

PAUL BAZELAIRE

Professeur au Conservatoire National de Musique de Paris

La Technique du Violoncelle

En deux Recueils

I. - GAMMES ET ARPÈGES

Prix net : 7 fr.

II. - EXERCICE JOURNALIER

Prix net : 2 fr. 50

I. - ESCALAS Y ARPEGIOS

Precio neto : 7 fr.

II. - EJERCICIOS DIAROS

Precio neto : 2 fr. 50

I. - SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS

Net Price : 7 fr.

II. - DAILY EXERCISE

Net Price : 2 fr. 50

I. - SCALE ED ARPEGGI

Prezzo neto : 7 fr.

II. - ESERCIZI COTIDIANI

Prezzo netto : 2 fr. 50

Copyright by
Alphonse Leduc & C^{ie}
1925.

Chez **Alphonse Leduc**, Éditeur à Paris
3, Rue de Grammont

Tous droits de reproduction
réservés pour tous pays.

PAUL BAZELAIRE

Professeur au Conservatoire National de Musique de Paris

La Technique du Violoncelle

En deux Recueils

I. - GAMMES ET ARPÈGES

Pr^x. net : 7 fr.

II. - EXERCICE JOURNALIER

Prix net : 2 fr. 50

I. - ESCALAS Y ARPEGIOS

Precio neto : 7 fr.

II. - EJERCICIOS DIAROS

Precio neto : 2 fr. 50

I. - SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS

Net Price : 7 fr.

II. - DAILY EXERCISE

Net Price : 2 fr. 50

I. - SCALE ED ARPEGGI

Prezzo neto : 7 fr.

II. - ESERCIZI COTIDIANI

Prezzo netto : 2 fr. 50

Copyright by
Alphonse Leduc & Co
1926

chez **Alphonse Leduc**, Éditeur à Paris
7, Rue de Grammont

Tous droits de reproduction
réservés pour tous pays.

NOTE DE L'AUTEUR

Principe du doigté des gammes majeures et mineures adopté dans cet ouvrage

- 1) Diviser les gammes en deux parties : a) les deux premières octaves
b) la 3^{ème} et la 4^{ème} octaves
- 2) Diviser les deux premières octaves en cinq groupes de trois notes — Faire ces trois notes à la même position.
- 3) Au-dessus de la seconde octave, démancher sur les 2^{ème}, 4^{ème} et 6^{ème} degrés.
- 4) En montant, ne démancher qu'avec le premier doigt — Ne pas employer le 1^{er} doigt deux fois de suite.
- 5) Placer sur les mêmes cordes le groupe ascendant et le groupe descendant.

Nous donnons les différents coups d'archet pour le travail des gammes sur deux octaves seulement; appliquer également ces coups d'archet sur trois et quatre octaves.

Nous avons divisé l'archet en sept parties — de l'extrême talon à l'extrême pointe — dans l'ordre suivant:

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Extrême talon | 2) Talon | 3) Vers le talon |
| 4) Milieu | 5) Vers la pointe | 6) Pointe |
| | | 7) Extrême pointe |

Signes employés :

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|----------|
| • Sautillé | — Inflexion grasse | † Arrêt du son (sans quitter la corde) | > Accent |
| sf Attaque énergique ou renforcement vigoureux | ∩ Inflexions et respirations successives dans le même coup d'archet | | |

Pour obtenir la plus grande pureté dans le changement de cordes nous conseillons de réaliser, autant que possible, en surextensions, c'est-à-dire sans sauter — les démanchés situés entre deux cordes.

Toutes les gammes en tierces, en sixtes et les arpegges en octaves devront, en premier lieu, se travailler ainsi qu'il est indiqué pages 16 et 17, la liaison étant le seul contrôle efficace de la précision des démanchés.

Dans les tierces, sixtes et octaves, la corde indiquée est toujours celle de la partie inférieure.

Les gammes mineures mélodiques, seules, figurent dans cet ouvrage, à l'exclusion des gammes mineures harmoniques. La raison est que le trait mineur mélodique est beaucoup plus fréquent, dans toutes les œuvres musicales, que celui comportant la seconde augmentée. Le doigté de la gamme jouant, dans chaque tonalité, un rôle fondamental, nous avons dirigé uniquement la main gauche vers l'étude du dessin mélodique qu'elle rencontrera le plus souvent.

Eviter la confusion, ramener tout, autant que possible, à la simplicité et à la clarté, telles sont d'ailleurs les raisons qui ont toujours guidé notre travail et qui nous ont fait, également, adopter le principe d'un doigté unique, sans aucune exception, pour toutes les gammes majeures et mineures.

P B

AUTHOR'S ADVICE

Principle of fingering for major and minor scales adopted in this work

- 1) Divide the scales into two parts: a) the first two octaves
b) the third and fourth octaves
- 2) Divide these first two octaves into five groups of three notes — Perform these three notes in the same position.
- 3) Beyond the second octave, shift on the second, fourth and sixth degrees.
- 4) When ascending, only shift with the first finger — Do not use the first finger twice consecutively.
- 5) Place on the same strings the same ascending and descending group.

We indicate the various bowings for the practice of the scales in two octaves only; use these bowings also for three or four octaves

We have divided the bow into seven parts — from the extreme nut to the extreme point — in the following order:

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Extreme nut | 2) Nut | 3) Towards the nut |
| 4) Middle | 5) Towards the point | 6) Point |
| | | 7) Extreme point |

Expressions employed:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| • Spring bowing | — Thick inflexion | † Stopping of the sound (without lifting the bow from the string) |
| > Accent | sf Energetic attack or vigorously strengthening | ∩ Inflexions and successive rests in the same bow |

In order to obtain the greatest clearness when passing from one string to another, we advise you to execute, if possible, with overextension i.e., without jumping from one to the other.

All the scales in thirds and in sixths and the arpeggios in octaves should be practised, at first, as indicated on page 17, a perfect connection being the only efficient control of preciseness in shifting.

In thirds, sixths and octaves, the mentioned string always applies to the lower one.

The melodic minor scales only are considered in this work with the exclusion of the harmonic minor scales, in consideration of the melodic minor group being much more frequent in all musical compositions than that of the augmented second. The fingering of the scales, in each tonality an essential part, we have solely directed the left hand towards the study of the melodic form more of ten met with.

To avoid confusion and to bring back all, as far as possible, to simplicity and clearness, are the motives which have always guided us in our work and have equally lead us to adopt the principle of fingering, without any exception, all major and minor scales alike.

P B.

NOTA DEL AUTOR

Principio de la digitación en las escalas mayores y menores adoptado en esta obra:

- 1) Dividir las escalas en dos partes: a) las dos primeras octavas
b) la tercera y cuarta octava
- 2) Dividir las dos primeras octavas en cinco grupos de tres notas — Ejecutar estas tres notas en la misma posición.
- 3) Más arriba de la segunda octava, cambiar de posición sobre los grados segundo, cuarto y sexto.
- 4) Al subir no cambiar de posición más que con el primer dedo — No hay que emplear el primer dedo dos veces seguidas.
- 5) Colocar sobre las mismas cuerdas el grupo ascendente y el descendente.

