

Carl Flesch

SCALE SYSTEM
for Violoncello

SCALE EXERCISES
in All Major and Minor Keys
for Daily Study

Arranged by
WOLFGANG BOETTCHER



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CARL FISCHER®
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Aus dem Vorwort von Carl Flesch zur Originalausgabe

1. Das Skalensystem stellt entweder eine Intonationsübung oder eine Geläufigkeitsübung dar. Im erstern Falle wird es *langsam* unter Verbesserung aller falschen Töne, im zweiten Falle *rasch* geübt.

3 Ich habe es vorgezogen, die Skalen in *Doppelgriffen* in den *Moll*-tonarten *harmonisch* statt melodisch zu gestalten, weil diese Art infolge der übermäßigen Sekundengriffe meist vernachlässigt wird. Die *einfachen* Moll-tonleitern habe ich hingegen *melodisch* notiert, während die Folgen in gebrochenen Terzen beide Arten vereinigen.

4. Um die für das Skalensystem zur Verfügung stehende Zeit aufs äußerste auszunutzen, habe ich die einfachen Tonleitern mit Bogenstrichübungen verbunden. Dieselben können auch in den Doppelgriffkombinationen in gleicher Weise angewandt werden, sofern diese, statt zusammenklingend, gebrochen gespielt werden, z. B.:



5. Es bleibt dem Übenden überlassen, die Tonleitern und Akkordfolgen mit verschiedenen dynamischen Nuancen zu versehen:



7. Um das Notenbild dieser fünf-sprachigen Ausgabe nicht übermäßig zu belasten, habe ich die Strichart bloß mittels Abkürzungen in deutscher Sprache angegeben. Demnach bedeutet Sp. = *Spitze*, M. = *Mitte*, Fr. = *Frosch*, G. B. = *ganzer Bogen*, H. B. = *halber Bogen*, die Ausdrücke *Martelé* sowie *Spiccato* sind wohl den Geigern aller Länder geläufig.

From Carl Flesch's Preface to the First Edition

I. The System of Scales provides exercises equally serviceable for intonation and facility. In the former case it is practiced *slowly*, to allow of perfecting the intonation, in the latter case, *rapidly*.

III. For the Minor Key Scales in Double Stops, I have preferred the *Harmonic* to the *Melodic* form, as this variety, owing to the augmented seconds, is neglected as a rule. The simple Minor scales on the other hand have been added in *Melodic* form, while both varieties have been combined in the Scales in broken Thirds.

IV. In order to use the time at one's disposal for the System of Scales to utmost advantage, I have combined the simple scales with bowing exercises. The same may also be used in like manner for the double-stop combinations, in such cases where the intervals are not sounded simultaneously, but broken, for instance:

Extraits de la préface de Carl Flesch à l'édition originale

I° Le système de gammes peut servir aussi bien comme exercice d'intonation que comme exercice de vélocité. Dans le premier cas il doit être joué *lentement* en corrigeant chaque fausse note, dans le second cas une vitesse, appropriée au mécanisme individuel, est de mise.

III° Les gammes mineures en *doubles cordes* sont écrites dans le mode *harmonique* et non *mélodique*, pour faire usage des intervalles de secondes augmentées que l'on néglige généralement. J'ai donné par contre aux gammes mineures *simples* la forme mélodique, tandis que les gammes en tierces brisées réunissent les deux manières.

IV° Afin d'utiliser autant que possible le temps disponible, j'ai greffé des exercices d'archet sur les gammes. Ces coups d'archet peuvent aussi s'appliquer aux exercices en doubles cordes, si l'on prend soin de les briser. Par exemple:

V. It is left to the student to add various nuances to the scales and chord progressions, as follows:

V° L'élève peut ajouter à volonté certaines nuances dynamiques:

VII. In order not to crowd the printed pages of this edition now appearing in five languages, to too great an extent, I have indicated the bowings only in German, in abbreviated form. Consequently, Sp. means *tip of bow*, M. = *middle*, Fr. = *nut*, G. B. = *whole bow*, H. B. = *half bow*; *Martelé*, as well as *Spiccato* are almost identical in sound in all the languages.

VII° Afin de ne pas surcharger le texte de cette édition publiée en cinq langues je me suis servi pour l'indication des coups d'archets d'abréviations en langue allemande. Leur signification est la suivante: Sp. = *pointe*, M. = *milieu*, Fr. = *talon*, G. B. = *tout l'archet*, H. B. = *moitié de l'archet*. *Martelé* et *Spiccato* signifient dans toutes les langues à peu près la même chose.

8. Die von Ševčík in seiner Schule des Violinspiels eingeführte Reihenfolge zerlegter Akkorde habe ich auch im Skalensystem als die zweckmäßigste Zusammenstellung beibehalten.

Vorwort des Bearbeiters für Violoncello

Nach sorgfältigem Abwägen habe ich mich entschlossen, das Skalensystem von Carl Flesch für das Violoncello zu bearbeiten. Besteht doch bei der Übertragung dieser für die Violine erfundenen Übungen auf das Violoncello die Gefahr, schon bei den ersten Dreiklängen auf einer Saite (Nr. 1–4) die Dehnfähigkeit der linken Hand zu sehr zu strapazieren.

Andrerseits bringt das systematische Trainieren des „Ablagens“ einer Quarte in allen Lagen bei kluger Anwendung großen Nutzen und neue Fingersatzideen für uns Cellisten.

Ich bin bei meinen Fingersatzangaben davon ausgegangen, daß der Spieler eine Quarte zwischen 1. und 4. Finger in den unteren Lagen und 1. und 3. Finger in den oberen Lagen auf einer Saite ablagen kann. Spieler mit geringerer Dehnfähigkeit der linken Hand behelfen sich da, wo sie diese Spanne bei Nr. 1–4 nicht erreichen, mit dem Daumen (☐) oder einem artikulierten Lagenwechsel, bei Nr. 5 wählen sie Fingersätze ohne Streckungen, wie im Notenbeispiel II 1. + 4. angegeben, und bei den Terzen Nr. 6 die Alternativfingersätze unten $\frac{2}{2}-\frac{3}{3}$ statt $\frac{2}{2}-\frac{1}{1}$. Notenbeispiel III unterer Fingersatz.

Dringend muß ich davor warnen, lange in der Spannung einer übermäßigen Dehnung zu verweilen. Jeder Hand sind von Natur aus Grenzen gesetzt, und man erhält sich ihre Beweglichkeit, Elastizität und Vibratofähigkeit am besten, wenn man nach einer Dehnung die Hand sofort wieder entspannt.

Ich möchte klarstellen, daß das vorgelegte Skalensystem für Violoncello nicht für Anfänger geeignet ist. Es setzt die Sicherheit in den normalen Lagen voraus und entbindet nicht von der Pflicht, täglich den „Rahmen der Hand“ zu prüfen, wofür Cossman, Feuillard, Grützmaker und viele andere Cellisten wertvolle Übungen gegeben haben.

Angesichts des großen Umfangs an Übungsmaterial im Flesch-Skalensystem ist es sinnvoll, nur einen Ausschnitt zu üben,

VIII. The succession of broken chords as introduced by Ševčík in his Violin Method has also been retained by me in the System of Scales as the most practical compilation.

Violoncello Arranger's Preface

After careful consideration I have decided to arrange Carl Flesch's Scale System for the violoncello. Transferring those exercises, which were invented for the violin, to the violoncello, involves the danger of straining the stretching-ability of the left hand already with the first few triads executed on one string (Numbers 1 to 4).

However, the systematic training of playing a fourth in extended positions, when skillfully applied, will be greatly serviceable to us cellists, providing us with new fingering suggestions.

With my fingerings, I am working on the principle that the player is able to reach a fourth between first and fourth finger on one string in the lower positions, and first and third finger in the higher ones. Players whose flexibility of the left hand is less developed, use their thumb (☐) or an articulated shift where they fail to reach the span with Numbers 1 to 4, with Number 5 they choose fingering without extensions as applied in the proposed notation II 1. and 4., and with the thirds Number 6 the alternative fingering below $\frac{2}{2}-\frac{3}{3}$ instead of $\frac{2}{2}-\frac{1}{1}$. In notation III the lower fingering would apply.

I would strongly dissuade from sustaining for long the tension caused by excessive stretching. There are natural limits to the hand's capacity, and its flexibility, elasticity and vibrato ability are best maintained by immediately relaxing the hand after extending it.

Let me point out that the present scale system for violoncello is not appropriate for being used by beginners. It presupposes accuracy and confidence in the normal positions and does not relieve from the duty of daily testing the hand's range within one position, to which purpose Cossman, Feuillard, Grützmaker and many other cellists have provided valuable exercises.

