9

18

26

33

40

49

EXERCICE I opus 35

de "24 Exercices très faciles soigneusement doigtés pour la guitare"

Andante ♩ = 184

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. The bass line consists of a few notes, including a half note and a quarter note. The score includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). A yellow highlight is placed over the first measure of the melody, which contains the notes G4, A4, and Bb4.

The first staff of music is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter note G4 (finger 4), followed by a quarter note F4 (finger 1), and then a quarter note E4 (finger 2). A yellow box highlights a section starting with a quarter note D4 (finger 2) and a quarter note C4 (finger 3), followed by a quarter note B3 (finger 4) and a quarter note A3 (finger 3). The bass clef part starts with a half note G3 (finger 8), followed by a half note F3 (finger 2). The staff continues with various notes and fingerings, including a quarter rest and a half note G4 (finger 4) in the treble, and a quarter note G3 (finger 3) in the bass.

11

Example 10 is a musical score for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It consists of 21 measures, indicated by the number '21' at the beginning. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings (numbers 1-4). The piece is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes several trills and grace notes. The fingerings are carefully indicated for each note to guide the performer.

27

Musical notation for measures 27-32. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef. Measures 27-32 are highlighted in yellow. The notes are: 27: G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; 28: F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3; 29: A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3; 30: C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2; 31: E2, D2, C2, B1, A1; 32: G1, F#1, E1, D1, C1.

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

EXERCICE II opus 35

en do majeur

de "24 Exercices très faciles soigneusement doigtés pour la guitare"

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 132$

The musical score is written for guitar in 3/8 time, key of D major. It consists of five systems of music. The first system has five measures with fingerings m, a m i, a m i, m a m, and i m a. The second system has five measures, with the first measure highlighted in yellow. The third system has five measures. The fourth system has five measures, with the second measure highlighted in yellow. The fifth system has five measures. The score includes various guitar techniques such as triplets, slurs, and accents, and ends with a repeat sign.

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

LEÇON XI opus 60

en sol majeur

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

10

15

20

25

29

harm.
V

Fine

D.C. al Fine

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

LEÇON VII opus 60

en do majeur

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 60

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

Fine

D.C. al Fine

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

LEÇON XII opus 60

en sol majeur

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 92$

7

13

17

22

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

LEÇON XIII opus 60

en do majeur

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 88

5

9

13

17

21

Fernando SOR (1778-1839)

LEÇON XIV opus 60

en mi mineur

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Andante ♩ = 108

The musical score is written for guitar in E minor (one sharp, F#) and 3/4 time. It consists of six 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 tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 108 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings, as well as dynamic markings like 'p' and 'p.'. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 6, 11, 17, 22, and 27 indicated at the start of their respective staves. There are several yellow highlights on the score, indicating specific passages: measures 1-2 of the first staff, measures 6-7 of the second staff, measures 11-12 of the third staff, measures 17-18 of the fourth staff, measures 22-23 of the fifth staff, and measures 27-28 of the sixth staff. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Niccolò PAGANINI (1782-1840)

WALTZ

de "37 Sonatas" (M.S. 84) Biblioteca Casanatense - Roma

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

First system (measures 1-5): Treble clef, key of D major (F# and C#), 8/8 time. Measure 1 has a bass line with a whole note G2. Measures 2-5 contain a melody with fingerings 4, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 4, 2.

Second system (measures 6-10): Measure 6 has a bass line with a whole note G2. Measures 7-10 contain a melody with fingerings 2, 1, 3, 4, 1, 0, 3, 1. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 10.

Third system (measures 11-15): Measure 11 has a bass line with a whole note G2. Measures 12-15 contain a melody with fingerings 1, 3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 3, 2, 3, 3, 4. A yellow highlight covers measures 12-13. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 15.

Niccolò PAGANINI (1782-1840)

GHIRIBIZZO n°1

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Allegretto

First system (measures 1-3): Treble clef, key of D major (F# and C#), 8/8 time. Measure 1 has a bass line with a whole note G2. Measures 2-3 contain a melody with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 3.

Second system (measures 4-7): Measure 4 has a bass line with a whole note G2. Measures 5-7 contain a melody with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 7.

Third system (measures 8-11): Measure 8 has a bass line with a whole note G2. Measures 9-11 contain a melody with fingerings 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 4. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 11.

☑ Niccolò PAGANINI (1782-1840)

GHIRIBIZZO n°23

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

7

13

20

27

VII

[Fine]

D.C. al [Fine]

☑ Dionisio AGUADO (1784-1849)

LECCION N°19

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 88$

The musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef, common time (C), with a tempo marking of quarter note = 88. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of four lines of music, each starting with a measure number (1, 3, 5, 7). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. Guitar-specific notation includes 'p' for plectrum, 'i m i' for i-m-a-i-o (natural harmonics), and 'v' for vibrato. Trills are marked with a star and 'v2'. A circled '3' indicates a triplet. Two sections of the score are highlighted in yellow: the first section covers measures 1-4, and the second section covers measures 3-5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Dionisio AGUADO (1784-1849)

LECCION N°15

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 138$

1e 2 e 3e 4e 5e 6e
m i m i m i m a m a m i m a m i

The musical score is written for guitar on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 138. The piece consists of 24 measures. Measures 1-5 are marked with 'p' (piano). Measures 6-10 contain a yellow-shaded section with complex fingering (1, 2, 3, 4) and a double bar line. Measures 11-15 continue the piece with various guitar techniques like slurs and grace notes. Measures 16-19 show more complex patterns with slurs and grace notes. Measures 20-24 conclude the piece with a final cadence. The score includes numerous guitar-specific notations such as slurs, grace notes, and fingering numbers (1-4) above the notes. Some measures are marked with an asterisk (*).

Dionisio AGUADO (1784-1849)

EJERCICIO N°4

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

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 56

The musical score is written for guitar in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 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 6/8 time signature. Above the staff, there are six 'm' markings, each with a '1' below it, indicating a specific fingering. The music features a variety of guitar-specific notation, including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano). The second staff continues the piece, with a '4' marking above the first measure. The third staff has a yellow highlight covering measures 7 through 10, with a circled '5' at the end of the highlight. The fourth staff starts at measure 10 and continues to measure 12. The fifth staff starts at measure 13 and continues to measure 15, with a yellow highlight covering measures 13 through 15, and a circled '4' at the end of the highlight. The score includes various guitar-specific notation such as 'm' (mordent), 'p' (piano), and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) placed above or below notes.

Dionisio AGUADO (1784-1849)

EGERCICIO N°4 opus 6

de "Nuevo Método de Guitarra op. 6 " (Madrid, Campo 1840)

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 63$

The musical score is written for guitar in 2/4 time, key of F# (one sharp). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 63. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking $\text{♩} = 63$. The music features various guitar techniques including fingerings (i, m, 1, 2, 3, 4), dynamics (p), and ornaments (*). A section from measure 21 to 24 is highlighted in yellow and contains triplets marked with a circled 3. The score ends with a double bar line and a final ornament.

Dionisio AGUADO (1784-1849)

EJERCICIO N°7 opus 6

de "Nuevo Método de Guitarra op. 6 " (Madrid, Campo 1840)

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

♩ = 66

8

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

4

8

7

8

11

8

14

8

C II

C II

C II

3

3

3

Mattéo CARCASSI (1792-1853)

ANDANTINO opus 59

en do majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 88$

The musical score is written for guitar in C major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 88$. The score consists of four systems of music. The first system has a yellow highlight on measures 5-6. The second system has a repeat sign. The third system has asterisks under measures 1 and 3. The fourth system has a yellow highlight on the final measure. Fingerings (m, i, p) and accents (a) are indicated throughout. A guitar-specific revision by Jean-François Delcamp is noted.

Mattéo CARCASSI (1792-1853)

ALLEGRETTO opus 59

en do majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 96$

The musical score is written for guitar in 2/4 time, D major, with a tempo of 96 bpm. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a melody with fingerings (m, a, m, i, m) and a bass line with triplets and a half note. The second staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic and continues the melody and bass line. The third staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a key signature change to D major (two sharps). The fourth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic and concludes the piece with a repeat sign.

Mattéo CARCASSI (1792-1853)

VALSE opus 59

en sol majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 50$

f *mf* *f* *Fine* *D.C. al Fine* *p*

☑ ANONYME (ca. 1860)

WALZ

en sol majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 84$

8

a 2. 4. a 4. a 3. 1.

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

6

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

2. 2.

12

4. 3. 1. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.

8

18

3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.

8

0. *

C V

24

3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.