Explicamos los diferentes arqueadas para el ejecución de las escalas sobre dos octavas solamente; hay que aplicar igualmente aquellas arqueadas sobre tres o cuatro octavas.

Hemos dividido el arco en siete partes — desde el extremo del talón hasta el extremo de la punta — en el siguiente orden:

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Extremo del talón | 2) Talón | 3) Hacia el talón |
| 4) Centro | 5) Hacia la punta | 6) Punta |
| | | 7) Extremo de la punta |

Signos empleados:

- | | | |
|------------------------|--|---|
| • Saltando
> Acento | — Inflexión amplia sin dureza
sf Ataque enérgico o 'sforzando' vigoroso | v Interrupción del sonido (sin separar el arco de la cuerda)
~ Inflexiones e interrupciones sucesivas en la misma arqueada |
|------------------------|--|---|

Para obtener la mayor pureza en el cambio de cuerdas, aconsejamos se realice lo más posible, en super extensiones — es decir sin saltar — los avances de la mano al pasar de una cuerda a otra.

Todas las escalas en terceras y en sextas, y los arpeggios en octavas, deben estudiarse primeramente como esta, indicado en la página 17, siendo el ligado la única verificación eficaz de la precisión en los cambios de posición.

En las terceras, sextas y octavas, la cuerda indicada es siempre la de la parte inferior.

En esta obra solo figuran las escalas menores melódicas, quedando excluidas pues las escalas menores armónicas. La razón de ello es que el paso menor melódico es mucho más frecuente en todas las obras musicales que el que implica la segunda aumentada. Siendo cosa fundamental la digitación de la escala, en las diferentes tonalidades, hemos dirigido la mano izquierda, únicamente hacia el estudio del paso melódico que encontrará con más frecuencia.

Evitar la confusión y reducir todo, lo más posible a la claridad y a la sencillez, son las razones que han guiado siempre nuestra obra y las que igualmente, nos han hecho adoptar el principio de una sola y única digitación, sin excepción alguna para todas las escalas mayores y menores.

P. B.

NOTA DELL' AUTORE

Principio della diteggiatura delle scale maggiori e minori adottata in questo lavoro:

- 1) Dividere le scale in due parti: a) le due prime ottave
b) la terza e la quarta ottava
- 2) Dividere le due prime ottave in cinque gruppi di tre note — Eseguire queste tre note nella medesima posizione.
- 3) Oltrepassata la seconda ottava, cambiare posizione sul 2°, 4° e 6° grado.
- 4) Ascendendo, non cambiare posizione che col primo dito — Non usare il primo dito due volte di seguito.
- 5) Eseguire sulle medesime corde il gruppo ascendente e il gruppo discendente.

Noi segnaliamo i differenti colpi d'arco per l'esecuzione delle scale su due ottave solamente; applicare egualmente questi colpi di arco su tre e quattro ottave.

Abbiamo diviso l'arco in sette parti (dall'estremo tallone all'estrema punta) nell'ordine seguente:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Estremo tallone | 2) Tallone | 3) Verso il tallone |
| 4) Meta arco | 5) Verso la punta | 6) Punta |
| | | 7) Estrema punta |

Segni impiegati:

- | | | |
|--|--|-----------|
| • Saltellato
sf Attacco energico o rafforzamento vigoroso | — Inflexione morbide
v Troncamento del suono (senza lasciare la corda)
~ Inflexioni e respiri successivi nel medesimo colpo d'arco | > Accento |
|--|--|-----------|

Per ottenere la maggior purezza nel cambiamento delle corde, noi consigliamo di realizzare il più possibile in sovraestensione (cioè senza saltare) i cambiamenti di posizioni situati fra due corde.

Tutte le scale in terze, seste, come pure, gli arpeggi in ottave dovranno essere eseguite, in primo luogo come è indicate a pag. 17, poiché il solo controllo efficace della precisione nei cambiamenti di posizione, è il legato.

Nelle terze, seste ed ottave, la corda indicata è sempre quella della parte inferiore.

In questo lavoro figurano solo le scale minori melodiche, esclusione fatta delle scale minori armoniche. La ragione è che il tratto minore melodico, è molto più frequente in tutte le composizioni musicali, che quello comportante la seconda eccedente. Quanto alla diteggiatura della scala, che ha una parte predominante in ciascuna tonalità, ci siamo unicamente prefissi di addestrare la mano sinistra nello studio del disegno melodico che essa incontrerà più sovente.

Evitare la confusione, ridurre tutto, il più possibile, a semplicità e chiarezza, tali sono le ragioni che ci hanno sempre guidati nel nostro lavoro, e che ci hanno fatto egualmente adottare il principio della diteggiatura unica, senza alcuna eccezione, per tutte le scale maggiori e minori.

P. B.

GAMMES ET ARPÈGES

SCALES and ARPEGGIOS — ESCALAS y ARPEGGIOS — SCALE ed ARPEGGI

TRAVAIL DES GAMMES — THE PRACTISING OF SCALES
 PRACTICA DE LAS ESCALAS — ESECUZIONE DELLE SCALE

Tout l'archet — Justesse (analyser chaque intervalle avant de le franchir) — Articulation énergique des doigts de la main gauche — Lorsqu'un démanché se présentera, le réaliser avec rapidité, souplesse et précision — Clarté dans le changement de cordes — Aisance du bras droit (souplesse des doigts, du poignet et de l'avant-bras)

Todo del arco — Exactitud del sonido (analizar cada intervalo antes de ejecutarlo) — Articulación energética de los dedos de la mano izquierda — Cuando se presente un cambio de posición, realizarlo con rapidez, flexibilidad y precisión — Claridad en el cambio de cuerdas — Soltura en el brazo derecho (flexibilidad de los dedos, de la muñeca y del antebrazo)

Full bow — Intonation (analyse each interval before passing it over) — Energetic articulation of the fingers of the left hand — When a shift is met with, perform it rapidly, with ease and preciseness — Clearness in passing from one string to another — Freedom of the right arm (souplesse of fingers, wrist and fore-arm)

Tutto l'arco — Giustezza (analizzare ogni intervallo prima di passare oltre) — Articolazione energica delle dita della mano sinistra — Allorché si presenta un cambiamento di posizione, passare con rapidità, scorrevolezza e precisione — Chiarezza nel cambiamento delle corde — Disinvoltura del braccio destro (flessibilità delle dita, del polso e dell'avambraccio)

1 *Lent*

2 *Assez lent*

3 *Modéré*

4 *Assez vif*

Talon. — Enchaînement souple. — En poussant, pencher la main dans la direction de la pointe, les doigts orientés vers la hausse; en tirant, renverser la main vers le bouton de l'archet, les doigts orientés vers les crins. — Liberté de toutes les phalanges. — Jeu de l'archet dans la main.