Faced with the great voluminosity of exercise material offered in the Flesch Scale System, it would be reasonable to practise only a section, yet with utmost

VIII° L'ordre dans lequel les accords brisés se suivent est le même que celui dont Ševčík se sert dans son Ecole du Mécanisme du Violon.

Préface de l'arrangeur pour violoncelle

Après mûre réflexion, j'ai décidé d'arranger le système de gammes de Carl Flesch pour le violoncelle. En effet, l'exécution au violoncelle de ces exercices élaborés pour le violon risque de surmener l'extensibilité de la main gauche dès les premiers triples accords sur une même corde (exercices 1–4).

Toutefois, l'entraînement systématique et judicieux des extensions de quarte dans toutes les positions peut être également très utile à nous autres violoncellistes et nous apporter de nouvelles idées de doigtés.

Mes indications de doigtés sont valables pour les exécutants qui peuvent jouer une quarte sur la même corde entre le premier et le quatrième doigt dans les positions basses et entre le premier et le troisième doigt dans les positions hautes. Les exécutants disposant d'une moins bonne extensibilité de la main gauche se serviront du pouce (☐) ou d'un changement de position articulé s'ils n'atteignent pas cet empan pour les exercices 1 à 4; ils choisiront des doigtés sans extension pour l'exercice 5, comme indiqué dans l'exemple II 1. + 4., et la variante de doigté $\frac{2}{2}-\frac{3}{3}$ au lieu de $\frac{2}{2}-\frac{1}{1}$, indiquée sous les notes pour les tierces de l'exercice 6. Dans l'exemple III, choisir le doigté inférieur.

Je mets instamment en garde contre le danger d'une extension maintenue trop longtemps. Nos mains sont par nature soumises à certaines limites et le meilleur moyen d'entretenir leur vélocité, leur souplesse et leur dextérité dans l'exécution du vibrato est de détendre immédiatement la main après une extension.

Je tiens à indiquer que le système de gammes pour violoncelle présenté ici n'est pas destiné aux débutants. Il ne peut être pratiqué que si les positions normales sont parfaitement maîtrisées; par ailleurs, il ne dispense pas de vérifier quotidiennement l'«extensibilité» de la main en exécutant les très bons exercices de Cossman, Feuillard, Grützmaker ou de nombreux autres violoncellistes.

aber diesen mit größter Konzentration und Kontrolle durch das Ohr. Welchen Ausschnitt einer Tonart man wählt und wie oft man die Tonart wechselt, bleibt Wahl des Studierenden oder des Lehrers, ebenfalls, was täglich zu üben ist und was weggelassen werden kann. Ich halte die Tonleitern und Dreiklänge durch drei Oktaven (Nr. 5) für besonders wichtig und für den normalen Rahmen der Hand die Terzen (Nr. 6) und Sexten (Nr. 7).

Man übe die Terzen, Sexten und Oktaven zunächst einfach, ohne „Serpentinen“ (Notenbeispiel III und IV) und mache die Vorübung für Terzen III a und besonders III b als Kontrolle des Rahmens der Hand. Der bei den Terzen unten angegebene Alternativfingersatz $\frac{2}{1}$ für kleine, $\frac{3}{2}$ für große Griffe ist eine wertvolle Erfindung Paul Torteliers. Zum anfänglichen Studium möchte ich auf einen Vorschlag Max Rostals in seiner Neuauflage des Skalensystems für Violine verweisen, den ich auch den Cellisten empfehle: „Vor Anwendung der von Fleisch empfohlenen gleichzeitigen Bogenübungen verwende man anfänglich ausschließlich Bindungen, um die Schwierigkeiten der linken Hand zunächst einmal von der rechten Hand zu trennen.“

Um möglichst viele Anregungen zu geben, habe ich unterschiedliche Fingersätze in Dur und Moll für die gleichen Passagen gegeben. Jeder Spieler wähle den für ihn richtigen Fingersatz aus. Um die Selbständigkeit des Studierenden bei der Wahl der Fingersätze anzuregen, habe ich nicht immer in allen Tonarten alle Fingersätze eingezeichnet.

Ich halte es durchaus nicht für ein Sakrileg, sondern sogar für sehr sinnvoll, die Dreiklänge in den Übungen Nr. 1–4 gelegentlich auf zwei Saiten zu üben, um Sicherheit im Ablängen in den Lagen zu bekommen, die wir täglich brauchen (siehe z. B. F-Dur und d-moll Nr. 1, oberer Fingersatz).

Fleisch läßt Tonleitern und Dreiklänge durch drei Oktaven spielen, und daran habe ich mich in dieser Ausgabe gehalten. Da wir Cellisten auch die vierte Oktave brauchen, gebe ich hier Fingersätze für Tonleitern und Dreiklänge durch vier Oktaven in einer Tonart an (Notenbeispiel I und II).

Im System der Dreiklänge füge ich zwischen Sextakkord und Quartsextakkord, also an vierter Stelle im Ablauf der Dreiklänge, den übermäßigen Dreiklang ein: Notenbeispiel V. Notenbeispiel VI zeigt zwei Fingersätze für eine Ganztonleiter.

concentration and controlling by the ear. Which section in one key to choose and how often to change keys, is left to the student's or his teacher's discretion as well as what to practise daily and what to leave out. In my view the scales and triads over three octaves (Number 5) are of special significance, and for the normal range of the hand the thirds (Number 6) and sixths (Number 7).

The thirds, sixths and octaves are to be practised initially in a straightlined form, not in serpentines (notations III and IV). The preparatory exercise for thirds III a and especially III b are to be executed as a control of the hand's range. The alternative fingering for the thirds indicated below the notes $\frac{2}{1}$ for minor stops and $\frac{3}{2}$ for major ones, is a valuable addition invented by Paul Tortelier. For the initial study let me draw your attention to a proposal noted down by Max Rostal in his new edition of the scale system for violin which I would recommend equally to the cellist: "Before beginning with the simultaneous bowing exercises recommended by Fleisch, the student should at first concentrate on using slurs so as to work on the difficulties of the left hand separately from those of the right."

In order to provide as many suggestions as possible, I have employed varying fingerings in major and minor keys for the same passages. Each player may choose the fingering appropriate for himself. So as to encourage the student to choose the fingerings independently, I have not always added all the fingerings in all keys. I do not consider it to be a sacrilege, but in fact rather sensible to practise the triads in exercises Numbers 1 to 4 occasionally on two strings, in order to become secure in using extensions in those positions we use mostly (see for instance F-major and d-minor Number 1, upper fingering).

Fleisch requires the student to play scales over three octaves, a rule I have followed in this edition. As we cellists need the fourth octave as well, I am supplying fingerings here for scales and triads over four octaves in one key (notations I and II).

In the system of triads I have added the augmented triad between sixth chord and six-four chord, in other words fourth in the sequence of triads: notation V. Notation VI shows two fingerings for a whole-tone scale.

En raison de l'importante quantité d'exercices proposés dans le système de gammes de Fleisch, il est recommandé d'en sélectionner quelques uns que l'on exécutera toutefois avec une grande concentration et en contrôlant avec l'oreille. Il revient à l'élève ou à son professeur de déterminer la section de la tonalité à choisir et la fréquence de changement de tonalité, tout comme les exercices qui devront être exécutés quotidiennement et ceux qui pourront être supprimés. De mon point de vue, les gammes et triples accords sur 3 octaves (exercice 5) sont particulièrement importants, de même que les tierces (exercice 6) et les sixtes (exercice 7) pour l'extensibilité normale de la main. S'exercer d'abord aux tierces, aux sixtes et aux octaves simplement, sans serpentines (exemples III et IV), et contrôler l'extensibilité de la main en exécutant les exercices préparatoires pour tierces III a, et surtout III b. On doit la très judicieuse variante de doigté des tierces indiquée en-dessous, $\frac{2}{1}$ pour les tierces mineures et $\frac{3}{2}$ pour les tierces majeures, à Paul Torteliers. Pour le commencement des exercices, je renvoie à une recommandation de Max Rostal dans sa réédition du système de gammes pour violon, car elle me paraît également judicieuse pour les violoncellistes: «Avant d'essayer de mettre simultanément aux exercices d'archet, je recommande de jouer, pour un certain temps, exclusivement des notes liées pour séparer les difficultés de la main gauche de celles de la main droite.»

Afin d'élargir la possibilité de choix, j'ai indiqué différents doigtés en mode majeur et en mode mineur pour les mêmes passages. Chaque exécutant choisira le doigté qui lui convient le mieux. Afin de stimuler l'autonomie de l'élève dans son choix du doigté, je n'ai pas toujours indiqué tous les doigtés dans toutes les tonalités.

Je ne considère pas comme un sacrilège, bien au contraire, je crois bien utile de s'exercer de temps à autre aux triples accords des exercices 1–4 sur deux cordes, afin d'acquérir une maîtrise des extensions dans les positions que nous utilisons quotidiennement (voir notamment dans l'exercice 1 fa majeur et ré mineur, doigté supérieur).