8

0. *

C V

30

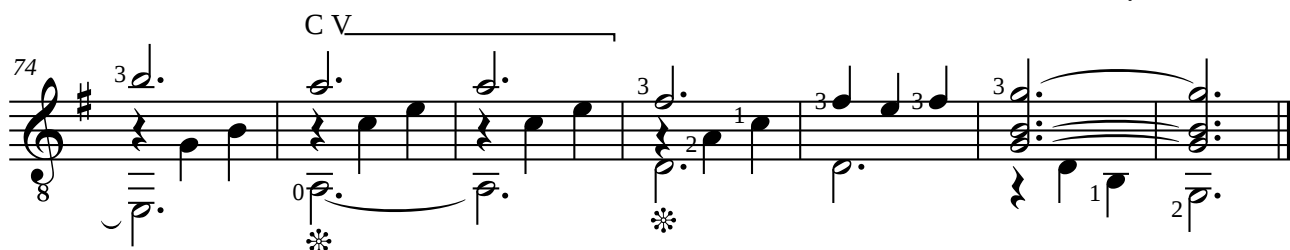
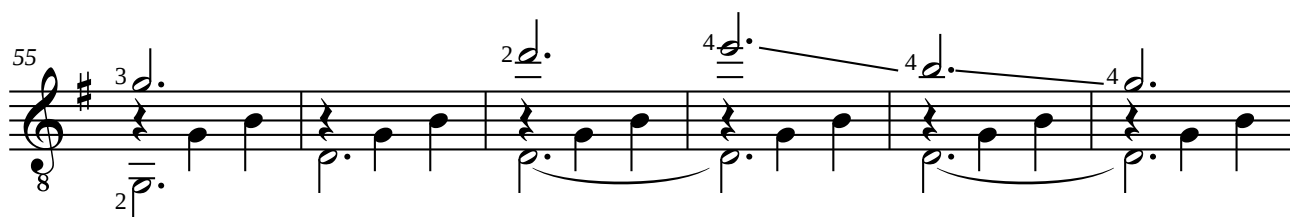
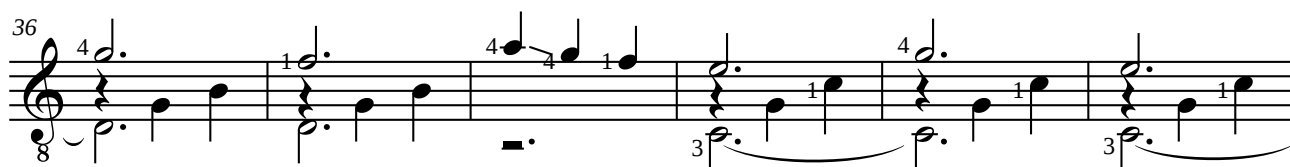
3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.

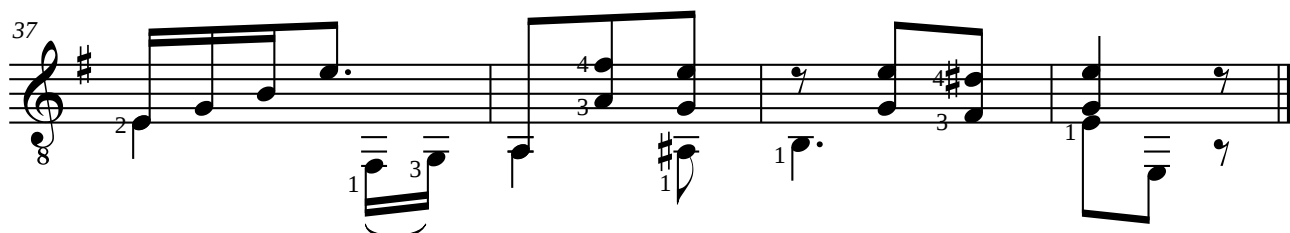
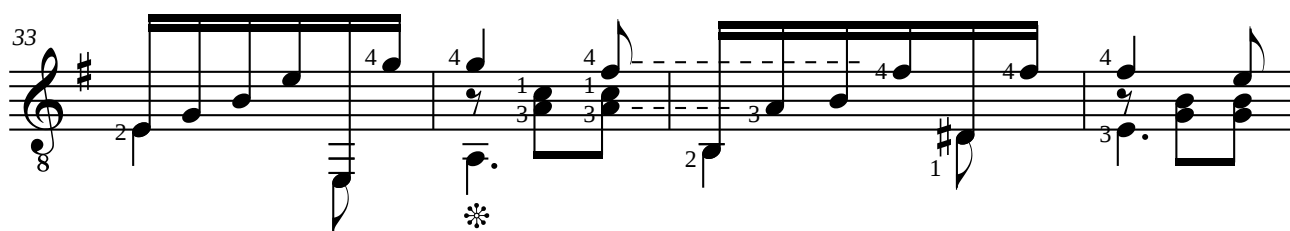
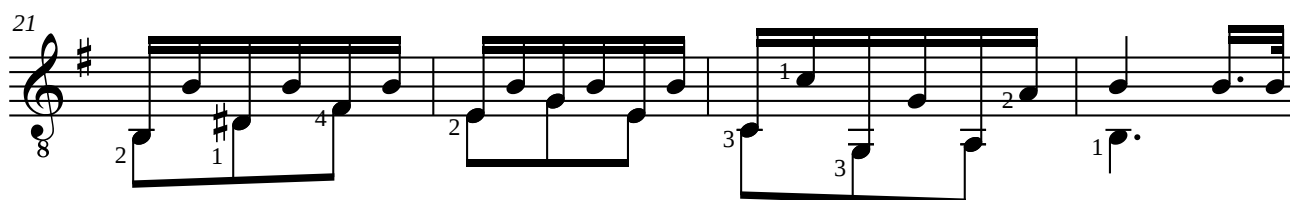
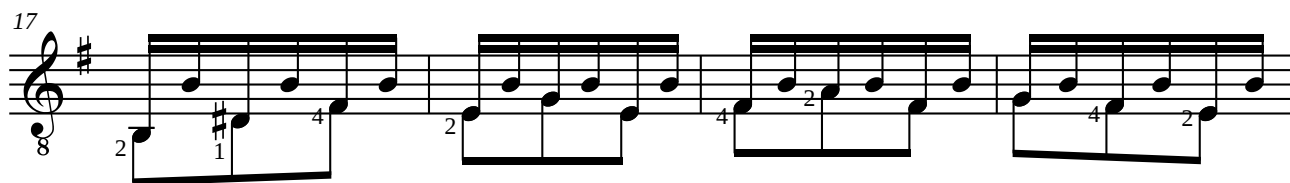
8

3. 1. 4. 1. 1.

3. 2. 3. 3.

*





Mattéo CARCASSI (1792-1853)

MARCHE opus 59

en la majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Maestoso ♩ = 104

1e2e 3e4 e 5e6e 7e8e

mi m i

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

6

9

12

15

ANONYME (ca. 1850)

VIDALITA

Argentine

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 80$

1e2 e 3e 4e 5e6e
m i m i m i m i m

8 5 10 15 20

Ferdinand CARULLI (1770-1841)

ALLEGRETTO

Rondo en mi majeur de la Méthode complète pour guitare, Opéra 27

Révision pour guitare de
Jean-François Delcamp

Allegretto ♩ = 72

8

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

49 *p i m i m i*

52

55 *a m i*

59

63 *p i m a m i*

66

69 *p i m a m i*

TANGO

Pour guitare

♣ Battre l'accord de l'aigu vers le grave - Rasgueado upstroke = Strike chord from high strings to low.
 ▲ Battre l'accord du grave vers l'aigu - Rasgueado downstroke = Strike chord from low strings to high.
 * Posez le pouce sur la corde 4 pour que cette corde ne puisse pas vibrer accidentellement.

20

25

30

35

40

45

C II —

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

MALAGUEÑA FÁCIL

Traditionnel

Pour guitare

$\text{♩} = 168$

7

12

17

22

28

IV - - - -

34

V

IV

V

40

X

V

46

III

52

59

65

m i m i m i

i m i m i m

70

Brest, le 26 mai 2008

ff

ANONYME (ca. 1850)

O CRAVO E A ROSA

Brésil

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Andante ♩ = 92

The musical score is written for guitar in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The score consists of three systems of music.

The first system (measures 1-5) features a treble staff with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature. The music includes triplets, fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4), and a repeat sign. There are asterisks (*) in the bass staff under measures 3 and 4.

The second system (measures 6-10) is highlighted in yellow. It continues the melody in the treble staff and the accompaniment in the bass staff. It includes triplets, fingerings, and a repeat sign.

The third system (measures 11-15) includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) leading to a double bar line. The final measure (15) is marked with a circled 3 and a 'XII' indicating a double sharp (C#) for the final note.

ANONYME (ca. 1850)

CARNAVALITO

Pérou

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

$\text{♩} = 66$

1e 2 e 3 e 4e
harm.
XII

5

harm.
XII

9

13

17

allarg. p m p m p m
golpe - - - -

www.delcamp.net

ANONYME (ca. 1850)

NESTA RUA

Brésil

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Adagio $\text{♩} = 76$

The image displays a guitar score for the piece "Nesta Rua" by Anonyme (ca. 1850). The score is in 8/8 time, marked Adagio with a tempo of 76 beats per minute. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff has a yellow highlight on measures 1-3. The second staff has a yellow highlight on measures 4-6. The third staff has a yellow highlight on measures 7-10. The fourth staff has a yellow highlight on measures 11-13. The score includes various guitar techniques such as fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), slurs, and asterisks indicating specific playing techniques.

ANONYME (ca. 1850)

SAMBA LELE

Brésil

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Musical score for guitar in E major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#), 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 72. The score consists of five systems of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The first system is highlighted in yellow and includes a tablature line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a fret number (12). The second system starts with a measure rest and a second ending bracket. The third system includes a capo (C II) and a measure rest. The fourth system includes a triplet (3) and a measure rest. The fifth system includes a measure rest and a double bar line.