At the nut. — Supple changement of bow. — Up bow, incline the hand in the direction of the point, fingers sloping towards the nut; down bow, reverse the position of the hand which should then incline towards the screw of the bow with fingers directed towards the hair. — Freedom of all the joints. — The bow should move quite freely in the hand.

Talón. — Encadenamiento con soltura. — Al empujar, inclinar la mano con dirección a la punta, los dedos orientados hacia la calza; al arrastrar, volver la mano hacia el botón del arco, con los dedos orientados hacia las cerdas. — Soltura de todas las falanges. — Soltura del arco en la mano.

Tallone. — Movimento elastico. — Nello spingere, inclinare la mano nella direzione della punta, con le dita orientate verso la biacca; nel tirare, rovesciare la mano verso il bottone dell'arco, con le dita orientate verso i crini. — Mantenere libere tutte le falangi. — Elasticità dell'arco nella mano.

Modéré



Tout l'archet sur la liaison. — A la pointe, enchaînement souple et allongé de l'avant bras. — Au talon, même enchaînement de la main que dans l'exemple 5.

Full bow on slurred notes. — A supple change at the point with extension of fore-arm. — At the nut, the same movement of the hand as in example 5.

Todo el arco sobre el ligado. — En la punta, encadenamiento suave y alargado del antebrazo. — En el talón, el mismo encadenamiento de la mano que en el ejemplo N°5.

Tutto l'arco sulla legatura. — Alla punta, movimento elastico e disteso dell'avambraccio. — Al tallone, movimento della mano eguale all'esempio 5.

Modéré



Tout l'archet. — Articulation vigoureuse des doigts de la main gauche. — Souplesse de main droite. — Mesure rigoureuse.

Full bow. — Energetic articulation of the fingers of the left hand. — Freedom of the right hand. — Keeping strict time.

Todo del arco. — Articulación vigorosa de los dedos de la mano izquierda. — Flexibilidad de la mano derecha. — Compas riguroso.

Tutto l'arco. — Articolazione rigorosa delle dita della mano sinistra. — Flessibilità della mano destra. — Tempo riguroso.

Modéré



Lent

8

LE SON EXPRESSIF

Tout l'archet — Poser un seul doigt sur la corde, presque à plat et dans la partie grasse de la première phalange — Ne pas appuyer le pouce sur le manche — Force indépendante de chaque doigt — Vibrato égal et allongé — Le mouvement du vibrato doit être parallèle à la ligne formée par la touche et prendre son point d'appui au coude — Ne pas rétrécir le mouvement du vibrato dans le PPP et lorsqu'on atteindra les positions élevées.

EXPRESSIVE TONE

Full bow — Place only one finger on the string, nearly flat and in the cushion of the top phalanx — Do not press the thumb against the finger-board — Independent strength of each finger — Broad even vibrato — The movement of vibrato must be parallel with the line formed by the finger-board and the movement must come from the elbow — The broadness of vibrato must be the same in PPP and also when in the higher positions.

Très lent



EL SONIDO EXPRESSIVO

Todo el arco — Poner un solo dedo sobre la cuerda, casi plano y en la parte gruesa de la primera falange — No hay que apoyar el pulgar sobre el mástil — Fuerza independiente de cada dedo — Vibrato igual y alargado — El movimiento del vibrato debe ser paralelo a la línea formada por el traste y tomar punto de apoyo en el codo — No aminorar el movimiento del vibrato en los PPP ni cuando se llegue a las posiciones altas.

IL SUONO ESPRESSIVO

Tutto l'arco — Posare sulla corda un solo dito, quasi appiattito, e nella parte polposa della prima falange — Non appoggiare il pollice sul manico — Forza indipendente in ciascun dito — Vibrato eguale ed ampio — Il movimento del vibrato deve essere parallelo alla linea formata dalla tastiera, e fissare il suo punto d'appoggio al gomito — Non restringere il movimento del vibrato nel PPP ed allorché si raggiungessero le posizioni elevate.

LE DÉTACHE

Tout l'archet — Tirer et pousser avec le maximum de rapidité — Arrêter le mouvement brusquement et en pleine force — Maintenir sur la corde, dans l'immobilité de l'archet, la pression la plus vigoureuse.

DETACHED BOWING

Full bow — Bow with the greatest rapidity — Stop abruptly at each end with full force — Maintain a rigorous pressure of the bow during the stop between the two notes.

Lent



EL 'DÉTACHÉ'

Todo el arco — Arrastrar y empujar con la mayor rapidez posible — Parar el movimiento bruscamente y en plena fuerza — Mantener, sobre la cuerda, en la inmovilidad del arco, la presión mas vigorosa.

LO STACCATO

Tutto l'arco — Tirare e spingere con la massima rapidità — Fermare il movimento bruscamente ed in piena forza — Durante l'immobilità dell'arco, mantenere sulla corda la pressione più vigorosa.

De l'articulation à l'extrême pointe —
Articulation de l'avant-bras.

From the middle to the extreme point —
Articulation with the fore-arm.

Centro, Extremo de la punta —
Articulation del antebrazo.

Meta arco, Estrema punta —
Articulatione dell'avambraccio.

Lent



LA VITESSE

Tout l'archet. Les quadruples
croches aussi brèves que possible

RAPIDITY

Full bow. The semidemisemi-
quavers as short as possible.

LA VELOCIDAD

Todo el arco. Las semifusas
todo lo más breves posible.

LA VELOCITA

Tutto l'arco. Le semibiscrone
siano il più possibilmente brevi.

Modéré

Vers la pointe _Egalité_ _Clarté_ _Dix fois de suite.

Towards the point _Evenness_ _Clearness_ _Ten times in succession

Hacia la punta _Igualdad_ _Claridad_ _Diez veces seguidas.

Verso la punta _Eguaglianza_ _Chiarezza_ _Eseguito dieci volte di seguito.

Aussi vif que possible



L'EXERCICE PRÉPAROIRE AU SAUTILLÉ

Vers la pointe _Peu d'archet_ _Grande souplesse des doigts_ _Immobilité de l'avant-bras_ _Entre deux cordes, mouvement ascendant et descendant du poignet_ _Conservé le même mouvement sur une corde.

PREPARATORY EXERCISE FOR SPRING BOWING

Towards the point _Short bows_ _Great suppleness of fingers_ _Immobility of fore-arm_ _Between two strings with ascending and descending movement of the wrist_ _Keep the same movement when on one string only.

EJERCICIO PREPARATORIO PARA EL SALTILLO

Hacia la punta _Poco arco_ _Gran flexibilidad en los dedos_ _Inmovilidad del antebrazo_ _Entre dos cuerdas, movimiento ascendente y descendente de la muñeca_ _Conservar el mismo movimiento sobre una cuerda.

L'ESERCIZIO PREPARATORIO AL SALTELLATO

Verso la punta _Poco d'arco_ _Grande docilità delle dita_ _Immobilità dell'avambraccio_ _Fra due corde, movimento ascendente e discendente del polso_ _Conservare il medesimo movimento su di una corda.