Fleisch fait jouer les gammes et les triples accords sur trois octaves, et je me suis tenu à ce principe dans cette édition. Comme nous utilisons également la quatrième octave sur le violoncelle, j'indique dans cet ouvrage des doigtés pour gammes et triples accords sur quatre octaves dans une tonalité (exemples I et II).

Dans le système des triples accords, j'ajoute entre l'accord de sixte et l'accord de quarte et sixte, c'est-à-dire en quatrième position dans l'ordre des triples accords, le triple accord augmenté: exemple V. L'exemple VI indique deux doigtés pour une gamme de six tons.

Abweichungen der Violoncello-Ausgabe von Fleschs Originalausgabe des Skalensystems für Violine

1. Keine Fingersatzoktaven.
2. Nr. 8: Oktaven nur auf je einem Saiten-paar in Dur.
3. Nr. 7: Die Sexten in gebrochenen Terzen in moll: eine Viertelnote weniger am Schluß.
4. Nr. 6: Terzen in gebrochenen Terzen immer durch zwei Oktaven, wie bei Flesch, C-Dur und d-moll.
5. Nr. 10: Flageoletts in gebrochenen Terzen, immer wie bei Flesch, C-Dur und a-moll.
6. Nr. 9: Dezimen nur in einer Oktave.
7. Nr. 11: Flageoletttübungen von Wolfgang Boettcher.

Berlin im Januar 1988
Wolfgang Boettcher

Divergences of the violoncello edition from the original version of the Flesch Scale System for violin

1. No fingered octaves.
2. Number 8: octaves only on one pair of strings each in the major.
3. Number 7: the sixths in broken thirds in minor: one quarter note less at the end.
4. Number 6: thirds in broken thirds over two octaves, as proposed by Flesch, C-major and d-minor.
5. Number 10: harmonics in broken thirds always as proposed by Flesch, C-major and a-minor.
6. Number 9: tenths only in one octave.
7. Number 11: harmonics exercises by Wolfgang Boettcher.

Berlin, January 1988
Wolfgang Boettcher

Différences de l'édition pour violoncelle par rap- port à l'édition originale du système de gammes de Flesch pour violon

1. Pas d'octaves doigtées.
2. Exercice 8: octaves uniquement sur deux cordes en mode majeur.
3. Exercice 7: sixtes en tierces brisées en mode mineur: un quart de ton de moins à la fin.
4. Exercice 6: tierces en tierces brisées, toujours sur deux octaves, comme chez Flesch en do majeur et en ré mineur.
5. Exercice 10: harmoniques en tierces brisées, toujours comme chez Flesch en do majeur et en la mineur.
6. Exercice 9: dixièmes uniquement sur une octave.
7. Exercice 11: exercices d'harmoniques de Wolfgang Boettcher.

Berlin, janvier 1988
Wolfgang Boettcher

Notenbeispiele

Suggested Notations

Exemples

I. Tonleiter durch vier Oktaven
Scales over four octaves
Gammes sur quatre octaves

II. Fingersätze für Dreiklänge durch vier Oktaven
Fingerings for triads over four octaves
Doigtés des triples accords sur quatre octaves

III. Terzen durch drei Oktaven ohne „Serpentinen“
Thirds over three octaves without “serpentine”
Tierces sur trois octaves sans «serpentes»

III a. Vorübung usw.
Preparatory exercise etc.
Exercice préparatoire etc.



III b. Rahmenübung
Extension exercise
Exercice d'extension



IV. Sexten durch drei Oktaven ohne „Serpentinen“
Sixths over three octaves without “serpentine”
Sixtes sur trois octaves sans «serpentine»



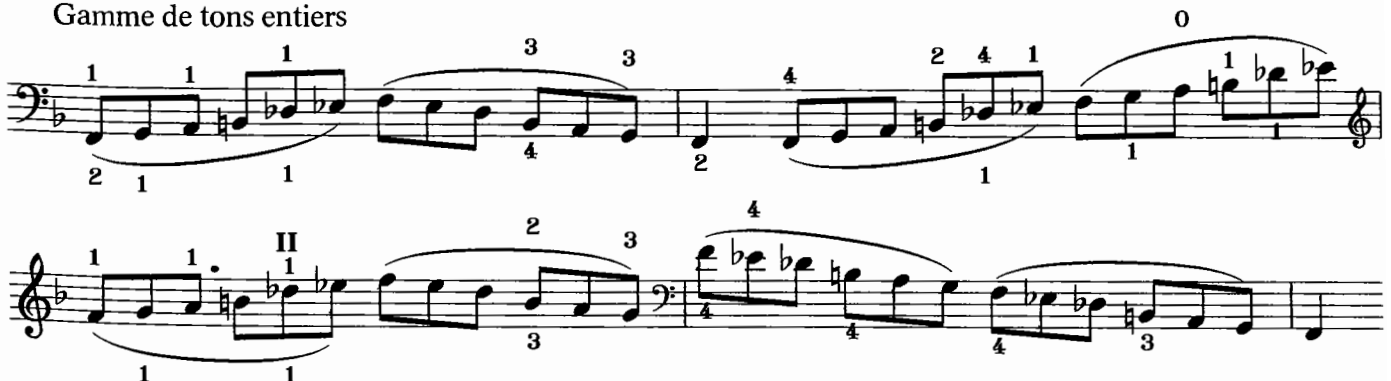
IV a. Vorübung usw.
Preparatory exercise etc.
Exercice préparatoire etc.



V. Übermäßiger Dreiklang usw. Quartsextakkord
Augmented triad etc. six-four chord
Triple accord augmenté etc. accord de quarte et sixte



VI. Ganztonleiter
Whole-tone scale
Gamme de tons entiers



C Dur, c major, do majeur, do maggiore, c groote terts

1. **IV**

2. **III**

3. **I**

4. **II**

5.

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of 11 staves. The notation includes bass and treble clefs, various time signatures (4/4, 3/4, 12/8), and complex fingering instructions (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1x, 2x, 3x, 4x). The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature changes from one flat to two flats. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

6.

II
III *sempre*

I
II

7. 

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The notation is on a single staff with a bass clef. It consists of four measures of music. Above the staff, there are fingerings and bowings indicated by numbers and slurs. The first measure has a slur over the first two notes with fingerings 2 and 1, and a slur over the next three notes with fingerings 1, 0, and 3. The second measure has a slur over the first two notes with fingerings 3 and 1, and a slur over the next three notes with fingerings 2, 1, and 4. The third measure has a slur over the first two notes with fingerings 4 and 3, and a slur over the next three notes with fingerings 4, 2, and 3. The fourth measure has a slur over the first two notes with fingerings 3 and 1, and a slur over the next three notes with fingerings 2, 1, and 2. The notation is in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature.

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Above the staff, there are various fingerings and bowings indicated by numbers (1-4) and slurs. The piece concludes with a final whole note chord.