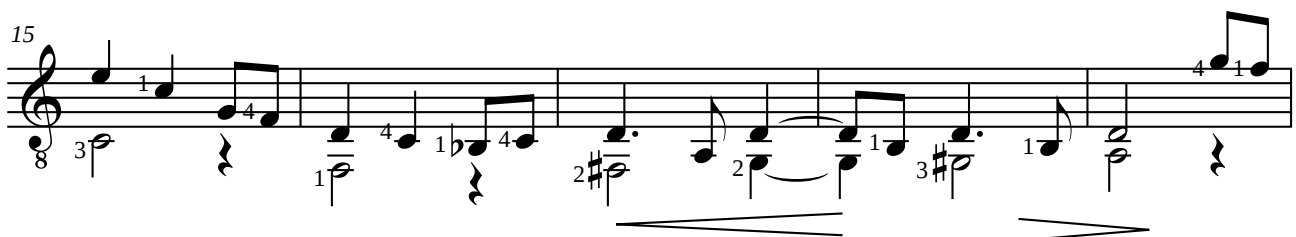
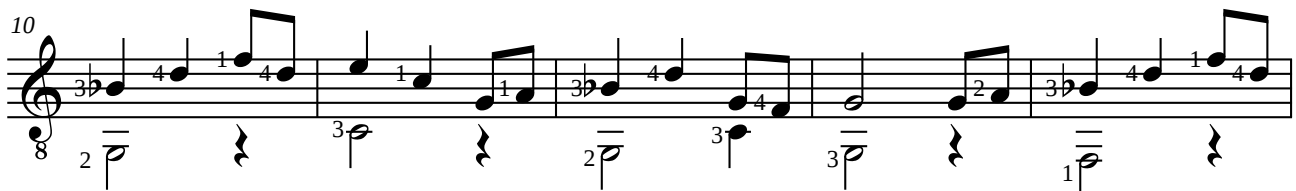
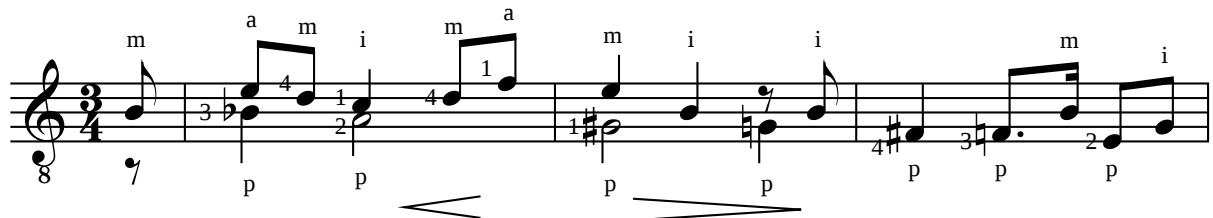
Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

NOVELETTE n°1

à Alana Pribilski

pour guitare

$\text{♩} = 108$



☑ Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

NOVELETTE n°2

à Maïa

petite étude sur le demi barré

pour guitare

$\text{♩} = 104$

C II a m i m p p mf

5 C III C I C III a tempo mp rit. allargando

9 C II a tempo mf

13 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 2 1 p.

17 C I a tempo mp rall. C II

22 a tempo C II C III C II C III allargando C VII ② 4 4

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

AVEC LA GAMME PENTATONIQUE

Initiation aux harmoniques naturelles

Pour guitare

Largo $\text{♩} = 50$

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a tempo marking of 'Largo' with a quarter note equal to 50 beats. The music is in a pentatonic scale, with notes and chords marked with '3' for triplets. A yellow rectangular highlight covers a section of the first staff, specifically the notes G4, A4, B4, and C5, which are marked with a '4' and a vertical line. The second staff starts with a measure number '6' and continues the pentatonic scale, with notes and chords marked with '3'. Above the staff, there are fingering instructions for natural harmonics, including 'XII (1) 4|', 'VII (3) 1|', 'XII (2) 4|', 'VII (4) 1|', 'XII (3) 4|', and 'VII (5) 3|'. The third staff starts with a measure number '11' and continues the pentatonic scale, with notes and chords marked with '3'. Above the staff, there are more fingering instructions for natural harmonics, including 'VII (4) 1|', 'XII (2) 4|', 'VII (3) 1|', 'XII (1) 4|', 'VII (3) 1|', 'XII (1) 4|', 'VII (3) 1|', 'XII (2) 4|', 'VII (4) 1|', 'XII (3) 4|', 'VII (5) 1|', 'XII (1) 4|', and 'VII (5) 1|'. The score concludes with the word 'allargando'.

Brest, le 28 mai 2008

3



Classical guitar 55 Exercices

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

ETEINTE DES RESONANCES - FERMARE - STRING DAMPING - RESONANCIA APAGADA

NIVEAU 3 - LIVELLO 3 - LEVEL 3 - NIVEL 3

Pour guitare

1

8 p p p p p p p p

2

m i m i m i

p p p p p p p p

3

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

p p p p p p p p

4

1 2 3 4 3 2 1 2 3

p p p p p p p p

5

2 3 4 3 2 1 2 3

p p p p p p p p

tr 1020

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

EXTENSIONS

NIVEAU 3 - LIVELLO 3 - LEVEL 3 - NIVEL 3

Pour guitare

$\text{♩} = 84$

6

8 1 p 2 p 3 p 4 p 2 p 1 p 3 p 2 p 4 p 1 p 2 p 3 p

7

8 1 p 2 p 3 p 4 p 2 p 1 p 3 p 2 p 4 p 1 p 2 p 3 p

8

8 1 p 2 p 3 p 4 p 2 p 1 p 3 p 2 p 4 p 1 p 2 p 3 p

9

8 1 p 2 p 3 p 4 p 2 p 1 p 3 p 2 p 4 p 1 p 2 p 3 p

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

GAMMES - SCALE - SCALES - ESCALAS

NIVEAU 3 - LIVELLO 3 - LEVEL 3 - NIVEL 3

Pour guitare

♩ = 100

FA Majeur *apoyando*

10

8 1 p 3 p 0 m 1 i 3 m 0 i 2 m 3 i 0 2 3 1 3 0 1 3 1

The first part of the exercise is shown on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes a sequence of notes with fingerings: 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1. A yellow highlight covers the first 12 notes. Above the first group of notes (2, 4, 1, 3) is a dashed line with an 'X' and a downward arrow. Above the second group (4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1) is a dashed line with a 'V' and a downward arrow.

RE mineur

11

0 2 3 0 2 0 2 1 3 0 1

a i a i

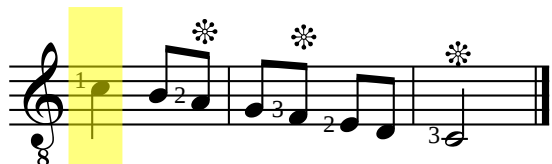
The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of several measures, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. Above the staff, there are Roman numerals V, VII, and V, indicating specific chords or positions. A yellow rectangular highlight covers the first four measures of the system. The system ends with a double bar line.

DO Majeur

DO Majeur

12

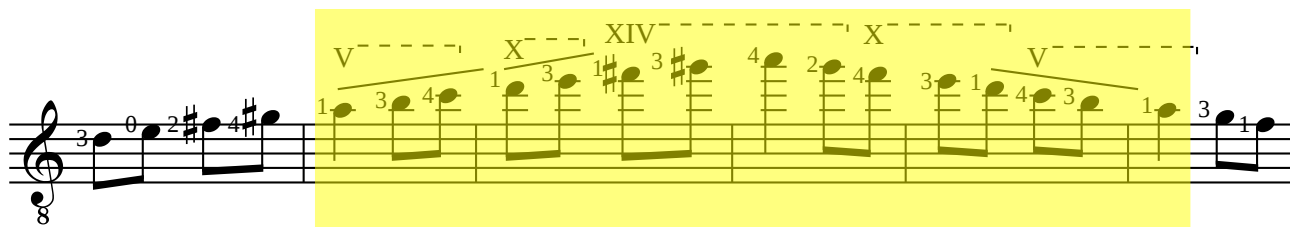
3 m a m a 1 3 1 3 4 3 1 3 1 *



LA mineur

13

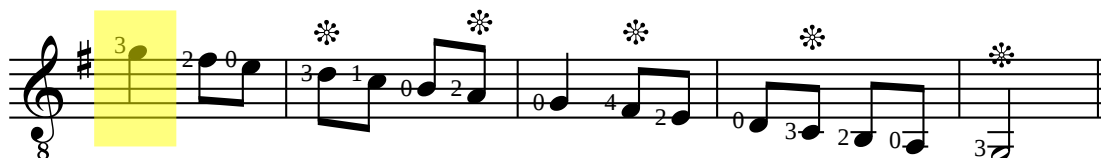
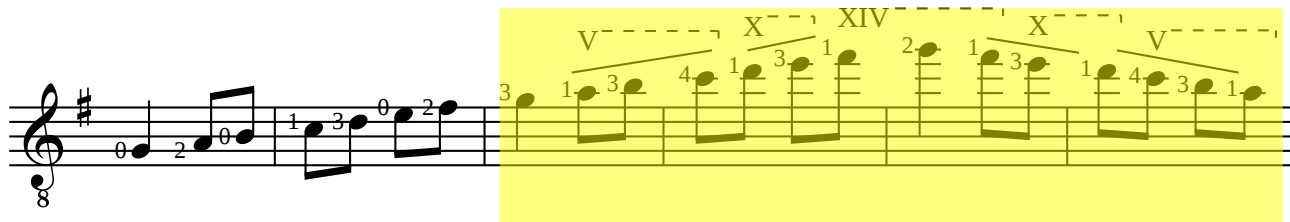
i m i m i m i



SOL Majeur

14

m i m i m i m



15

MI mineur

p p p m a m a m

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

LEGATO STACCATO

NIVEAU 3 - LIVELLO 3 - LEVEL 3 - NIVEL 3

Pour guitare

♩ = 60

18

m i 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 = 60

19

The musical notation shows a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 2/4. The melody consists of eighth notes and quarter notes. Fingering numbers (1-3) are written below the notes. A yellow highlight covers the final three measures of the exercise.