Assez vif



LE FROTTE

Vers la pointe — Peu d'archet — Grande souplesse des doigts — Im-mobilité de l'avant-bras — Même mouvement vertical du poignet que dans l'exemple 22.

THE "FROTTE"

Towards the point — Short bows — Great suppleness of fingers — Im-mobility of fore-arm — Same vertical movement of the wrist as in example 22.

Très vif

23

EL "FROTTE"

Hacia la punta — Poco arco — Gran flexibilidad en los dedos — Im-movilidad del antebrazo — El mismo movimiento vertical de la muñeca que en el ejemplo 22.

IL STACCATO CONTINUO

Verso la punta — Poco d'arco — Grande docilità delle dita — Im-mobilità dell'avambraccio — Medesimo movimento verticale del polso, come nell'esempio 22.

LE SAUTILLE

Vers la pointe — Très léger — Même mouvement de poignet que dans les deux exemples précédents.

SPRING BOWING

Towards the point — Very lightly — Same motion of the wrist as in the two preceding examples.

Très vif

24

EL SALTILLO

Hacia la punta — Muy ligero — El mismo movimiento de muñeca que en los dos ejemplos precedentes.

IL SALTELLATO

Verso la punta — Leggierissimo — Medesimo movimento del polso, come nei due precedenti esempi.

LE STACCATO

Tout l'archet — Mordant — Clair —
Léger.

STACCATO

Full bow — Biting — Clearly — Lightly.

EL "STACCATO"

Todo el arco — Mordido — Cla-
ro — Ligero.

IL PICHETTATO

Tutto l'arco — Mordace — Chia-
re — Leggero.

Très rapide

26

LE STACCATO VOLANT

Vers la pointe — Le minimum d'archet — Prendre toutes les notes de
haut — Presser sur l'archet, le premier et le quatrième doigts.

FLYING STACCATO

Towards the point — Use as little bow as possible — Approach the
string from a distance — Press on the bow with the first and fourth
fingers.

Modéré

27

EL "STACCATO VOLANT"

Hacia la punta — Lo menos de arco posible — Atacar la cuerda desde
arriba — Apretar sobre el arco el primero y cuarto dedo.

IL PICHETTATO VOLANTE

Verso la punta — Il minimo d'arco — Prendere tutte le note dall'alto
del braccio — Premere il primo e quarto dito sull'arco.

LE STACCATO

Tout l'archet _ Mordant _ Clair _
Léger.

STACCATO

Full bow _ Biting _ Clearly _ Lightly.

EL "STACCATO"

Todo el arco _ Mordido _ Cla-
ro _ Ligero.

IL PICHETTATO

Tutto l'arco _ Mordace _ Chia-
re _ Leggero.

Très rapide

26

LE STACCATO VOLANT

Vers la pointe _ Le minimum d'archet _ Prendre toutes les notes de
haut _ Presser sur l'archet, le premier et le quatrième doigts.

FLYING STACCATO

Towards the point _ Use as little bow as possible _ Approach the
string from a distance _ Press on the bow with the first and fourth
fingers.

Modéré

27

EL "STACCATO VOLANT"

Hacia la punta _ Lo menos de arco posible _ Atacar la cuerda desde
arriba _ Apretar sobre el arco el primero y cuarto dedo.

IL PICHETTATO VOLANTE

Verso la punta _ Il minimo d'arco _ Prendere tutte le note dall'alto
del braccio _ Premere il primo e quarto dito sull'arco.

LE MORDANT

Le tire à l'extrême talon; le pousse à l'extrême pointe. Quatre mouvements successifs: 1) archet à la corde; 2) pression énergique de l'archet; 3) mordant bref; 4) respiration de l'archet.

SHARP ACCENT

Down bow at the extreme nut, up bow at the extreme point. Four successive movements: 1) place the bow on the string; 2) powerful pressure of the bow; 3) short sharp bite; 4) immediate release of pressure.

Assez lent**EL "MORDANT"**

Arrastrando al extremo del talón; empujando hacia el extremo de la punta. Cuatro movimientos sucesivos: 1) arco a la cuerda; 2) presión energética del arco; 3) "mordant" breve; 4) inmediato relajamiento de la presión.

IL MORDENTE

Estremo tallone nel tirare; all'estrema punta nello spingere. Fare quattro movimenti successivi: 1) arco alla corda; 2) pressione energetica dell'arco; 3) mordente breve; 4) alzare l'arco.

Pointe. Très peu d'archet. Deux mouvements successifs: 1) Pression des doigts et des crins pour le mordant; 2) Détente des doigts et des crins après le mordant.

At the point. Use very little bow. Two successive movements: 1) Pressure of fingers and hair for the "mordant"; 2) Relaxation of fingers and hair after the "mordant".

Assez vif

Punta. Muy poco arco. Dos movimientos sucesivos: 1) Presión de los dedos y de las cerdas para el "mordant"; 2) Altojamiento de las cerdas y de los dedos después del "mordant".

Alla punta. pochissimo arco. Fare due movimenti successivi: 1) Pressione delle dita e dei crini per il mordente; 2) Riposo delle dita e dei crini dopo il mordente.

L'ACCENT POUSSÉ DU TALON

Extrême talon. De haut. La main lourde et souple.

ACCENT WITH THE UP-BOW AT THE NUT

Extreme nut. Approach from a distance. The hand both heavy and supple.

Modéré**EL ACENTO CON EMPUJE DEL TALON**

En el extremo del talón. Ataque de alto. La mano pesada y flexible.

L'ACCENTO SPINTO AL TALLONE

Estremo tallone. Dall'alto. Mano pesante e flessibile.

L'ATTAQUE DE POINTE

1^{re} note: Talon; 2^{me} note: Milieu; 3^{me} note: Pointe; 4^{me} note: Milieu. De haut. Presser énergiquement le 4^{me} doigt contre la hausse.

THE ATTACK FROM THE POINT

First note: Nut; second note: Middle; third note: Point; fourth note: Middle. Approach from a distance. Press the fourth finger tightly against the nut.

Modéré**EL ATAQUE DE PUNTA**

Primera nota: Talón; segunda nota: Centro; tercera nota: Punta; cuarta nota: Centro. Déjese caer el arco de alto. Apretar energicamente el cuarto dedo contra la calza.

L'ATTACCO ALLA PUNTA

1^a nota: Tallone; 2^a nota: Alla metà dell'arco; 3^a nota: Punta; 4^a nota: Alla metà dell'arco. Dall'alto. Premere energicamente il quarto dito contro la biella.

LE JETÉ

Milieu de l'archet. — De haut. — Presser, sur l'archet, le premier et le quatrième doigts.

RICOCHET BOWING

In the middle of the bow. — Attack from a distance. — Press on the bow with the first and fourth fingers.

Modéré

32

EL JETÉ

En medio del arco. — Dejese caer el arco de alto. — Apretar sobre el arco el primero y cuarto dedo.