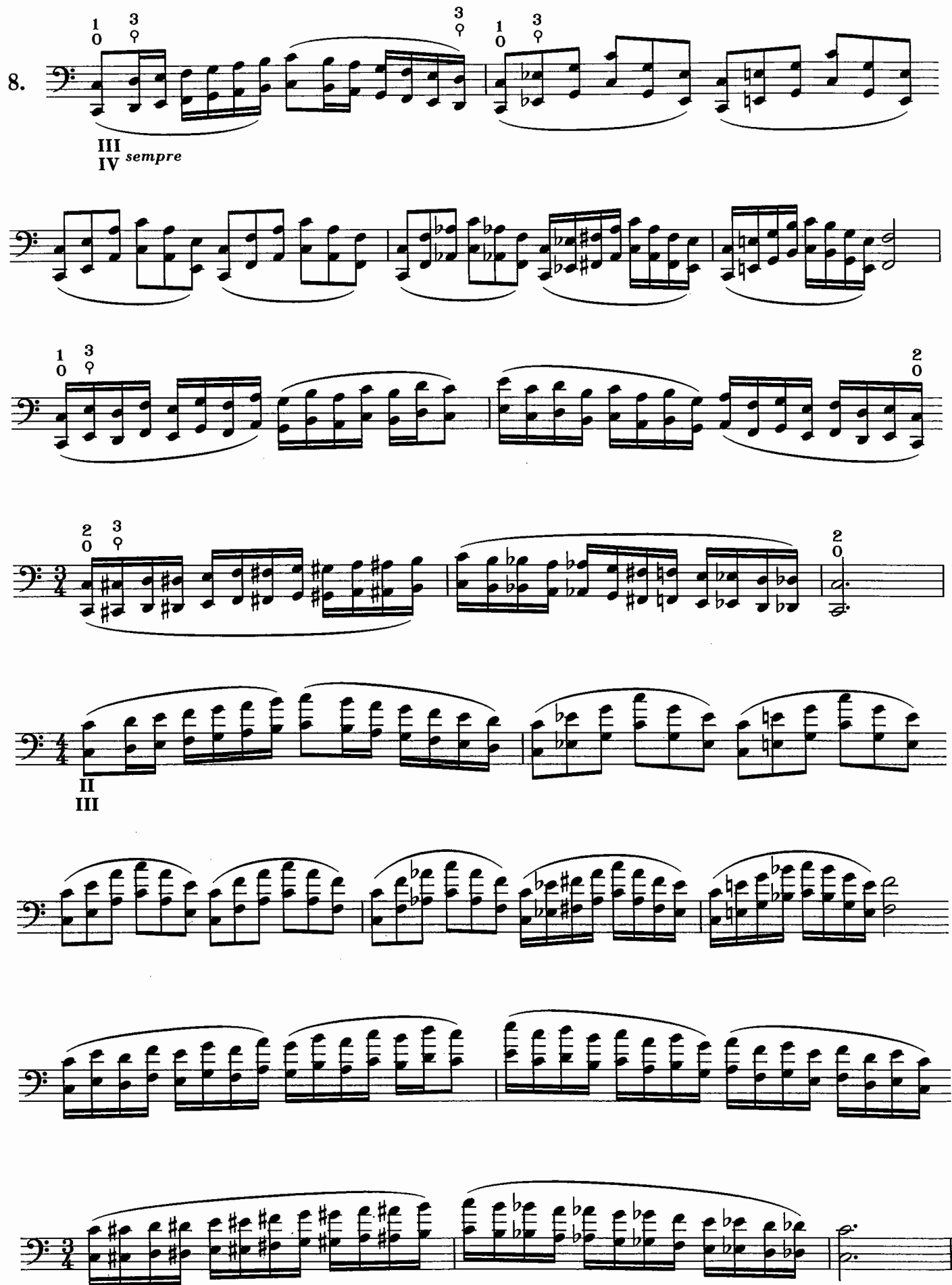
Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The notation is on a single staff with a bass clef. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Above the staff, there are various rhythmic markings: '2 1', '4 2', '4 3', '4 3', '4 2', '4 3', '4 2', '2 1', '1 0', '3 2', '1 0', '3 2', '2x 1x'. There are also some other markings like '4 2', '4 2', '4 3', '4 2', '4 3', '4 2', '2 1', '1 0', '3 2', '1 0', '3 2', '2x 1x'. The notation is complex and appears to be a transcription of a specific musical style, possibly a folk or traditional song.

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

3 1 3 1

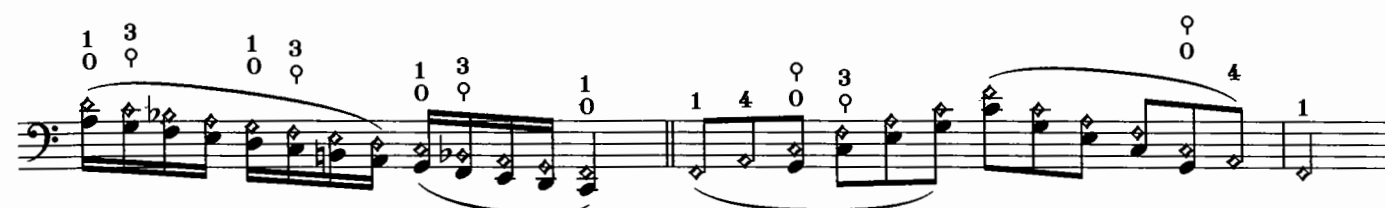
II

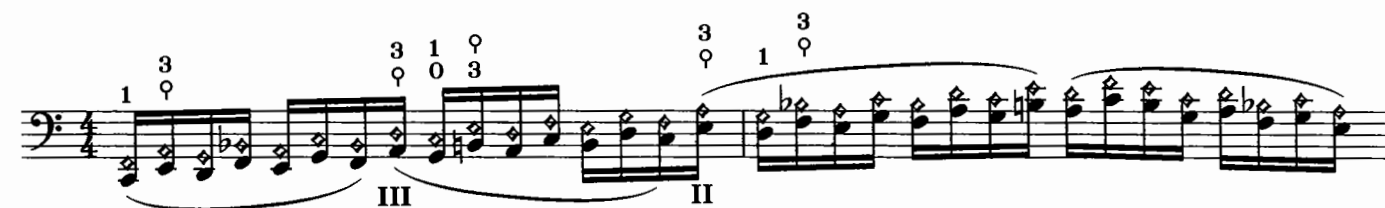
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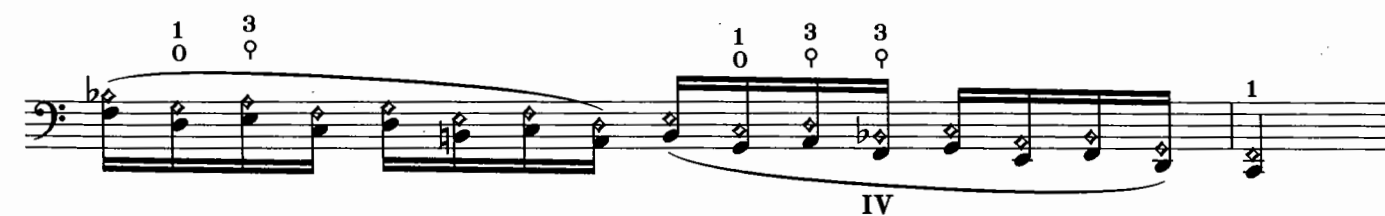
8. 
III
IV *sempre*
II
III

9. 

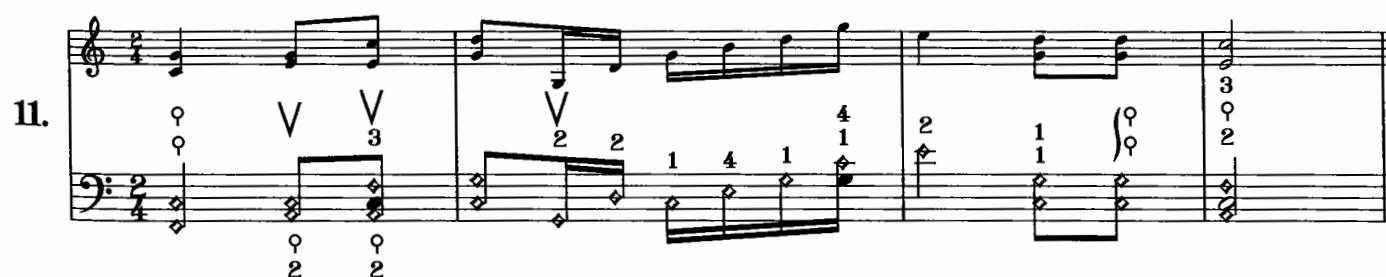
10. 







Klang
Sound
Son produit

11. 

a moll, a minor, la mineur, la minore, a kleine terts.

1.

2.

3.

II

II

II



This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar. The notation is written in a key with one sharp (F#). The first staff is in 4/4 time, and the subsequent staves are in 3/4 time. The notation includes various fingerings (1-4) and fret numbers (0-4). The music is written in a complex, technical style, with many slurs and ties, indicating a demanding piece. The notation is arranged in a single column, with the staves numbered 1 through 10 on the left side.

17

1 1 0 1
4 4 3 4

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

I
II

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It consists of a treble and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The bass staff begins with a bass clef. The music is written in a common time signature (C). The melody is primarily in the treble staff, with some accompaniment in the bass staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. Above the treble staff, there are several groups of numbers (1, 2, 3) and symbols (♂, ♀) indicating fingerings and breath marks. The system ends with a double bar line.