The first staff of music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes fingerings (3, 1, 3, 3, 4, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 0, 3) and a yellow highlight covering the first 12 measures. Above the first 12 measures, the Roman numerals V, VII, and V are indicated with dashed lines. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

GLISSANDO

NIVEAU 3 - LIVELLO 3 - LEVEL 3 - NIVEL 3

Pour guitare

[illegible]

Exercise 23: A musical exercise on a single staff. It begins with a circled number '23'. The notation shows a sequence of notes with fingerings: 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, followed by a repeat sign. The notes are: G4 (3), F#4 (2), G4 (3), F#4 (2), E4 (1), and a final G4 (1) with a repeat sign.

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of the following notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B-flat4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). The notes are grouped into four measures: the first measure contains G4 and A4; the second measure contains B-flat4 and A4; the third measure contains G4 and F4; and the fourth measure contains E4 and D4. The notes are connected by a continuous line, indicating a single melodic line.

The first staff of music is written on a single treble clef staff. It begins with a whole rest. The first note is a half note G4, marked with a '1' below it. This is followed by a quarter rest. The second note is a half note A4, also marked with a '1' below it, and is connected to the next note by a wavy line labeled 'Gliss.'. The third note is a half note B4, marked with a '1' below it. This is followed by a quarter rest. The fourth note is a half note C5, marked with a '1' below it, and is connected to the next note by a wavy line labeled 'Gliss.'. The fifth note is a half note D5, marked with a '1' below it. This is followed by a quarter rest. The sixth note is a half note E5, marked with a '1' below it, and is connected to the next note by a wavy line labeled 'Gliss.'. The seventh note is a half note F5, marked with a '1' below it. This is followed by a quarter rest. The eighth note is a half note G5, marked with a '1' below it, and is connected to the next note by a wavy line labeled 'Gliss.'. The final note is a half note A5, marked with a '1' below it.

[illegible]

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

GAMMES - SCALE - SCALES - ESCALAS

NIVEAU 3 - LIVELLO 3 - LEVEL 3 - NIVEL 3

Pour guitare

Gamme de Do majeur en sixtes ♩ = 100

25

i m i m i m i m i m i m i m i m

8 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4

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

Gamme de Do majeur en octaves ♩ = 100

26

1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4

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

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

Gamme de Do majeur en tierces ♩ = 100

27

1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

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

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

Gamme de Sol majeur en dixièmes ♩ = 100

28

1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4

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

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

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

LIAISONS - LEGATURE - SLURS - LIGADOS

NIVEAU 3 - LIVELLO 3 - LEVEL 3 - NIVEL 3

Pour guitare

$\text{♩} = 100$

29

8

①

8

②

30

8

①

②

8

③

31

8

①

8

②

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

LIAISONS - LEGATURE - SLURS - LIGADOS

NIVEAU 3 - LIVELLO 3 - LEVEL 3 - NIVEL 3

Pour guitare

$\bullet = 84$

32

8 m 3 i 3

33

8 3 1 4 1 3 1 4 1

34

8 1 2 3 1 2# 3 1

35

8 2 1# 3 1 3 1 4 1 (3)

36

8 2 1# 3 1 2 1 3 1

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

MORDANTS ET TRILLES

NIVEAU 3 - LIVELLO 3 - LEVEL 3 - NIVEL 3
pour les oeuvres baroques

Pour guitare

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

Mordants DO majeur - Mordents C Major ♩ = 84

37

Mordants RE majeur - Mordents D Major ♩ = 84

38

102 102 314 314 102 102 213

③ ③

Trilles DO majeur - Trills C Major ♩ = 84

39

3141 3141 1020 1020 2131 2131 3141 3141

⑤ ⑤ ④ ④

1020 1020 3141 3141 1020 1020 3141

③ ③

Trilles RE majeur - Trills D Major ♩ = 84

40

1020 1020 3141 3141 2131 2131 1020 1020

④ ④

3141 3141 1020 1020 2131 2131 3141

③ ③ ②

NIVEAU 3 - LIVELLO 3 - LEVEL 3 - NIVEL 3

Pour guitare

$\bullet = 66$

41 *Mi mineur - E minor*

8 3 1 3 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2

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

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

C V_____

42 *La mineur - A minor*

p *mf*

p *mf*

43 *Do majeur - C major*

6/8

Do majeur - C major

43

p 3 4 i 3 4 2 m

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

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

ACCORDS

NIVEAU 3 - LIVELLO 3 - LEVEL 3 - NIVEL 3

Pour guitare

$\text{♩} = 144$

44

m i m i m i a

p

45

a m i

p

a tempo

rit.

rall.

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

BARRÉ - BARRÉ - BARRÉ - CEJILLA

NIVEAU 3 - LIVELLO 3 - LEVEL 3 - NIVEL 3

Pour guitare

$\text{♩} = 144$

46

C I C II C III C IV

8

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

C V C VI C VII C VIII

8

C IX C X C IX C VIII

8

47

C VII C VI C V C IV

8

C III C II C I

8

3 0 0 0

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

BARRÉ - BARRÉ - BARRÉ - CEJILLA

NIVEAU 3 - LIVELLO 3 - LEVEL 3 - NIVEL 3

Pour guitare

♩ = 72

C I

a m i m i a m i m i

48

8

p i m i p p

C II

C III

49

8

C IV

C V

50

8

C VI

C VII C VI C V

3# 8

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

TERMINER - FERMARE - DAMP - APAGAR

NIVEAU 3 - LIVELLO 3 - LEVEL 3 - NIVEL 3

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 51 à 54 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 55 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 51 a 54 sono per le dita della mano dx. Il segno (x) indica che il dito della mano dx e' posato sulla corda. L'esercizio 55 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 51 to 54 are for the fingers of the right hand. The sign (x) indicates that the right hand finger is placed on the string. Exercise 55 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 51 a 54 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 55 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.

51

52

53

54

55

Jean-François DELCAMP (1956)

IMPROVISATION

NIVEAU 3 - LIVELLO 3 - LEVEL 3 - NIVEL 3

Pour guitare

Travail d'improvisation D03. 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 D03. 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 - D03. 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 - D03. 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.

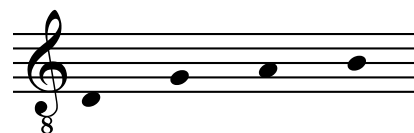


4/ Improvisez avec ces 4 notes (RE SOL LA SI) pendant 20 secondes.

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.

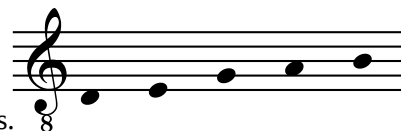


5/ Improvisez avec ces 5 notes (RE MI SOL LA SI) pendant 20 secondes.

5/ Improvvisate su queste 5 note (RE MI SOL LA SI) per 20 secondi.

5/ Improvise 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.

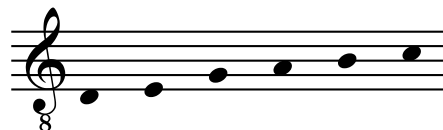


6/ Improvisez avec ces 6 notes (RE MI SOL LA SI DO) pendant 20'.

6/ Improvvisate su queste 6 note (RE MI SOL LA SI DO) per 20'.

6/ Improvise 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'.

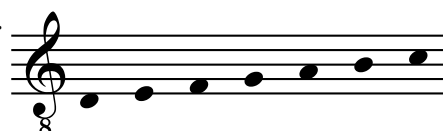


7/ Improvisez avec ces 7 notes (RE MI FA SOL LA SI DO) pendant 20'.

7/ Improvvisate su queste 7 note (RE MI FA SOL LA SI DO) per 20'.

7/ Improvise 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 DANSE D'AVILA, D02, page 7, improvisez une mélodie avec ces 7 seules notes (SOL# LA SI DO# RE MI FA#).

8/ Sulla base della DANSE D'AVILA, D02, pagina 7 improvvisate una melodia con queste sole 7 note (SOL# LA SI DO# RE MI FA#).

8/ Improvise a melody upon the bass-line of DANSE D'AVILA, D02, page 7, using only these 7 notes (G# A B C# D E F#).

8/ Improvisad una melodía sobre la línea de bajos de DANSE D'AVILA, D02, página 7, usando sólo esas 7 notas (SOL# LA SI DO# RE MI FA#).



DANSE D'AVILA



9/ Sur la basse de OH! SUSANNA, improvisez une mélodie avec ces 7 seules notes (SOL# LA SI DO# RE MI FA#).