IL GETTATO

Meta dell'arco. — Dall'alto. — Premere il primo e quarto dito sull'arco.

LE LOURÉ DES DOIGTS

Pointe. — Sans quitter la corde. — Souplesse des crins. — Vibrato.

WEIGHT OF FINGERS

At the point. — Without leaving the string. — Suppleness of hair. — Vibrato.

EL 'LOURÉ' DE LOS DEDOS

Manera de apoyar con los dedos.

Punta. — Sin abandonar la cuerda. — Flexibilidad de las cerdas. — Vibrato.

L'ACCENTO ESPRESSIVO DELLE DITA

Alla punta. — Senza lasciare la corda. — Flessibilità dei crini. — Vibrato.

Modéré

33

LE LOURÉ DU BRAS

Vers le talon. — Allonger un peu l'archet. — Main lourde. — Poignet ferme. — Lever le second doigt. — A partir du premier temps et jusqu'à la fin de chaque mesure, dessiner, avec le bras droit, en demi-cercle, un geste large permettant de prendre les notes de très haut, d'aborder la corde obliquement et de la quitter de même. — Vibrato.

WEIGHT OF THE ARM

Towards the nut. — With a somewhat long bow. — Hand heavy. — Wrist firm. — Raise the second finger. — From the first beat to the end of each bar, draw a broad gesture with the right arm rounded in semi-circle, in order to attack the notes from a height, to meet the string obliquely and to leave it likewise. — Vibrato.

Très modéré

34

EL 'LOURÉ' DEL BRAZO

(Manera de apoyar con el brazo)

Hacia el talón. — Alargar un poco el arco. — Mano pesada. — Muñeca firme. — Levantar el segundo dedo. — A partir del primer tiempo y hasta el fin de cada compás, hacer, con el brazo derecho, en semi círculo, un gran gesto que permita atacar las notas desde muy alto y abordar y dejar la cuerda oblicuamente. — Vibrato.

L'ACCENTO ESPRESSIVO DEL BRACCIO

Verso il tallone. — Allungare un po' l'arco. — Mano pesante. — Polso fermo. — Levare il secondo dito. — Dal primo tempo e sino alla fine di ogni misura, descrivere, col braccio destro, un semicerchio, un gesto largo che permetta di prendere le note da molto alto, di prendere la corda obliquamente, e di lasciarla nel medesimo modo. — Vibrato.



LE LOURE DU COUDE

Vers la pointe. Lever le second doigt. Poignet ferme. Balancement vertical du coude. Vibrato.

WEIGHT OF THE ELBOW

Towards the point. Raise the second finger. Wrist firm. Obtaining the weight by means of a vertical movement of the elbow. Vibrato.

Modéré



Pointe. Très peu d'arc. Mêmes indications.

At the point. Use very little bow. Otherwise to be played in the same way as above.

Punta. Muy poco arco. Las mismas indicaciones.

Alla punta. Pochissimo arco. Medesime indicazioni.

Modéré



LA SOUS-LIAISON

Tout l'arc. Un crin sur la corde dans la respiration; tous les crins dans l'inflexion. Tirer l'arc très également.

THE DOUBLE-STIR

Full bow. One hair only on the string between each little stir; all the hair for the inflected note. Draw the bow very evenly.

Assez vif



LA ARTICULACION LIGADA

Todo el arco. Una cerda sobre la cuerda entre cada separacion; todas las cerdas en la inflexion. Arrastrar el arco con mucha igualdad.

LA DOPPIA LEGATURA

Tutto l'arco. Un crin sulla corda durante l'alleggiamento; tutti i crini durante l'inflessione. Tirare l'arco in modo molto eguale.

Tout l'archet. — Mêmes indications

Full bow. — Same directions.

Todo el arco. — Las mismas in-
dicaciones.

Tutto l'arco. — Medesime indicazioni

**L'ACCENT FILE**

Sur la première note, très peu d'archet et mouvement très lent. — Sur la seconde note, tout l'archet et mouvement très rapide. — Déclencher subitement le second mouvement. — Même pression de l'archet sur les deux notes.

PULLED ACCENT

On the first note, very little bow and very slowly. — On the second note, full bow and very swiftly. — Make the second movement suddenly. — Same pressure of the bow on the two notes.

EL ACENTO PROLONGADO

Sobre la primera nota, muy poco arco y movimiento muy lento. — Sobre la segunda nota, todo el arco y movimiento muy rápido. — Pasar de repente al segundo movimiento. — Igual presión del arco sobre las dos notas.

L'ACCENTO FILATO

Sulla prima nota pochissimo arco, e movimento lentissimo. — Sulla seconda nota, tutto l'arco e movimento molto rapido. — Passare subito da un movimento all'altro. — Eguale pressione dell'arco sulle due note.



Mêmes indications. — Vibrato.

Same directions. — Vibrato.

Las mismas indicaciones. — Vibrato. — Medesime indicazioni. — Vibrato.

**LA TIERCE**

Tout l'archet. — Justesse (analyser chaque intervalle avant de le franchir). — Les doigts de la main gauche orientés vers le silet, le poignet reposant sur les 3^{ème} et 4^{ème} doigts. — Démanchés rapides, souples et précis. — Prendre les deux notes simultanément. — Pression égale de l'archet sur les deux cordes.

THIRDS

Full bow. — Intonation (analyse each interval before performing). — The fingers of the left hand sloping in the direction of the nut, the wrist resting on the third and fourth fingers. — Quick, supple and precise shifts. — Attack both notes simultaneously. — Even pressure of the bow on both strings.

Lent**LA TERCERA**

Todo el arco. — Exactitud del sonido (analizar cada intervalo antes de ejecutarlo). — Los dedos de la mano izquierda orientados hacia la ceja, la muñeca descansando sobre el tercero y cuarto dedo. — Cambios de posición rápidos, flexibles y precisos. — Atacar las dos notas simultáneamente. — Presión igual del arco sobre las dos cuerdas.

LE TERZE

Tutto l'arco. — Intonazione esatta (analizzare ogni intervallo prima di eseguirlo). — Le dita della mano sinistra, siano orientate verso il capotasto, il polso riposi sul 3^o et 4^o dito. — Cambiamento di posizioni rapidi, scorrevoli e precisi. — Prendere le due note simultaneamente. — Pressione eguale dell'arco sulle due corde.

**LA SIXTE**

Un même doigt, passant d'une corde à l'autre, ne doit pas quitter la touche. Initiative et souplesse des premières phalanges des doigts de la main gauche.

SIXTHS

One same finger passing from one string to another must not leave the finger-board. Initiative and suppleness of the top phalanges of the fingers of the left hand.

LA SEXTA

Un mismo dedo, al pasar de una cuerda a otra no debe abandonar el mastil. Iniciativa y flexibilidad de las primeras falanges de los dedos de la mano izquierda.

LE SESTE

Un medesimo dito, passando da una corda all'altra, non deve lasciare la tastiera. Iniziativa e scorrevolezza delle prime falangi della dita della mano sinistra.