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Swan'. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 3/4. The melody is written on a single staff. The notes are: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F7, G7, A7, B7, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, A8, B8, C9, D9, E9, F9, G9, A9, B9, C10, D10, E10, F10, G10, A10, B10, C11, D11, E11, F11, G11, A11, B11, C12, D12, E12, F12, G12, A12, B12, C13, D13, E13, F13, G13, A13, B13, C14, D14, E14, F14, G14, A14, B14, C15, D15, E15, F15, G15, A15, B15, C16, D16, E16, F16, G16, A16, B16, C17, D17, E17, F17, G17, A17, B17, C18, D18, E18, F18, G18, A18, B18, C19, D19, E19, F19, G19, A19, B19, C20, D20, E20, F20, G20, A20, B20, C21, D21, E21, F21, G21, A21, B21, C22, D22, E22, F22, G22, A22, B22, C23, D23, E23, F23, G23, A23, B23, C24, D24, E24, F24, G24, A24, B24, C25, D25, E25, F25, G25, A25, B25, C26, D26, E26, F26, G26, A26, B26, C27, D27, E27, F27, G27, A27, B27, C28, D28, E28, F28, G28, A28, B28, C29, D29, E29, F29, G29, A29, B29, C30, D30, E30, F30, G30, A30, B30, C31, D31, E31, F31, G31, A31, B31, C32, D32, E32, F32, G32, A32, B32, C33, D33, E33, F33, G33, A33, B33, C34, D34, E34, F34, G34, A34, B34, C35, D35, E35, F35, G35, A35, B35, C36, D36, E36, F36, G36, A36, B36, C37, D37, E37, F37, G37, A37, B37, C38, D38, E38, F38, G38, A38, B38, C39, D39, E39, F39, G39, A39, B39, C40, D40, E40, F40, G40, A40, B40, C41, D41, E41, F41, G41, A41, B41, C42, D42, E42, F42, G42, A42, B42, C43, D43, E43, F43, G43, A43, B43, C44, D44, E44, F44, G44, A44, B44, C45, D45, E45, F45, G45, A45, B45, C46, D46, E46, F46, G46, A46, B46, C47, D47, E47, F47, G47, A47, B47, C48, D48, E48, F48, G48, A48, B48, C49, D49, E49, F49, G49, A49, B49, C50, D50, E50, F50, G50, A50, B50, C51, D51, E51, F51, G51, A51, B51, C52, D52, E52, F52, G52, A52, B52, C53, D53, E53, F53, G53, A53, B53, C54, D54, E54, F54, G54, A54, B54, C55, D55, E55, F55, G55, A55, B55, C56, D56, E56, F56, G56, A56, B56, C57, D57, E57, F57, G57, A57, B57, C58, D58, E58, F58, G58, A58, B58, C59, D59, E59, F59, G59, A59, B59, C60, D60, E60, F60, G60, A60, B60, C61, D61, E61, F61, G61, A61, B61, C62, D62, E62, F62, G62, A62, B62, C63, D63, E63, F63, G63, A63, B63, C64, D64, E64, F64, G64, A64, B64, C65, D65, E65, F65, G65, A65, B65, C66, D66, E66, F66, G66, A66, B66, C67, D67, E67, F67, G67, A67, B67, C68, D68, E68, F68, G68, A68, B68, C69, D69, E69, F69, G69, A69, B69, C70, D70, E70, F70, G70, A70, B70, C71, D71, E71, F71, G71, A71, B71, C72, D72, E72, F72, G72, A72, B72, C73, D73, E73, F73, G73, A73, B73, C74, D74, E74, F74, G74, A74, B74, C75, D75, E75, F75, G75, A75, B75, C76, D76, E76, F76, G76, A76, B76, C77, D77, E77, F77, G77, A77, B77, C78, D78, E78, F78, G78, A78, B78, C79, D79, E79, F79, G79, A79, B79, C80, D80, E80, F80, G80, A80, B80, C81, D81, E81, F81, G81, A81, B81, C82, D82, E82, F82, G82, A82, B82, C83, D83, E83, F83, G83, A83, B83, C84, D84, E84, F84, G84, A84, B84, C85, D85, E85, F85, G85, A85, B85, C86, D86, E86, F86, G86, A86, B86, C87, D87, E87, F87, G87, A87, B87, C88, D88, E88, F88, G88, A88, B88, C89, D89, E89, F89, G89, A89, B89, C90, D90, E90, F90, G90, A90, B90, C91, D91, E91, F91, G91, A91, B91, C92, D92, E92, F92, G92, A92, B92, C93, D93, E93, F93, G93, A93, B93, C94, D94, E94, F94, G94, A94, B94, C95, D95, E95, F95, G95, A95, B95, C96, D96, E96, F96, G96, A96, B96, C97, D97, E97, F97, G97, A97, B97, C98, D98, E98, F98, G98, A98, B98, C99, D99, E99, F99, G99, A99, B99, C100, D100, E100, F100, G100, A100, B100, C101, D101, E101, F101, G101, A101, B101, C102, D102, E102, F102, G102, A102, B102, C103, D103, E103, F103, G103, A103, B103, C104, D104, E104, F104, G104, A104, B104, C105, D105, E105, F105, G105, A105, B105, C106, D106, E106, F106, G106, A106, B106, C107, D107, E107, F107, G107, A107, B107, C108, D108, E108, F108, G108, A108, B108, C109, D109, E109, F109, G109, A109, B109, C110, D110, E110, F110, G110, A110, B110, C111, D111, E111, F111, G111, A111, B111, C112, D112, E112, F112, G112, A112, B112, C113, D113, E113, F113, G113, A113, B113, C114, D114, E114, F114, G114, A114, B114, C115, D115, E115, F115, G115, A115, B115, C116, D116, E116, F116, G116, A116, B116, C117, D117, E117, F117, G117, A117, B117, C118, D118, E118, F118, G118, A118, B118, C119, D119, E119, F119, G119, A119, B119, C120, D120, E120, F120, G120, A120, B120, C121, D121, E121, F121, G121, A121, B121, C122, D122, E122, F122, G122, A122, B122, C123, D123, E123, F123, G123, A123, B123, C124, D124, E124, F124, G124, A124, B124, C125, D125, E125, F125, G125, A125, B125, C126, D126, E126, F126, G126, A126, B126, C127, D127, E127, F127, G127, A127, B127, C128, D128, E128, F128, G128, A128, B128, C129, D129, E129, F129, G129, A129, B129, C130, D130, E130, F130, G130, A130, B130, C131, D131, E131, F131, G131, A131, B131, C132, D132, E132, F132, G132, A132, B132, C133, D133, E133, F133, G133, A133, B133, C134, D134, E134, F134, G134, A134, B134, C135, D135, E135, F135, G135, A135, B135, C136, D136, E136, F136, G136, A136, B136, C137, D137, E137, F137, G137, A137, B137