9/ Sulla base di OH! SUSANNA, improvvisate una melodia con queste sole 7 note (SOL# LA SI DO# RE MI FA#).

9/ Improvise a melody upon the bass-line of OH! SUSANNA, using only these 7 notes (G# A B C# D E F#).

9/ Improvisad una melodía sobre la línea de bajos de OH! SUSANNA, usando sólo esas 7 notas (SOL# LA SI DO# RE MI FA#).



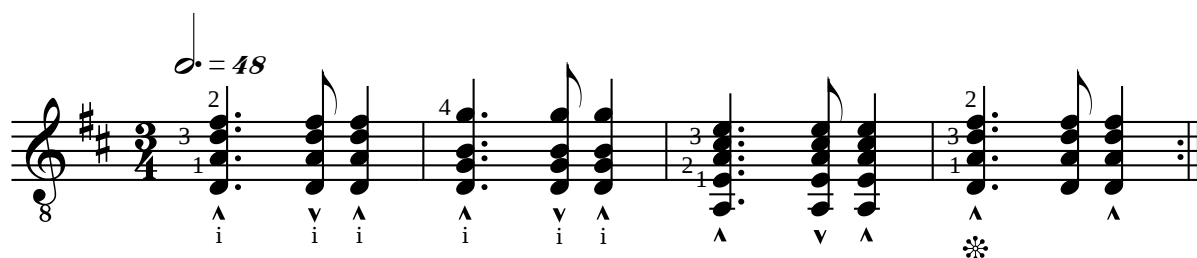
OH! SUSANNA



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.

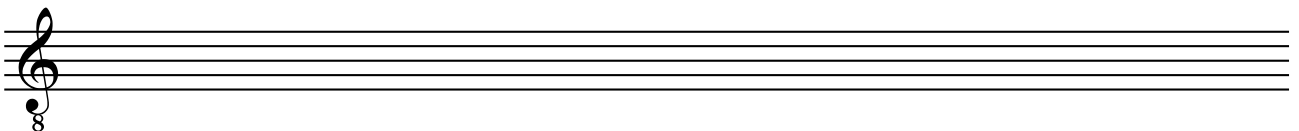
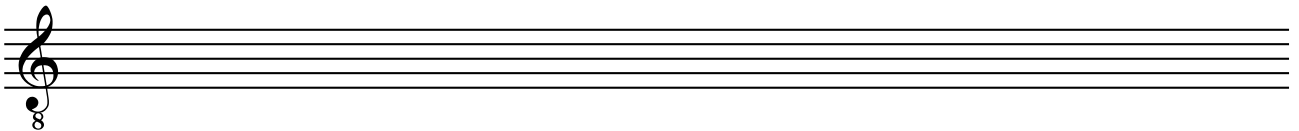
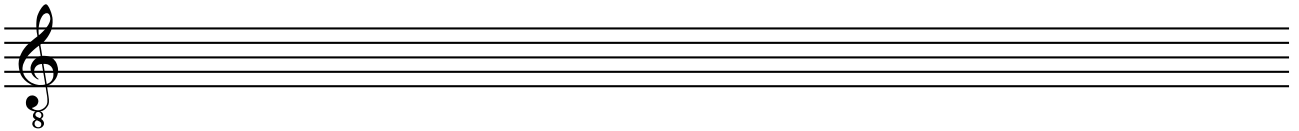
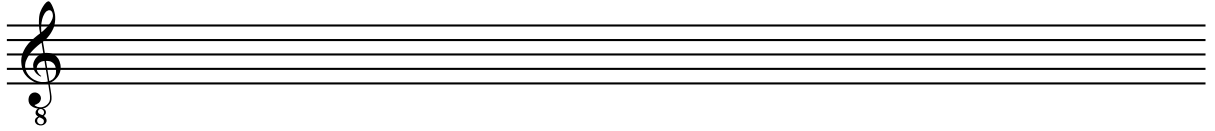
12/ Improvisez en accords sur la séquence harmonique de Saltaren.
 12/ Improvvisate con accordi sulla sequenza armonica di Saltaren.
 12/ Improvise in chords upon the harmonic sequence of Saltaren.
 12/ Improvisad acordes sobre la secuencia armónica de Saltaren.

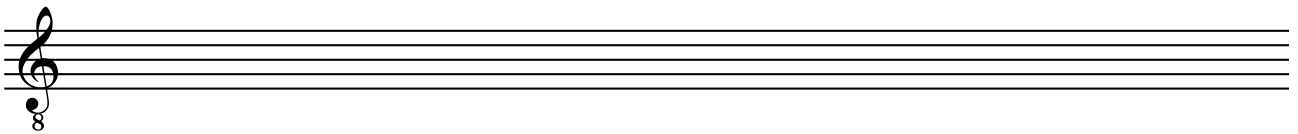
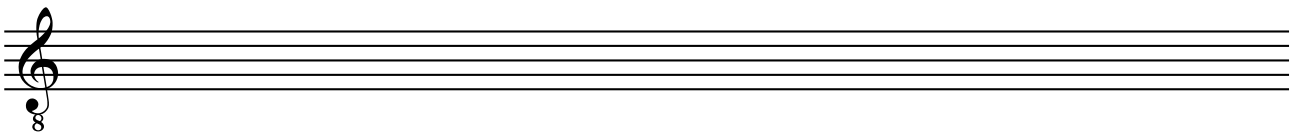
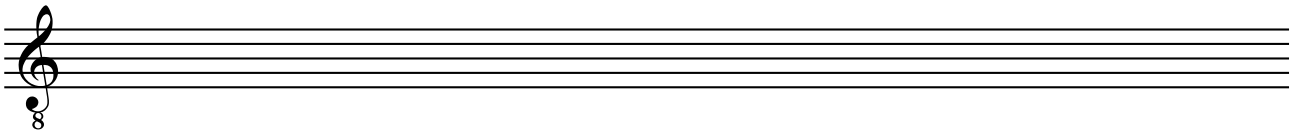


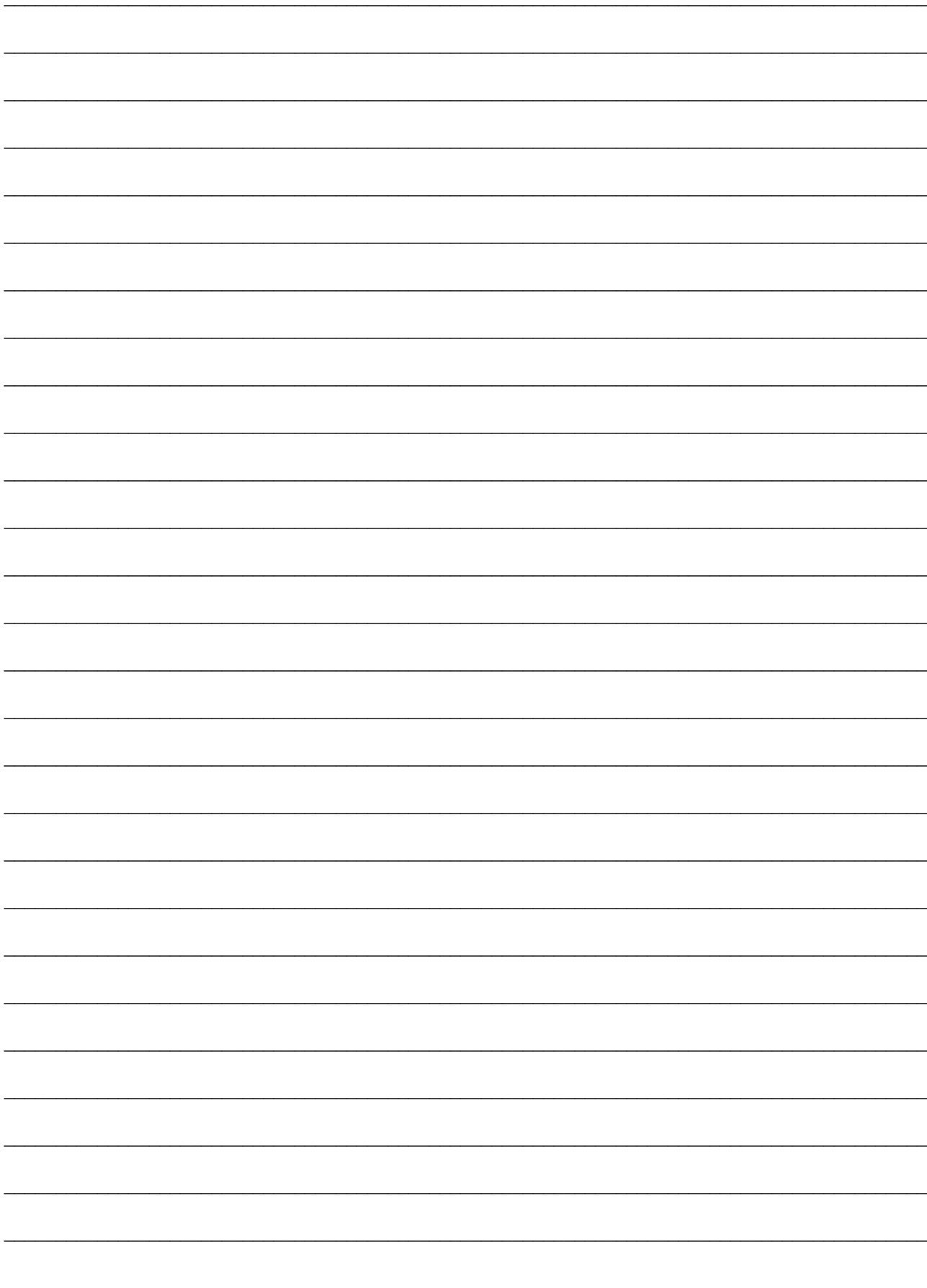
13/ Improvisez une mélodie sur la séquence harmonique des Folias.
 13/ Improvvisate una melodia sulla sequenza armonica di Folias.
 13/ Improvise a melody upon the harmonic sequence of Folias.
 13/ Improvisad una melodía sobre la secuencia armónica de Folias.