Lent**L'ARPEGE**

Tout l'archet

ARPEGGIOS

Full bow.

EL ARPEGGIO

Todo el arco

L'ARPEGGIO

Con tutto l'arco

Modéré

Vers la pointe. Egalité. Clarté.
Dix fois de suite.

Towards the point. Evenness.
Clearness. Ten times in succession.

Hacia la punta. Igualdad. Clari-
dad. Diez veces seguidas.

Verso la punta. Eguaglianza.
Chiarezza. Ripetere dieci volte.

Le plus vif possible

La justesse repose principale-
ment sur le pouce.

The intonation rests principal-
ly on the thumb.

La exactitud del sonido depen-
de principalmente del pulgar.

L'esattezza d'intonazione dipen-
de principalmente dal pollice.

Lent

GAMMES ET ARPÈGES DANS TOUS LES TONS MAJEURS ET MINEURS
 SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS IN ALL MAJOR AND MINOR KEYS
 ESCALAS Y ARPEGIOS EN TODOS LOS TONOS MAYORES Y MENORES
 SCALE ED ARPEGGI SU TUTTI I TONI MAGGIORI E MINORI

Do majeur | C major | Do mayor | Do maggiore

The image displays musical notation for C major scales and arpeggios. It is organized into four systems, each containing a bass clef staff and a treble clef staff. The first system shows the ascending and descending scales with fingerings (0-4 for bass, 1-5 for treble). The second system shows the ascending and descending arpeggios with fingerings. The third system shows the ascending and descending scales with fingerings, and the fourth system shows the ascending and descending arpeggios with fingerings. Roman numerals I, II, III, and IV are used to label specific sections of the arpeggio exercises.

La mineur | A minor | La menor | La minore

The musical score is organized into four systems, each containing a bass staff and a treble staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and fingerings. The systems are labeled with Roman numerals I, II, III, and IV, indicating different sections or exercises. The first system (I) begins with a bass staff and a treble staff, both containing a series of notes and fingerings. The second system (II) continues the sequence. The third system (III) shows a more complex arrangement with many accidentals. The fourth system (IV) shows a final sequence of chords and melodic lines. The score is written in a style that is both technical and artistic, with a focus on the specific fingering and phrasing of each note.

Sol majeur | G major | Sol mayor | Sol maggiore

The musical score is written for guitar in G major (one sharp). It consists of eight systems, each with a bass staff and a treble staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings (numbers 1-4). Roman numerals I, II, III, and IV are used to indicate specific sections or positions within the piece.

System 1: Bass staff starts with a low G (3rd fret, 1st string) and moves up. Treble staff starts with a G (1st fret, 1st string) and moves up. Fingerings are indicated above the notes.

System 2: Continuation of the first system, with more complex fingering patterns.

System 3: Continuation of the first system, with more complex fingering patterns.

System 4: Continuation of the first system, with more complex fingering patterns.

System 5: Continuation of the first system, with more complex fingering patterns.

System 6: Continuation of the first system, with more complex fingering patterns.

System 7: Continuation of the first system, with more complex fingering patterns.

System 8: Continuation of the first system, with more complex fingering patterns.

Mi mineur | **E minor** | **Mi menor** | **Mi minore**

This page contains six systems of musical notation for guitar, each consisting of a bass staff and a treble staff. The notation includes various chords, scales, and fingerings, with Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV) indicating specific positions or techniques. The page is numbered 10 in the bottom right corner.

Ré majeur | D major | Ré mayor | Re maggiore

The page contains eight systems of guitar tablature, each consisting of a six-line staff. The exercises are as follows:

- System 1:** Ascending and descending scales in D major, starting on the open D string (4th line).
- System 2:** Arpeggiated exercises, likely for the D major triad (D, F#, A) and its inversions.
- System 3:** Scale exercises, including a sequence of eighth notes and a sequence of sixteenth notes.
- System 4:** Chord exercises, showing various voicings of D major chords across the fretboard.
- System 5:** Scale exercises, including a sequence of eighth notes and a sequence of sixteenth notes.
- System 6:** Chord exercises, showing various voicings of D major chords across the fretboard.
- System 7:** Scale exercises, including a sequence of eighth notes and a sequence of sixteenth notes.
- System 8:** Chord exercises, showing various voicings of D major chords across the fretboard.

Si mineur | B minor | Si menor | Si minore

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of seven systems, each with a bass staff and a treble staff. The key signature is B minor, indicated by two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings (numbers 1-4). Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV) are placed below the staves to denote different positions or sections of the piece. The first system is labeled 'I' below the bass staff. The second system is labeled 'II' below the bass staff. The third system is labeled 'III' below the bass staff and 'II' below the treble staff. The fourth system is labeled 'IV', 'III', 'II', and 'I' below the bass staff. The fifth system is labeled 'II', 'III', and 'IV' below the bass staff. The sixth system is labeled 'III' and 'II' below the bass staff. The seventh system is labeled 'III' below the bass staff.

La majeur | A major | La mayor | La maggiore

The page contains six systems of musical notation for guitar, each consisting of a bass staff and a treble staff. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The exercises are as follows:

- System 1:** Features a descending scale in the bass staff (III, I) and an ascending scale in the treble staff.
- System 2:** Features a descending scale in the bass staff and an ascending scale in the treble staff.
- System 3:** Features a descending scale in the bass staff and an ascending scale in the treble staff.
- System 4:** Features a descending scale in the bass staff (III, II) and an ascending scale in the treble staff (III, IV).
- System 5:** Features a descending scale in the bass staff (IV, III, II, I) and an ascending scale in the treble staff (II, III, IV).
- System 6:** Features a descending scale in the bass staff (III, II) and an ascending scale in the treble staff (II, III).