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff in 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a long slur covering the first two measures. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half), B3 (half), A3 (half), G3 (half), F#3 (half), E3 (half), D3 (half), C3 (half), B2 (half), A2 (half), G2 (half), F#2 (half), E2 (half), D2 (half), C2 (half), B1 (half), A1 (half), G1 (half), F#1 (half), E1 (half), D1 (half), C1 (half), B0 (half), A0 (half), G0 (half), F#0 (half), E0 (half), D0 (half), C0 (half), B-1 (half), A-1 (half), G-1 (half), F#-1 (half), E-1 (half), D-1 (half), C-1 (half), B-2 (half), A-2 (half), G-2 (half), F#-2 (half), E-2 (half), D-2 (half), C-2 (half), B-3 (half), A-3 (half), G-3 (half), F#-3 (half), E-3 (half), D-3 (half), C-3 (half), B-4 (half), A-4 (half), G-4 (half), F#-4 (half), E-4 (half), D-4 (half), C-4 (half), B-5 (half), A-5 (half), G-5 (half), F#-5 (half), E-5 (half), D-5 (half), C-5 (half), B-6 (half), A-6 (half), G-6 (half), F#-6 (half), E-6 (half), D-6 (half), C-6 (half), B-7 (half), A-7 (half), G-7 (half), F#-7 (half), E-7 (half), D-7 (half), C-7 (half), B-8 (half), A-8 (half), G-8 (half), F#-8 (half), E-8 (half), D-8 (half), C-8 (half), B-9 (half), A-9 (half), G-9 (half), F#-9 (half), E-9 (half), D-9 (half), C-9 (half), B-10 (half), A-10 (half), G-10 (half), F#-10 (half), E-10 (half), D-10 (half), C-10 (half), B-11 (half), A-11 (half), G-11 (half), F#-11 (half), E-11 (half), D-11 (half), C-11 (half), B-12 (half), A-12 (half), G-12 (half), F#-12 (half), E-12 (half), D-12 (half), C-12 (half), B-13 (half), A-13 (half), G-13 (half), F#-13 (half), E-13 (half), D-13 (half), C-13 (half), B-14 (half), A-14 (half), G-14 (half), F#-14 (half), E-14 (half), D-14 (half), C-14 (half), B-15 (half), A-15 (half), G-15 (half), F#-15 (half), E-15 (half), D-15 (half), C-15 (half), B-16 (half), A-16 (half), G-16 (half), F#-16 (half), E-16 (half), D-16 (half), C-16 (half), B-17 (half), A-17 (half), G-17 (half), F#-17 (half), E-17 (half), D-17 (half), C-17 (half), B-18 (half), A-18 (half), G-18 (half), F#-18 (half), E-18 (half), D-18 (half), C-18 (half), B-19 (half), A-19 (half), G-19 (half), F#-19 (half), E-19 (half), D-19 (half), C-19 (half), B-20 (half), A-20 (half), G-20 (half), F#-20 (half), E-20 (half), D-20 (half), C-20 (half), B-21 (half), A-21 (half), G-21 (half), F#-21 (half), E-21 (half), D-21 (half), C-21 (half), B-22 (half), A-22 (half), G-22 (half), F#-22 (half), E-22 (half), D-22 (half), C-22 (half), B-23 (half), A-23 (half), G-23 (half), F#-23 (half), E-23 (half), D-23 (half), C-23 (half), B-24 (half), A-24 (half), G-24 (half), F#-24 (half), E-24 (half), D-24 (half), C-24 (half), B-25 (half), A-25 (half), G-25 (half), F#-25 (half), E-25 (half), D-25 (half), C-25 (half), B-26 (half), A-26 (half), G-26 (half), F#-26 (half), E-26 (half), D-26 (half), C-26 (half), B-27 (half), A-27 (half), G-27 (half), F#-27 (half), E-27 (half), D-27 (half), C-27 (half), B-28 (half), A-28 (half), G-28 (half), F#-28 (half), E-28 (half), D-28 (half), C-28 (half), B-29 (half), A-29 (half), G-29 (half), F#-29 (half), E-29 (half), D-29 (half), C-29 (half), B-30 (half), A-30 (half), G-30 (half), F#-30 (half), E-30 (half), D-30 (half), C-30 (half), B-31 (half), A-31 (half), G-31 (half), F#-31 (half), E-31 (half), D-31 (half), C-31 (half), B-32 (half), A-32 (half), G-32 (half), F#-32 (half), E-32 (half), D-32 (half), C-32 (half), B-33 (half), A-33 (half), G-33 (half), F#-33 (half), E-33 (half), D-33 (half), C-33 (half), B-34 (half), A-34 (half), G-34 (half), F#-34 (half), E-34 (half), D-34 (half), C-34 (half), B-35 (half), A-35 (half), G-35 (half), F#-35 (half), E-35 (half), D-35 (half), C-35 (half), B-36 (half), A-36 (half), G-36 (half), F#-36 (half), E-36 (half), D-36 (half), C-36 (half), B-37 (half), A-37 (half), G-37 (half), F#-37 (half), E-37 (half), D-37 (half), C-37 (half), B-38 (half), A-38 (half), G-38 (half), F#-38 (half), E-38 (half), D-38 (half), C-38 (half), B-39 (half), A-39 (half), G-39 (half), F#-39 (half), E-39 (half), D-39 (half), C-39 (half), B-40 (half), A-40 (half), G-40 (half), F#-40 (half), E-40 (half), D-40 (half), C-40 (half), B-41 (half), A-41 (half), G-41 (half), F#-41 (half), E-41 (half), D-41 (half), C-41 (half), B-42 (half), A-42 (half), G-42 (half), F#-42 (half), E-42 (half), D-42 (half), C-42 (half), B-43 (half), A-43 (half), G-43 (half), F#-43 (half), E-43 (half), D-43 (half), C-43 (half), B-44 (half), A-44 (half), G-44 (half), F#-44 (half), E-44 (half), D-44 (half), C-44 (half), B-45 (half), A-45 (half), G-45 (half), F#-45 (half), E-45 (half), D-45 (half), C-45 (half), B-46 (half), A-46 (half), G-46 (half), F#-46 (half), E-46 (half), D-46 (half), C-46 (half), B-47 (half), A-47 (half), G-47 (half), F#-47 (half), E-47 (half), D-47 (half), C-47 (half), B-48 (half), A-48 (half), G-48 (half), F#-48 (half), E-48 (half), D-48 (half), C-48 (half), B-49 (half), A-49 (half), G-49 (half), F#-49 (half), E-49 (half), D-49 (half), C-49 (half), B-50 (half), A-50 (half), G-50 (half), F#-50 (half), E-50 (half), D-50 (half), C-50 (half), B-51 (half), A-51 (half), G-51 (half), F#-51 (half), E-51 (half), D-51 (half), C-51 (half), B-52 (half), A-52 (half), G-52 (half), F#-52 (half), E-52 (half), D-52 (half), C-52 (half), B-53 (half), A-53 (half), G-53 (half), F#-53 (half), E-53 (half), D-53 (half), C-53 (half), B-54 (half), A-54 (half), G-54 (half), F#-54 (half), E-54 (half), D-54 (half), C-54 (half), B-55 (half), A-55 (half), G-55 (half), F#-55 (half), E-55 (half), D-55 (half), C-55 (half), B-56 (half), A-56 (half), G-56 (half), F#-56 (half), E-56 (half), D-56 (half), C-56 (half), B-57 (half), A-57 (half), G-57 (half), F#-57 (half), E-57 (half), D-57 (half), C-57 (half), B-58 (half), A-58 (half), G-58 (half), F#-58 (half), E-58 (half), D-58 (half), C-58 (half), B-59 (half), A-59 (half), G-59 (half), F#-59 (half), E-59 (half), D-59 (half), C-59 (half), B-60 (half), A-60 (half), G-60 (half), F#-60 (half), E-60 (half), D-60 (half), C-60 (half), B-61 (half), A-61 (half), G-61 (half), F#-61 (half), E-61 (half), D-61 (half), C-61 (half), B-62 (half), A-62 (half), G-62 (half), F#-62 (half), E-62 (half), D-62 (half), C-62 (half), B-63 (half), A-63 (half), G-63 (half), F#-63 (half), E-63 (half), D-63 (half), C-63 (half), B-64 (half), A-64 (half), G-64 (half), F#-64 (half), E-64 (half), D-64 (half), C-64 (half), B-65 (half), A-65 (half), G-65 (half), F#-65 (half), E-65 (half), D-65 (half), C-65 (half), B-66 (half), A-66 (half), G-66 (half), F#-66 (half), E-66 (half), D-66 (half), C-66 (half), B-67 (half), A-67 (half), G-67 (half), F#-67 (half), E-67 (half), D-67 (half), C-67 (half), B-68 (half), A-68 (half), G-68 (half), F#-68 (half), E-68 (half), D-68 (half), C-68 (half), B-69 (half), A-69 (half), G-69 (half), F#-69 (half), E-69 (half), D-69 (half), C-69 (half), B-70 (half), A-70 (half), G-70 (half), F#-70 (half), E-70 (half), D-70 (half), C-70 (half), B-71 (half), A-71 (half), G-71 (half), F#-71 (half), E-71 (half), D-71 (half), C-71 (half), B-72 (half), A-72 (half), G-72 (half), F#-72 (half), E-72 (half), D-72 (half), C-72 (half), B-73 (half), A-73 (half), G-73 (half), F#-73 (half), E-73 (half), D-73 (half), C-73 (half), B-74 (half), A-74 (half), G-74 (half), F#-74 (half), E-74 (half), D-74 (half), C-74 (half), B-75 (half), A-75 (half), G-75 (half), F#-75 (half), E-75 (half), D-75 (half), C-75 (half), B-76 (half), A-76 (half), G-76 (half), F#-76 (half), E-76 (half), D-76 (half), C-76 (half), B-77 (half), A-77 (half), G-77 (half), F#-77 (half), E-77 (half), D-77 (half), C-77 (half), B-78 (half), A-78 (half), G-78 (half), F#

7. 

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It consists of several measures of music, primarily using eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notation includes various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. There are also some accidentals (sharps and naturals) and a double bar line. The melody is simple and characteristic of a folk song.

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The notation is on a single staff with a bass clef. It consists of several measures of music, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Above the staff, there are fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a '2' above the first measure. Below the staff, there are fingerings (1, 0) and a '3' above the last measure.

18

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

II III I II

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

2 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 segue 4 4 3 4 2 2 3 2

ossia 2 3 3 3 2 0 1 1 1

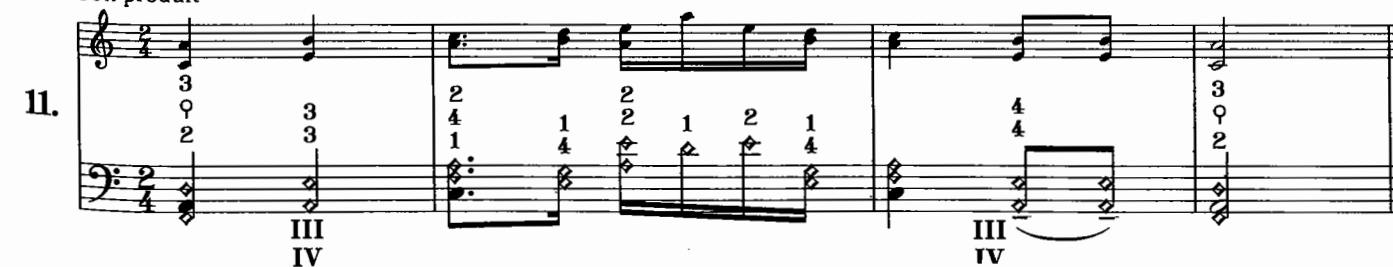
3 4 4 3 3 1 3 1

II III

8.