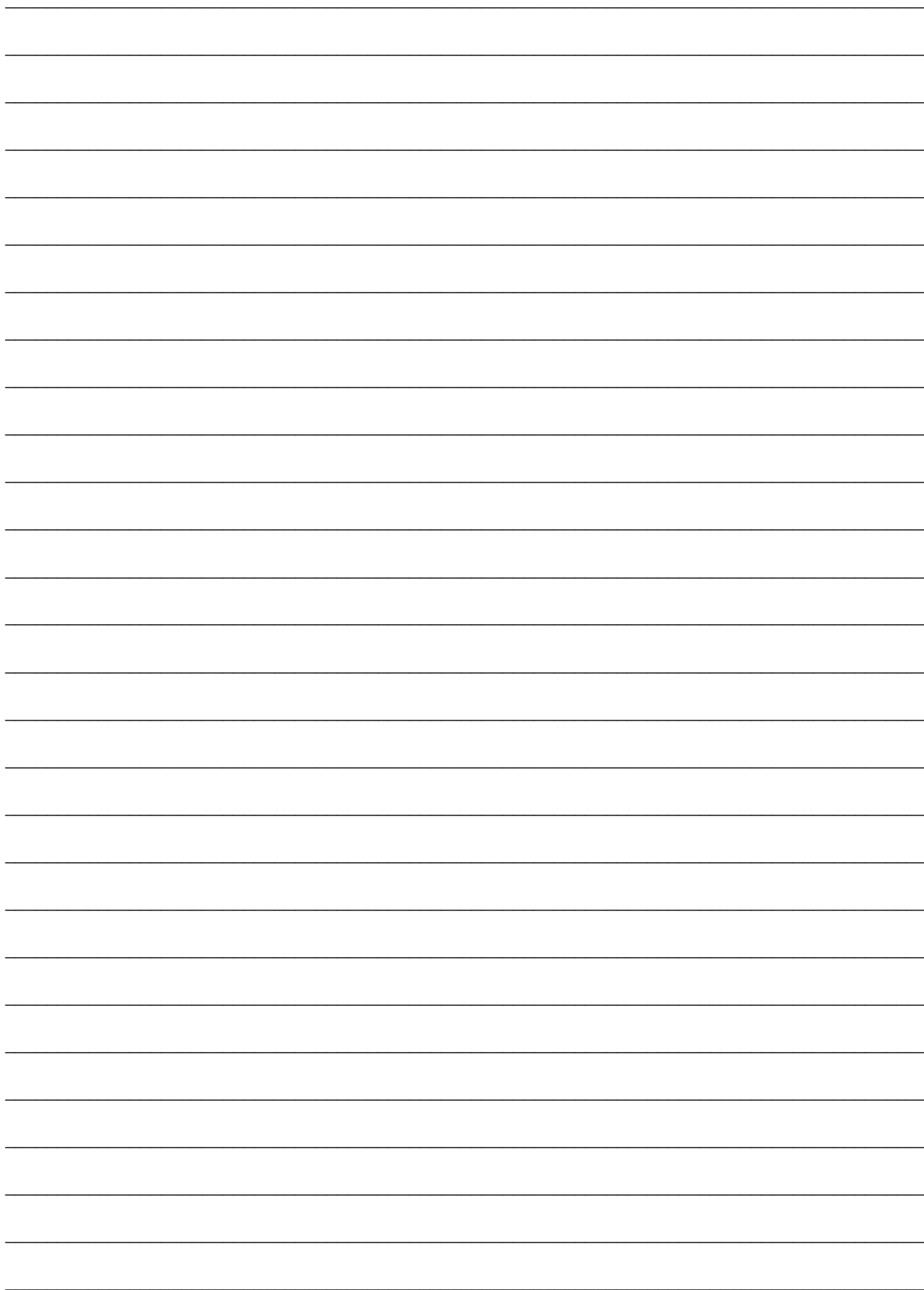
14/ Improvisez des arpèges sur la séquence harmonique des Folias.
 14/ Improvvisate degli arpeggi sulla sequenza armonica di Folias.
 14/ Improvise arpeggios upon the harmonic sequence of Folias.
 14/ Improvisad arpeggios sobre la secuencia armónica de Folias.

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.









CATALOGUE DELCAMP.NET

Volume D01 - Anonyme : A la claire fontaine - Ah ! Mon beau château - Ah vous dirais-je maman - Alouette, gentille alouette - Au clair de la lune - Cadet Rousselle - C'est la cloche du vieux manoir - Chanson Italienne - Danse anglaise - Donne-moi la fleur - Doucement, doucement - Fais dodo, Colas mon p'tit frère - Frère Jacques - Il est minuit - J'ai du bon tabac - Jig - La bonne aventure - La Cucaracha - La tête bizarre - Le coucou - Lo, nous marchons sur un étroit chemin - London's burning - Lundi matin - Menuet en ré majeur - No le daba el sol - O bella ciao - Old Mac Donald - Quand j'étais chez mon père - Ricercar en la mineur - Savez vous planter des choux ? - Scarborough Fair - Sur le pont d'Avignon - Une souris verte - Valse du Tyrol - Vent frais, vent du matin - Volt - Adrian Le Roy : Branles de Poitou n°2 et 4 - Gaspar Sanz : Villano - J. A. P. Schulz : Air - Joseph Küffner : Duos opus 168 n°4, 14 et 15 - Fernando Sor : Leçons opus 60 n°1, 2 et 3 - Dionisio Aguado : Leccion 5a - Valse - Matteo Carcassi : Exercice opus 29 - J. K. Mertz : Anschlag. auf zwei Saiten - P. & M. J. Hill : Good-Morning To All - Antonio Cano-Curriela : Leccion 1 - Pascual Roch : Exercices de simple alternation - Jean-François Delcamp : Cordes à vide - Bref n°1, 2 et 3 - Si si ré - Polyphonie - Accompagnement de blues - Gammes - Liaisons - Accords - Arpèges - Apoyando - Terminer - Improvisation.

Volume D02 - Anonyme : A canoa virou - Atoye - Irish Tune - Pavane - Danse d'Avila - Dans les jardins d'mon père - Dos palomas - Que ne suis-je la fougère - Red river valley - Hans Judenkönig : Choral - Thoinot Arbeau : Pavane - Adrian Le Roy : Branle de Poitou n° 3 - Gaspar Sanz : La Tarentella - Dance de las hachas - Batalla - Torneo - 2 Villanos - John Anton Logy : Gigue - Nicolas Derosiers : Chaconne en La - Johann-Philipp Krieger : Menuet - Henry Purcell : Menuet - Ferdinando Carulli : Andantino - Sautillante - Arpeggi - 2 Valses - Allegretto - Poco allegretto - Rondo - Joseph Küffner : Duos opus 168 n°1, 2, 11 et 16 - Fernando Sor : Leçons opus 31 n°1 - Andante opus 44 n°1 - Allegretto opus 44 n°2 - Leçons opus 60 n°4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 et 15 - Dionisio Aguado : Lecciones n°8a, 8b et 9a - Juan Bobrowicz : Danse - Joseph Meissonnier : Andante - Mauro Giuliani : Écossaises n°10 et 13 - Matteo Carcassi : Andante - Sauteuse - Felix Horetzky : Amusement - Stephen Collins Foster : Oh! Susanna - José Ferrer Y Esteve : Ejercicio n°6 - Jean-François Delcamp : Carnet de notes n°2 - Soleares - Malagueña - Quatre accords - Petit Boogie - 36 Exercices : Liaisons - Eteinte des résonances - Extensions - Arpèges - Cejilla - Gammes - Gammes en tierces - Improvisation.