Fa# mineur | F# minor | Fa# menor | Fa# minore



Mi majeur | E major | Mi mayor | Mi maggiore

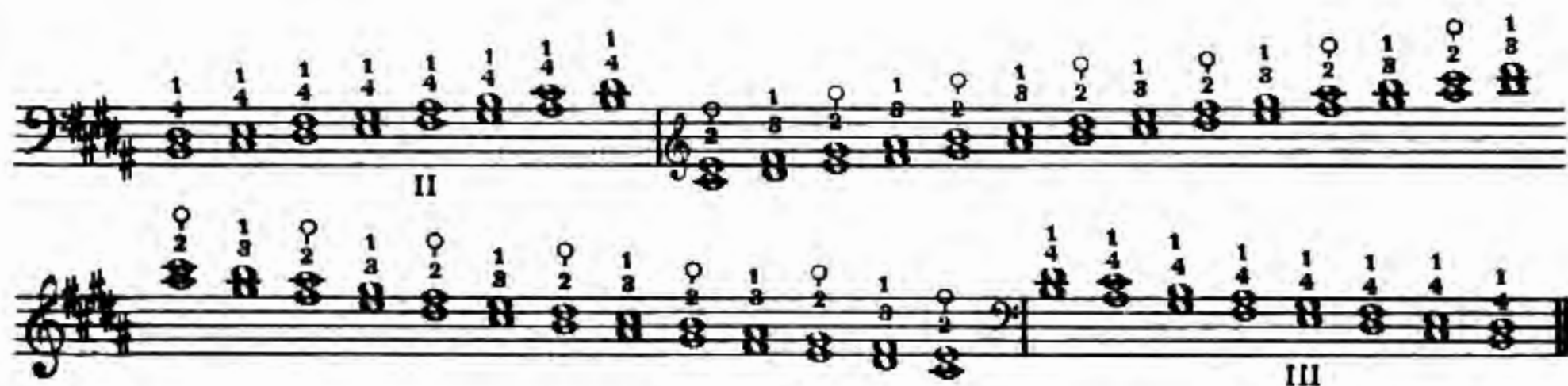
The page contains seven systems of musical exercises for guitar, all in E major. Each system is written for a pair of staves (bass and treble). The exercises are labeled with Roman numerals I, II, III, and IV, indicating different positions or techniques. The notation includes various fingerings (numbers 1-4) and articulation marks (accents, slurs).

- System 1:** Bass staff starts with a low E (open string), followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Treble staff starts with a high E (open string), followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Labels: III, II, I, II.
- System 2:** Bass staff starts with a low E (open string), followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Treble staff starts with a high E (open string), followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Label: II.
- System 3:** Bass staff starts with a low E (open string), followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Treble staff starts with a high E (open string), followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Label: III.
- System 4:** Bass staff starts with a low E (open string), followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Treble staff starts with a high E (open string), followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Label: IV.
- System 5:** Bass staff starts with a low E (open string), followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Treble staff starts with a high E (open string), followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Labels: III, II, III.
- System 6:** Bass staff starts with a low E (open string), followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Treble staff starts with a high E (open string), followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Labels: IV, III, II, I, II, III, IV.
- System 7:** Bass staff starts with a low E (open string), followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Treble staff starts with a high E (open string), followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Labels: IV, III, II, III, IV.

Do# mineur | C# minor | Do# menor | Do# minore



Si majeur | B major | Si mayor | Si maggiore



Sol# mineur | G# minor | Sol# menor | Sol# minore

The page contains eight systems of musical notation, each consisting of a bass staff and a treble staff. The key signature is G# minor (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The exercises include:

- System 1:** Scales and arpeggios with fingerings. Roman numerals III, II, I are shown.
- System 2:** Scales and arpeggios with fingerings. Roman numeral III is shown.
- System 3:** Scales and arpeggios with fingerings. Roman numerals III, II are shown.
- System 4:** Scales and arpeggios with fingerings. Roman numerals III, IV are shown.
- System 5:** Scales and arpeggios with fingerings. Roman numeral II is shown.
- System 6:** Scales and arpeggios with fingerings. Roman numeral III is shown.
- System 7:** Scales and arpeggios with fingerings. Roman numerals IV, III, II, I, II, III, IV are shown.
- System 8:** Scales and arpeggios with fingerings. Roman numerals III, II, III are shown.

Fa# majeur | **F# major** | **Fa# mayor** | **Fa# maggiore**

[illegible]

Ré# mineur | **D# minor** | **Ré# menor** | **Re# minore**

The musical notation is arranged in eight systems, each consisting of a bass staff and a treble staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes. Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV) are placed below the staves to indicate fret positions. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, and the piece is titled 'Ré# mineur | D# minor | Ré# menor | Re# minore'.

Do# majeur | **C# major** | **Do# mayor** | **Do# maggiore**

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a guitar exercise. Each system consists of a bass staff (left) and a treble staff (right). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings (I, II, III, IV). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

La# mineur | A# minor | La# menor | La# minore

The musical score is organized into four systems, each with a bass staff and a treble staff. The key signature is A# minor (three sharps). The notation includes various fretting techniques, such as natural harmonics (marked with 'x' on the strings) and complex fingerings (indicated by numbers 1-4). Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV) are placed below the staves to indicate chord positions. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

System 1: The bass staff begins with a III position, followed by II and I. The treble staff continues with a II position.

System 2: The bass staff begins with a III position, followed by II. The treble staff continues with a III position, followed by IV.

System 3: The bass staff begins with a III position, followed by II. The treble staff continues with a III position, followed by IV.

System 4: The bass staff begins with a IV position, followed by III, II, and I. The treble staff continues with a II position, followed by III and IV.

Fa majeur | F major | Fa mayor | Fa maggiore

The musical score is organized into six systems, each with a bass staff and a treble staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and fingerings (numbers 1-4). Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV) are placed below the staves to indicate specific positions or techniques. The score is written in F major, as indicated by the key signature and the title.

System 1: Bass staff starts with a 4-fingered note, followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Treble staff starts with a 2-fingered note, followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings.

System 2: Bass staff starts with a 2-fingered note, followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Treble staff starts with a 4-fingered note, followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings.

System 3: Bass staff starts with a 1-fingered note, followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Treble staff starts with a 1-fingered note, followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings.

System 4: Bass staff starts with a 2-fingered note, followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Treble staff starts with a 1-fingered note, followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings.

System 5: Bass staff starts with a 2-fingered note, followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Treble staff starts with a 4-fingered note, followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings.

System 6: Bass staff starts with a 1-fingered note, followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings. Treble staff starts with a 1-fingered note, followed by a sequence of notes with fingerings.

Ré mineur | D minor | Ré menor | Re minore

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of eight staves. The first four staves are in a single system, and the last four are in another. The score is for the key of D minor (Ré mineur) and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system contains two systems of four staves each. The second system also contains two systems of four staves each. The notation includes many accidentals and fingerings, indicating a complex piece. The staves are labeled with Roman numerals I, II, III, and IV, likely indicating different positions or sections of the piece.

Sib majeur | **B $\flat$ major** | **Sib mayor** | **Sib maggiore**

The page contains four systems of musical notation, each consisting of a bass staff and a treble staff. The notation includes scales and arpeggios for four modes: Sib majeur, B $\flat$ major, Sib mayor, and Sib maggiore. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Roman numerals I-IV are used to label specific sections of the scales.

System 1: Sib majeur (Bass), B $\flat$ major (Treble). Includes fingerings and a double bar line.

System 2: Sib mayor (Bass), Sib maggiore (Treble). Includes fingerings and a double bar line.

System 3: Sib majeur (Bass), B $\flat$ major (Treble). Includes fingerings and a double bar line.

System 4: Sib mayor (Bass), Sib maggiore (Treble). Includes fingerings and a double bar line.

System 5: Sib majeur (Bass), B $\flat$ major (Treble). Includes fingerings and a double bar line.

System 6: Sib mayor (Bass), Sib maggiore (Treble). Includes fingerings and a double bar line.