Klang
Sound
Son produit



Fr.

5.

The musical score is written for guitar in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It features a variety of techniques including:

- Fingering:** Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed above notes to indicate fingerings.
- Bends:** Marked with an 'x' above a note.
- Natural Harmonics:** Marked with an 'o' above a note.
- String Bends:** Indicated by a curved line above a note.
- Chords:** Some measures contain multiple notes on the same staff, representing chords.

6.

II I

III
sempre IV

7.



I

II

9. II 3
III 2

10. 4 1 3
1 0 ♯

II I

3 1 0
♯ 0

III II

0

I

Klang
Sound
Son produit

11.

IV II

d moll, d minor, ré mineur, re minore, d kleine terts.

1. G.B. Sp. 1 1 G.B. Fr. 3 4 Fr. III 4 1x IV

IV 2x 4 IV 1 1 4 2 4 1 2 4

IV *sempre* 2 2 2 4 2 2 3

1 1 1 1 3 3 3

2. II 0 1 1 3 2 1x 4

III 1 2 4 1x 3

1 2 1 1 2 3

0 3 2 2 4 1 1 2 3

1 1 1 1 3 3 3 0

4. I 1 1 1 1x 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 1 4 1 1 2 3

1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 0

1 1 1 1 3 3 3

1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3

1 1 1 1 3 3 3

6. 













7. 





II I

III IV *sempre*

segue

8. II

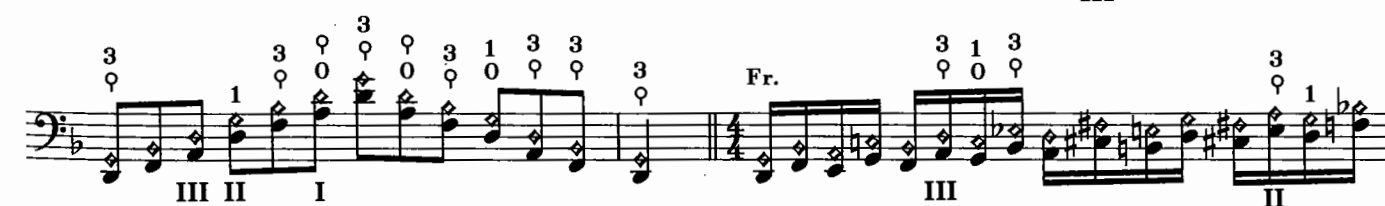
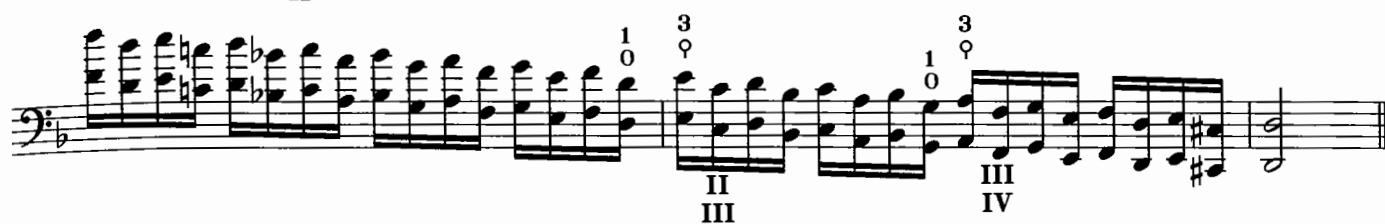
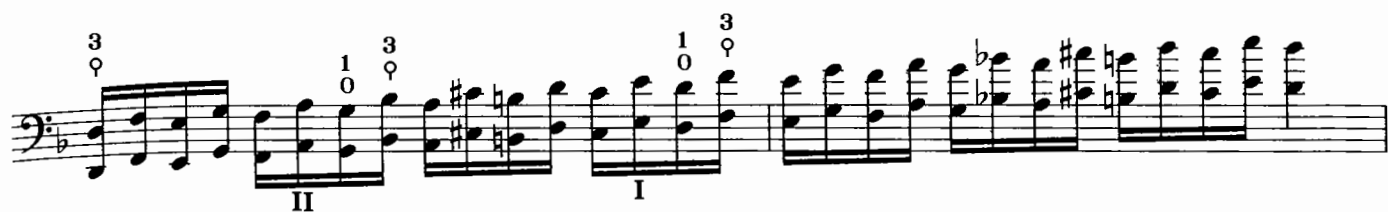
I II

III IV

Fr. II I

II I

II I



Klang
Sound
Son produit

11.



B Dur, b major, si maggiore, bes groote terts.

Détaché G.B. Sp. H.B. M. M.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 



6.

I

II

III

IV

7.





Klang
Sound
Son produit



g moll, g minor, sol mineur, sol minore, g kleine terts.

Détaché

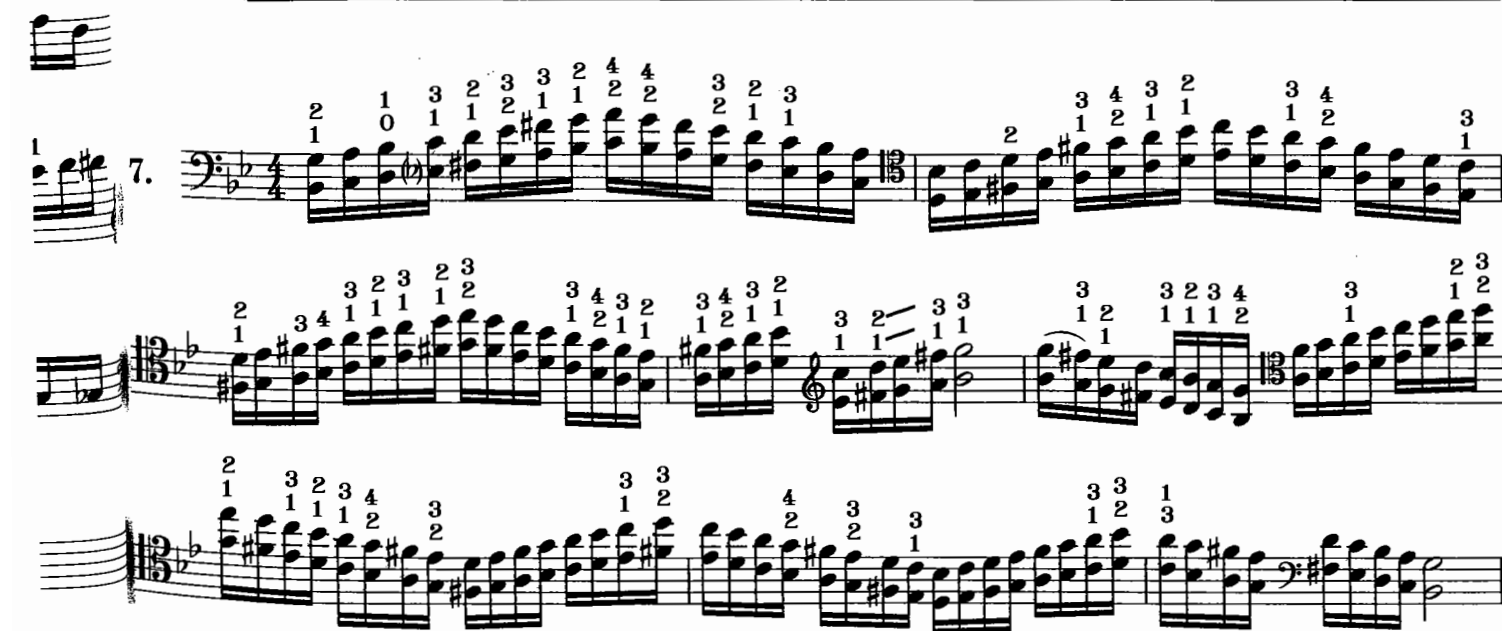
III G.B. Sp.

H.B. M.



5. 

6. 

7. 



Klang
Sound
Son produit



* Daumen nur auf der 1. Saite
* thumb on first string only

Es Dur, e $\flat$ major, mi $\flat$ majeur, mi $\flat$ maggiore, es groote tertts.

1. 

II

2. 

III

4. 

5.

The musical score consists of 11 staves of music. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingerings. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above or below notes. Roman numerals (I, II, III) are used to indicate fret positions. Some notes are marked with '1x', '2x', '3x', or '4x', likely indicating natural harmonics. The score begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

6. Musical score for exercise 6, featuring bass and treble staves with various fingerings and articulations. The piece is in 4/4 time and includes several measures with complex fingering patterns and articulation marks.

7. Musical score for exercise 7, featuring bass and treble staves with various fingerings and articulations. The piece is in 4/4 time and includes several measures with complex fingering patterns and articulation marks.

7. 