Volume D03 - Anonyme : Greensleeves - Gwin ar c'hallaoued - Maro Pontkalleg - Valse en sol - Vidalita - O cravo e a rosa - Carnavalito - Samba lele - Nesta rua - Guillaume Morlaye : Gaillarde - Adrian Le Roy : Branle de Poitou n° 1 - Giorgio Mainerio : Schiarazula Marazula - Santino Garsi da Parma : Correnta - Francis Cutting : Packington's Pound - Emmanuel Adriaenssen : Branle Anglais - Gaspar Sanz : Abecedario italiano - Española - Las hachas - Canciones - Clarin de los mosqueteros - Clarines y trompetas - Dance de las hachas - Folias - Gallarda - Jacaras - La Buelta - La Coquina Francesa - La Garzona - La minima de Portugal - La Miñona de cataluña - Lantururu - Le Esfacheta de Napoles - Paradetas - Pavana - Rujero - Saltaren - Johann Kaspar Fischer : Gavotte - Turlough O'Carolan : Brian Boru's March - Johann Sebastian Bach : Menuets BWV 1007 - Michel Corrette : Aux armes camarades - Ramenez-ci ramenez-là - Ferdinando Carulli : Andante op.27 - Arpeggi op.27 - Prelude op.114 n°4 - Allegretto op. 27 - 2 Valses op.27 - Antonio Nava : Valse - Fernando Sor : Exercice n°1 et 2 opus 35 - Leçons opus 60 n°7, 11, 12, 13 et 14 - Valse n°1 opus 51 - Niccolò Paganini : Valtz - Ghiribizzi n°1 et 23 - Dionisio Aguado : Ejercicios n°4 et 7 Op.6 - Ejercicio n°4 - Leccion n°15 et 19 - Matteo Carcassi : Allegretto - Andantino - Marche - Valse - José Ferrer Y Esteve : Ejercicio n°9 - Jean-François Delcamp : Tango - Malagueña fácil - Avec la gamme pentatonique - Novelettes n°1 et 2 - Exercices : Accords - Arpèges - Cejilla - Eteintes des résonances - Extensions - Gammes - Glissando - Legato, staccato - Liaisons - Mordants et trilles - Improvisation.

Volume D04 - Anonyme : Mi favorita - Scarborough fair - Se io m'accorgo ben - Lu primm'ammore - Le blues - The sick tune - Don Luys Milán : Pavanés n° I, II, III - Diego Pisador : Pavana - Guillaume Morlaye : Galliarde - Villanesque - Pietro Paulo Borrono da Milano : Peschatore che va cantando - Adrian Le Roy : Almande - Branles de Bourgogne n° 1 et 5 - John Dowland : Mistris Winters Jumpe - Orlando Sleepeth - Gaspar Sanz : Zarabanda - Villanos - John Anton Logy : Aria - Capriccio - Sarabande - Gigue - Menuet - Robert de Visée : Menuet - François Campion : Prélude - Johann Sebastian Bach : Menuets BWV 1008 - Giuseppe Antonio Brescianello : Capriccio - Menuet - Johannes Fr. Whilh. Wenkel : Musette - Leonhard Von Call : Adagio - Ferdinando Carulli : Andantino - Rondo - Prelude opus 114 n°7 - Fernando Sor : Exercices opus 35 n°13, 17 et 22 - Valse - Leçons opus 60 n°17 et 19 - Mauro Giuliani : Etude - Valse - Allegro - La Tarentella - Niccolò Paganini : Ghiribizzi 17, 24 et 37 - Perigoldino - Dionisio Aguado : Valse - Matteo Carcassi : 2 valses - Minuetto opus 21 - Johann Strauss : Idyllen - Lockvögel - Johann Kaspar Mertz : Valse - Napoléon Coste : Barcarolle - Francisco Tárrega : Preludio pentatonica - Estudio en mi - Preludio sobre los gruppetos - Preludio en la - Estudio ostinato - Andantino - Julio Salvador Sagreras : Maria Luisa - Jean-François Delcamp : Carnet de notes n°5 - Novelette n°3 - Venusdi - Stéphanie Foret : Breutonneuse - Ludovic-Alexandre Morin : Petite étude - Giorgio Signorile : Summer souvenir - Jean-François Delcamp : Exercices : Eteinte des résonances - Liaisons - Mordants et trilles - Arpèges - Gammes - Cejilla - Extensions.

Volume D05 - Luys de Narváez : Cancion del Imperador - Guardame las vacas - Fantaisies 10 et 12 - Tres diferencias - Hans Neusiedler : Wascha mesa - Alonso Mudarra : Romanesca I - Gallarda - Adrian Le Roy : Branle de Bourgogne n° 2 - Giulio Cesare Barbetta : Moresca detta le canarie - Santino Garsi da Parma : Ballo del serenissimo Duca - Anonyme : Bianco fiore - Saltarello - John Dowland : Lady Laiton's almain - Jean Baptiste Besard : Ballet - Robert Johnson : Alman VII - Gaspar Sanz : 2 Canarios - Preludio - Pavanas por la D - François Campion : Prélude - Gigue - Santiago de Murcia : Prélude - Allegro - Johann Sebastian Bach : Menuet Anh. 132 - Prélude BWV 1007 - Giuseppe Antonio Brescianello : Allegro - François de Fossa : Campanella - Fernando Sor : Etude opus 6 n°5 - Valse opus 13 - Leçon opus 31 n°21 - Exercice opus 35 n°8 - Leçon opus 60 n°18 - Dionisio Aguado : Ejercicio n°10 - Ejercicio n°19 - Matteo Carcassi : Etudes opus 60 n°1, 3, 16 et 18 - Johann Kaspar Mertz : Ländler opus 9 n°4 - Ländler opus 12 n°1 - Napoléon Coste : Etudes opus 38 n°1 et 2 - Etude n°13 - Leçon n°24 - Robert Schumann : Fröhlicher Landmann - Julián Arcas : La Saltarina - Preludio - Francisco Tárrega : Lágrima - Estudio en forma de Minuetto - Estudio en mi - 4 Estudios - Anonyme : Melodía de Sor - Antonio Jiménez Manjón : Balada - Salvador Resgrasa : ¿Cómo le va del ojo? - Enrico Aloisi : Estelle - Zequinha de Abreu : Tardes em Lindaia - Amando sobre o Mar - João Teixeira Guimarães (Pernambuco) : Sons de Carilhões - Agustín Barrios Mangoré : El Sueño de la Muñequita - Estudio del ligado - Américo Jacomino (Canhoto) : Arrepentida - Jean-François Delcamp : Berceuse - Préludes n°1 et 2 - Tango - Milonga - Pierre Tremblay : Contine - Exercices : Mordants et trilles - Arpèges - Cejilla - Eteintes des résonances - Extensions - Gammes - Liaisons.

Volume D06 - Francesco Canova da Milano : Fantasias VI et XX - Luys de Narváez : Arde corazon arde - Ya se asienta el rey Ramiro - Don Luys Milán : Pavane VI - Fantaisie XVI - Alonso Mudarra : Fantasias 1 et 13 - Conde claros - Pavane - Grégoire Brayssing : Fantaisie V - Adrian Le Roy : Passemeze - John Dowland : Tarleton's riserrectione - Lady Hunsdon's puffed - Gaspar Sanz : 2 fugues - Gallardas - Folias - François Campion : Fugue - Johann Sebastian Bach : Marche, Menuets, Musette - Bourrée BWV 996 - Sarabande BWV 1002 - Gavottes BWV 1012 - Domenico Scarlatti : Sonates K 32, K 34, K 391 et K 431 - Sylvius Léopold Weiss : Capriccio - Giuseppe Antonio Brescianello : Allegro - Wenzeslaus Thomas Matiegka : Menuetto - Fernando Sor : Cantabile - Leçons opus 31 n°16 et 20 - Mauro Giuliani : Sonatine - Dionisio Aguado : Estudios n°14, 15 et 29 - Matteo Carcassi : Études n°7 et 19 - Johann Strauss : Annen, Polka - Napoléon Coste : Etude - Frédéric Chopin : Prélude n°7 - Robert Schumann : Soldatenmarsch - Julián Arcas : El Fagot - Francisco Tárrega : Preludio en mi - Estudio en terceras - Estudio de Damas - Preludios n° 10, 11 et 14 - Endecha - Vals - Estudio en la - Erik Satie : Ghossienne n°1 - Salvador Resgrasa : No se permite - João Teixeira Guimarães (Pernambuco) : Sonho de magia - Agustín Barrios Mangoré : Preludio en mi - Minueto - Américo Jacomino (Canhoto) : Marcha triunfal brasileira - Olhos feiticeiros - Jean-François Delcamp : Jeudo - Valse des fleurs - Exercices : Gammes et exercices - Mordants et trilles.

Volume D07 - Luys de Narváez : Baxa de contrapunto - Conde claros - Bálint Bakfark : Non dite mai - Alonso Mudarra : Fantasias 10 et 14 - Adrian Le Roy : Fantaisie 2 - Giulio Cesare Barbetta : Moresca detta il mattacino - John Dowland : Melancholy galliard - Sir John Smith, his almain - Francesco Corbetta : Gavotte - Ludovico Roncalli : Gigue - Jean-Philippe Rameau : Le Lardon - Menuet en rondeau - Les Tricotets - Johann Sebastian Bach : Préludes BWV 846, 998 et 999 - Allemande BWV 996 - Sarabande BWV 997 - Domenico Scarlatti : Sonate K 322 - Georg Friedrich Händel : Fughette - Fernando Sor : Etude opus 6 n°11 - Les folies d'Espagne - Menuetto - Anton Diabelli : Menuet - Dionisio Aguado : Estudio n°18 - Luigi Legnani : Caprice n°5 - Matteo Carcassi : Etude n°20 - Johann Kaspar Mertz : Capriccio - Félix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy : Barcarola Veneziana - Frédéric Chopin : Valse n°2 opus 34 - Antonio Cano-Curriela : El Delirio - Juan Parga : Guaríja - Edvard Grieg : Melody - Juan Alais : La Mendozina - Francisco Tárrega : ¡Adelita! - Pavana - Preludio 2 - Maria - Pepita - Oremus - Paquito - Carlos García Tolsa : Maruja - Ernesto Júlio Nazareth : Odeon - Antonio Jiménez Manjón : Tu y yo - La Mariposa - Erik Satie : Gymnopédie n°1 - Enrique Granados : Valses I - Dedicatoria - Miguel Llobet : El Testament d'Amelia - Zequinha de Abreu : Tico-tico - João Teixeira Guimarães (Pernambuco) : Recordando Nazareth - Pó de Mico - Agustín Barrios Mangoré : Villancico de Navidad - London Carapé - Preludio en do menor - Carlos Gardel : Por una cabeza - Jean-François Delcamp : Saturdy - Polka - La boutique du magicien distrait - Mazurka - Or et azur - Tango en mi - 6 variations sur la Partida - Exercices : Mordant et trille sur deux cordes.