System 7: Sib majeur (Bass), B $\flat$ major (Treble). Includes fingerings and a double bar line.

System 8: Sib mayor (Bass), Sib maggiore (Treble). Includes fingerings and a double bar line.

Mib majeur | Eb major | Mib mayor | Mib maggiore

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a bass staff on the left and a treble staff on the right. The key signature is E-flat major (three flats). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Roman numerals I, II, III, and IV are used to denote different sections or exercises. The first system is labeled 'I' in the center. The second system is labeled 'II' in the center. The third system is labeled 'III' in the center. The fourth system is labeled 'IV' on the left, 'III' in the center, and 'IV' on the right. The fifth system is labeled 'III' in the center and 'IV' on the right. The sixth system is labeled 'IV' on the left, 'III' in the center, and 'IV' on the right. The score is a technical exercise for piano, focusing on fingerings and scale runs.

Do mineur

C minor

Do menor

Do minore

39

The page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of a bass staff and a treble staff. The exercises are written in C minor (three flats). The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, notes, rests, and fingerings. Roman numerals I, II, III, and IV are used to label different sections of the exercises.

System 1: Exercises I and II. Exercise I is in the bass staff, and Exercise II is in the treble staff.

System 2: Exercises III and IV. Exercise III is in the bass staff, and Exercise IV is in the treble staff.

System 3: Exercises I, II, III, and IV. Exercise I is in the bass staff, and Exercises II, III, and IV are in the treble staff.

System 4: Exercises I, II, III, and IV. Exercise I is in the bass staff, and Exercises II, III, and IV are in the treble staff.

Fa mineur | F minor | Fa menor | Fa minore

The musical score is organized into eight systems, each consisting of a bass staff and a treble staff. The key signature is F minor (three flats). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings (numbers 1-4). Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV) are placed below the staves to indicate specific measures or positions. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a clear and legible layout.

Sib mineur | **B $\flat$ minor** | **Sib menor** | **Sib minore**

The page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of a bass staff and a treble staff. The notation includes various chords, scales, and fingerings, with labels I, II, III, and IV indicating different positions or techniques. The key signature is B-flat minor (three flats).

System 1: Bass staff starts with a B-flat note, followed by a scale of eighth notes. Treble staff starts with a B-flat note, followed by a scale of eighth notes. Labels: II, I, II, III.

System 2: Bass staff starts with a B-flat note, followed by a scale of eighth notes. Treble staff starts with a B-flat note, followed by a scale of eighth notes. Labels: III, II, III, IV.

System 3: Bass staff starts with a B-flat note, followed by a scale of eighth notes. Treble staff starts with a B-flat note, followed by a scale of eighth notes. Labels: III, II, III, IV.

System 4: Bass staff starts with a B-flat note, followed by a scale of eighth notes. Treble staff starts with a B-flat note, followed by a scale of eighth notes. Labels: III, II, III, IV.

System 5: Bass staff starts with a B-flat note, followed by a scale of eighth notes. Treble staff starts with a B-flat note, followed by a scale of eighth notes. Labels: IV, III, II, I, II, III, IV.

System 6: Bass staff starts with a B-flat note, followed by a scale of eighth notes. Treble staff starts with a B-flat note, followed by a scale of eighth notes. Labels: III, II, III.

Sol $\flat$ majeur | G $\flat$ major | Sol $\flat$ mayor | Sol $\flat$ maggiore

The page contains 12 staves of musical notation, organized into four systems of three staves each. Each staff is a guitar exercise in Sol $\flat$ major (G $\flat$ major). The exercises are as follows:

- System 1 (Staves 1-3):**
 - Staff 1: Bass clef, notes G $\flat$ (III), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (I), C $\flat$ (I), D $\flat$ (I), E $\flat$ (I), F $\flat$ (I), G $\flat$ (I), A $\flat$ (I), B $\flat$ (I), C $\flat$ (I), D $\flat$ (I), E $\flat$ (I), F $\flat$ (I), G $\flat$ (I).
 - Staff 2: Treble clef, notes G $\flat$ (I), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II).
 - Staff 3: Treble clef, notes G $\flat$ (I), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II).
- System 2 (Staves 4-6):**
 - Staff 4: Bass clef, notes G $\flat$ (III), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II).
 - Staff 5: Treble clef, notes G $\flat$ (I), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II).
 - Staff 6: Treble clef, notes G $\flat$ (I), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II).
- System 3 (Staves 7-9):**
 - Staff 7: Bass clef, notes G $\flat$ (II), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II).
 - Staff 8: Treble clef, notes G $\flat$ (I), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II).
 - Staff 9: Treble clef, notes G $\flat$ (I), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II).
- System 4 (Staves 10-12):**
 - Staff 10: Bass clef, notes G $\flat$ (IV), A $\flat$ (III), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (I), D $\flat$ (I), E $\flat$ (I), F $\flat$ (I), G $\flat$ (I), A $\flat$ (I), B $\flat$ (I), C $\flat$ (I), D $\flat$ (I), E $\flat$ (I), F $\flat$ (I), G $\flat$ (I).
 - Staff 11: Treble clef, notes G $\flat$ (I), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II).
 - Staff 12: Treble clef, notes G $\flat$ (I), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II), A $\flat$ (II), B $\flat$ (II), C $\flat$ (II), D $\flat$ (II), E $\flat$ (II), F $\flat$ (II), G $\flat$ (II).

Mi $\flat$ mineur | E $\flat$ minor | Mi $\flat$ menor | Mi $\flat$ minore

The page displays four minor scales, each with its French name: **Mi $\flat$ mineur**, **E $\flat$ minor**, **Mi $\flat$ menor**, and **Mi $\flat$ minore**. The scales are presented in two systems each, with a bass staff and a treble staff. The notation includes fingering numbers (1-4) and Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV) to indicate the scale degrees. The scales are written in 1/4 note rhythm.

System 1: Mi $\flat$ mineur

System 2: E $\flat$ minor

System 3: Mi $\flat$ menor

System 4: Mi $\flat$ minore

Do♭ majeur | C♭ major | Do♭ mayor | Do♭ maggiore

The page contains eight systems of musical exercises, each consisting of a bass staff and a treble staff. The exercises are numbered 1 through 16. Each exercise consists of a sequence of notes with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The exercises are arranged in four groups of four, separated by bar lines. The first group (exercises 1-4) is in the key of D-flat major. The second group (exercises 5-8) is in the key of C-flat major. The third group (exercises 9-12) is in the key of D-flat major. The fourth group (exercises 13-16) is in the key of C-flat major. The exercises are designed to be played on a piano, with the left hand (bass staff) and right hand (treble staff) playing in parallel motion.

La $\flat$ mineur | A $\flat$ minor | La $\flat$ menor | La $\flat$ minore

The page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of a bass staff and a treble staff. The notation is for the minor scales of La, A, and La-flat. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes. Breath marks (circles) and articulation marks (vertical lines) are used throughout. Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV) are placed below the staves to indicate scale positions or fingerings.