Volume D08 - John Dowland : King of Denmark, his galliard - Girolamo Frescobaldi : Aria detta la Frescobalda - Dietrich Buxtehude : Suite BuxWV 236 - Jean-Philippe Rameau : Rigaudons et Double - Johann Sebastian Bach : Gavotte BWV 1006a - Domenico Scarlatti : Sonate K 78 - Georg Friedrich Händel : Sarabande - Sylvius Léopold Weiss : Fantaisie - Ciacona - Louis Claude Daquin : Le coucou - Ludwig Van Beethoven : Bagatelle Für Elise - Mateo Albéniz : Sonate - Fernando Sor : Grand solo opus 14 - Etude opus 29 n°17 - Mauro Giuliani : Variations opus 107 - Matteo Carcassi : Variations sur Au clair de la lune opus 7 - Etude opus 60 n°25 - Franz Schubert : Menuet opus 78 - Johann Kaspar Mertz : Tarantelle - Napoléon Coste : Etude n°23 - Félix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy : Canzonetta opus 12 - Sebastián de Iradier : La Paloma - Georges Bizet : L'amour est enfant de Bohème - Francisco Tárrega : Recuerdos de la Alhambra - Las dos hermanitas - Gran vals - Capricho Árabe - Tango - Isaac Albéniz : Granada - Asturias - Ernesto Júlio Nazareth : Apanhei-te cavaquinho - Antonio Jiménez Manjón : Cuento de amor - Lola - Enrique Granados : Oriental - Luigi Mozzani : Feste Lariane - Miguel Llobet : La Filla d'el Marxant - Cançó de Lladre - João Teixeira Guimarães (Pernambuco) : Interrogando - Agustín Barrios Mangoré : Julia Florida - Valse opus 8, n°4 - Valse opus 8, n°3 - Jean-François Delcamp : Viviane - Sunday - Impromptu n°1.

Volume D09 - Clément Janequin : La guerre - John Dowland : A Fantaisie n°VII - Daniell Batcheler : Mounsiers Almaine - Jean-Philippe Rameau : Menuet - Tambourin - Domenico Scarlatti : Sonate K 11 - Johann Sebastian Bach : Choral BWV 147 - Choral BWV 645 - Fugue BWV 1000 - Prélude et Presto BWV 995 - Sylvius Léopold Weiss : Passagaille - Tombeau sur la mort du comte Logy - Fernando Sor : Variations sur Malbroug opus 28 - Mauro Giuliani : Grande ouverture opus 61 - Dionisio Aguado : Fandango opus 16 - Frédéric Chopin : Valse n°2 opus 64 - José Viñas y Dias : Fantasia Original - Francisco Tárrega : Danza Mora - Alborada - Estudio Brillante - Mazurka en sol - Isaac Albéniz : Prelude opus 165 - Malagueña opus 165 - Capricho Catalan opus 165 - Rumores de la caleta opus 71 - Enrique Granados : Danza Española n°5 opus 37 - Joaquim Malats : Serenata Española - Miguel Llobet : Estudio en mi mayor - El Mestre - El Noi de la Mare - Agustín Barrios Mangoré : Estudio de concierto - La catedral - Las abejas.

Volume D10 - Jean-Philippe Rameau : Gavotte et ses 6 Doubles - Le rappel des oiseaux - John Dowland : Forlon hope fancy - Domenico Scarlatti : Sonate K. 146 / L. 349, en sol majeur - Johann Sebastian Bach : Prélude et Presto, en mi mineur BWV 996 - Fugue, en ré majeur BWV 998 - Prélude, en mi majeur BWV 1006a - Padre Antonio Soler : Sonate n° 84 en mi majeur - Fernando Sor : Largo de la Fantaisie opus 7, Paris 1814 - Variations sur un thème de Mozart opus 9, Paris 1821 - Francisco Tárrega : Fantasia Traviata - Fantasia Marina - Isaac Albéniz : Torre Bermeja, n°12 opus 92 - Cadiz, n°4 de Suite española opus 47 - Mallorca opus 202 - Enrique Granados : Danza Española n°10 opus 37, Melancolica o Danza triste - Danza Española n°4 opus 37, Villanesca - La Maja de Goya - Claude Debussy : La fille aux cheveux de lin, prélude - Miguel Llobet : Scherzo-Vals - Agustín Barrios Mangoré : El ultimo tremolo - Choro da Saudade - Cueca.

Don Luys Milán : 6 Pavanas

Robert de Visée : Suite en ré - Suite in d.

Anonyme : 7 pièces de la renaissance, d'après un manuscrit pour luth transcrit par Oscar Chilesotti (1848-1916) : Vaghe bellezze et bionde, Danza, Gagliarda, Bianca fiore, Passacaglia, Se io m'accorgo ben d'un altro amante, Saltarello.

Georg Philipp Telemann : Concerto pour 4 guitares TWV 40:202.

Johann Sebastian Bach : L'oeuvre pour luth : Suite BWV 995, Suite BWV 996, Partita BWV 997, Prelude, Fugue et Allegro BWV 998, Prelude BWV 999, Fugue BWV 1000, Partita BWV 1006a.

Johann Sebastian Bach : Choral Prelude BWV 639 - Prelude BWV 881.

Fernando Sor : 20 Études pour guitare.

Matteo Carcassi: 25 Études mélodiques progressives opus 60.

Francisco Tárrega : Integral de las obras de concierto - Preludio, sobre un tema de Mendelssohn - Preludio n° 6 - La Cartagenera - Estudio en si menor - Danza Mora - Preludio n° 4 - Lágrima - ¡Adelita! - Pavana - Estudio, sobre un tema de Wagner - Estudio, sobre un tema de Verdi - Estudio de Velocidad - Preludio, en mi mayor - Preludio, pentatonica - Preludio n° 5 - Minuetto - Estudio, en mi menor - Malagueña, Fácil - Preludio n° 2 - Preludio sobre los gruppetos - Isabel, valse de Strauss - Estudio en forma de Minuetto - Estudio en arpégios - Danza Odalisca - Recuerdos de la Alhambra - Preludio n° 13 - Preludio n° 7 - Preludio n° 8 - Maria, Gavota - Las dos hermanitas - Estudio Brillante de Alard - ¡Sueño! - Preludio n° 9 - Gran vals - Estudio en terceras - Alborada - Estudio de Damas - El Carnaval de Venicia - Preludio, en la menor - Preludio n° 12, en la menor - Preludio n° 14, sobre Bach - Estudio ostinato, en la mayor - Estudio de escalas - ¡Marieta! - Andantino - Gran jota de concierto - Preludio n° 1 - Preludio n° 10 - Rosita, Polka - La Mariposa - Fantasia Traviata - Endecha - Preludio n° 11 - Pepita - Vals - Capricho Árabe - Preludio, en ré mayor - Oremus - Estudio de Cramer - El Columpio - Fantasia Marina - Preludio n° 3 - Preludio en sol mayor - Estudio sobre "J'ai du bon tabac" - Mazurka, en sol - Tango - Preludio en do mayor - Paquito - Sueño.

Miguel Llobet : Obras para guitarra - Romanza, Estudio capricho, Estudio en mi mayor, Mazurka, Variaciones sobre un tema opus 15 de Sor, Scherzo-Vals, Respuesta, Prelude-Original en mi mayor, Preludio en ré mayor, Preludio in mi mayor, Preludio en la mayor, La Filla d'el Marxant, Plany, Lo Fill del Rei, Cançó de Lladre, El Testament d'Amelia, El Noi de la Mare, Lo Rossinyol, L'Hereu Riera, El Mestre, La nit de Nadal, La Filadora, La Pastoreta.

Enrique Granados : Valses Poeticos -

12 Danzas Españolas opus 37 : Galante, Oriental, Fandango, Villanesca, Andaluza, Rondalla aragonesa, Valenciana, Sardana, Romántica, Melancolica, Arabesca, Bolero.

Isaac Albeniz : Suite española opus 47 : Granada, Cataluña, Sevilla, Cadiz, Asturias, Aragon, Castilla, Cuba.

Duos et trios - John Johnson : The flat pavan - Thomas Robinson : A plaine song - A toy - Anonyme : Le Rossignol - Antonio Vivaldi : Adagio du Concerto RV 532 - Johann Sebastian Bach : Inventions n°1, 4 et 8 - Gavottes de la Suite anglaise n°3 - Georg Friedrich Händel : Sarabande de la suite XI - Ludwig Van Beethoven : Sonatine WoO 43a - Ferdinando Carulli : Duo opus 34 n°2 - Anonyme : Pajarillo verde.