3 ♀
I II

3 ♀ 3 ♀ 3 ♀ 2 0 3 2 0

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

III II I III II

3 ♀ 3 ♀ 2 ♀ 3 ♀ 3 ♀ 3 ♀ 3 ♀ 3 ♀

III

Klang
Sound
Son produit

11.

3 ♀ 2 ♀ 3 ♀ 3 ♀ 3 ♀ 3 ♀ 3 ♀ 3 ♀

3 ♀ 2 ♀ 3 ♀ 3 ♀ 3 ♀ 3 ♀ 3 ♀ 3 ♀

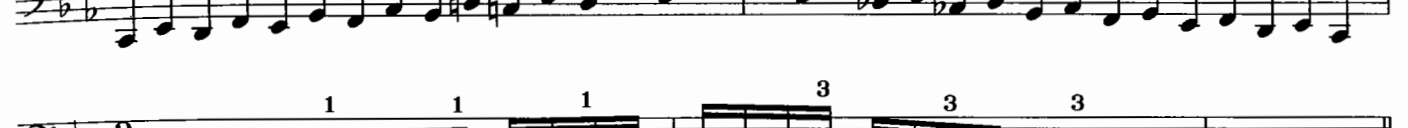
c moll, c minor, do mineur, do minore, c kleine terts.

Détaché

1. 







2. 

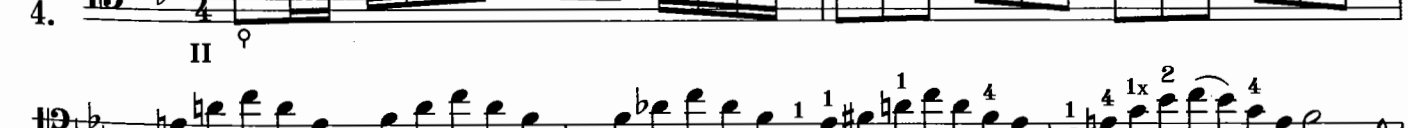






3. 

4. 









5.

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of 11 staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above many notes. Some staves have fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) written below the notes. There are also some special symbols like '1x' and 'II' and 'I'.

6.

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of ten staves. The first six staves contain complex melodic and harmonic passages, heavily annotated with fingering numbers (1-4) and breath marks (circles with a vertical line). The seventh staff begins with a *segue* instruction and continues the melodic line. The eighth staff is a single bass line. The ninth and tenth staves are single treble lines. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats).

II

segue

II



7. II I

8. II III

9.

9.

10.

III II III IV

III I

I II III IV

Klang
Sound
Son produit

11.

As Dur, a $\flat$ major, la $\flat$ maggiore, as groote tertts.

1. *segue*

III

2. *sempre II*

3. *II*

4. *I*

5. 

6.

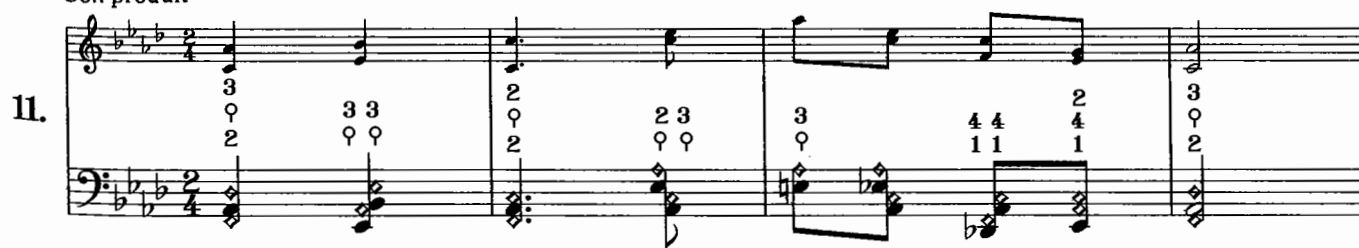
The musical score consists of six staves. The first five staves are in bass clef, and the sixth staff is in treble clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, often grouped with slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Articulation marks like accents (^) and breath marks (v) are present. Roman numerals I, II, III, and IV indicate specific fingering patterns or techniques. The word "segue" appears twice, indicating transitions between sections. The final measure of the sixth staff ends with a double bar line.

7.





Klang
Sound
Son produit



f moll, f minor, fa mineur, fa minore, f kleine terts

Martelé

1. *Martelé* *Fr.* *III*

IV 1 1 1 2 4 1 IV *seg.*

III 4 1x 4 1 4 1 4

1 2 *sempre seg.*

IV 1 1 3 3 3

2. *sempre II*

II 1 3 1 2 3 3 4 1x 4x 1 I

3. *sempre II*

I 4 4 1x 4 1 4 4x 1x 4 1 4x 1 1 I 4 1 1 4 2 4 4

1 3 1 1 2 3

II 2 2 4 2 2 2 3

1 2 1 1 3 3 3

4. *segue*

1 2 2 1x 3x 1 2 2

1 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 2 3

1 2 2 4 2 2 3

1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Fr.

5.

1

1

1

segue

2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4

4 1 3 4 3 1 1x 3x 1 4 4 4

III II II I I

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

4 2 1 1 4x 2 1 2 1 2 2

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

1 II 2 3 4 4 1 0 2

3 I 3 2 2 2

2 2 3 2 3 2

2 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 4 1

1 1 1

3 3 3 3

[illegible]

This page contains six systems of musical notation for guitar. The notation is written in B-flat major (two flats) and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The guitar-specific markings include 'III', 'I', 'II', and '0', which likely refer to fret positions or specific techniques. The notation is arranged in a standard musical score format, with staves for the guitar and a key signature of two flats.

3 II 2 3 I 1

III II 2 0 III

III IV

9. II III

10. 3 ♯ 3 ♯ 3 ♯ 3 ♯ I

II III III II I

III II I

11. 3 ♯ 2 1 3 ♯ 3 ♯ 1 4 1 1 3 ♯ 3 ♯ 2 4 1

2 2 1 1 2 2 2

Klang
Sound
Son produit

11.

Des Dur, d $\flat$ majeur, ré $\flat$ majeur, re $\flat$ maggiore, des groote terts.

spicc.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5. *spiccato* *segue*

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of 12 staves. The first staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). It begins with a *spiccato* instruction and a *segue* instruction. The music features various techniques including triplets, sixteenth notes, and slurs. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above many notes. Roman numerals (I, II, III) are placed below some staves, likely indicating fret positions. The score continues with alternating bass and treble clefs across the staves, maintaining the 4/4 time signature. The key signature remains three flats throughout. The piece ends with a final note on the twelfth staff.

6. *spicc.*

The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of three flats and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1-4) and accents. The lower staff is also in bass clef and contains similar rhythmic patterns. The second system continues these patterns. The third system includes a section marked 'segue' which transitions into a new rhythmic pattern. The fourth system continues the 'segue' pattern. The fifth system is a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of three flats, featuring a series of eighth notes with fingerings. The sixth system is a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of three flats, featuring a series of eighth notes with fingerings. The seventh system is a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of three flats, featuring a series of eighth notes with fingerings.

7. *spicc.*

The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of three flats and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1-4) and accents. The lower staff is also in bass clef and contains similar rhythmic patterns. The second system continues these patterns. The third system includes a section marked 'I' which transitions into a new rhythmic pattern. The fourth system continues the 'I' pattern. The fifth system is a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of three flats, featuring a series of eighth notes with fingerings. The sixth system is a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of three flats, featuring a series of eighth notes with fingerings. The seventh system is a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of three flats, featuring a series of eighth notes with fingerings.





Klang
Sound
Son produit



b moll, b $\flat$ minor, si $\flat$ mineur, si $\flat$ minore, bes kleine terts.

1. *segue*

2. *segue*

3. *segue*

4. *segue*

The page contains four exercises of musical notation for a bassoon or similar instrument. The key signature is B-flat minor (three flats). Exercise 1 is in 4/4 time and includes fingerings (1, 3, 4) and slurs. Exercise 2 is in 4/4 time and includes slurs and fingerings (1, 1x, 4). Exercise 3 is in 4/4 time and includes slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4). Exercise 4 is in 3/4 time and includes slurs and fingerings (1, 1). The page includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'.

5.

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of 11 staves. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like '3x' and '4x'. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 and 'x' for natural harmonics. Fingering patterns like 'II', 'I', 'III', 'II I', 'II II', and 'II I' are placed below the notes. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like '3x' and '4x'.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely a study or a short composition. It consists of several staves of music, primarily in the bass clef, with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous fingerings (numbers 1-4), slurs, and articulation marks (accents, staccato marks). The piece is divided into sections, with some labeled "segue" (followed) and others marked with Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV). The music is written in a style that suggests a focus on technical skill, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The page is numbered "8." in the left margin.

3 ♀ segue

I

II

3 ♀

II

9. I II 3 ♀

10. III II I segue 3 ♀

II III II I

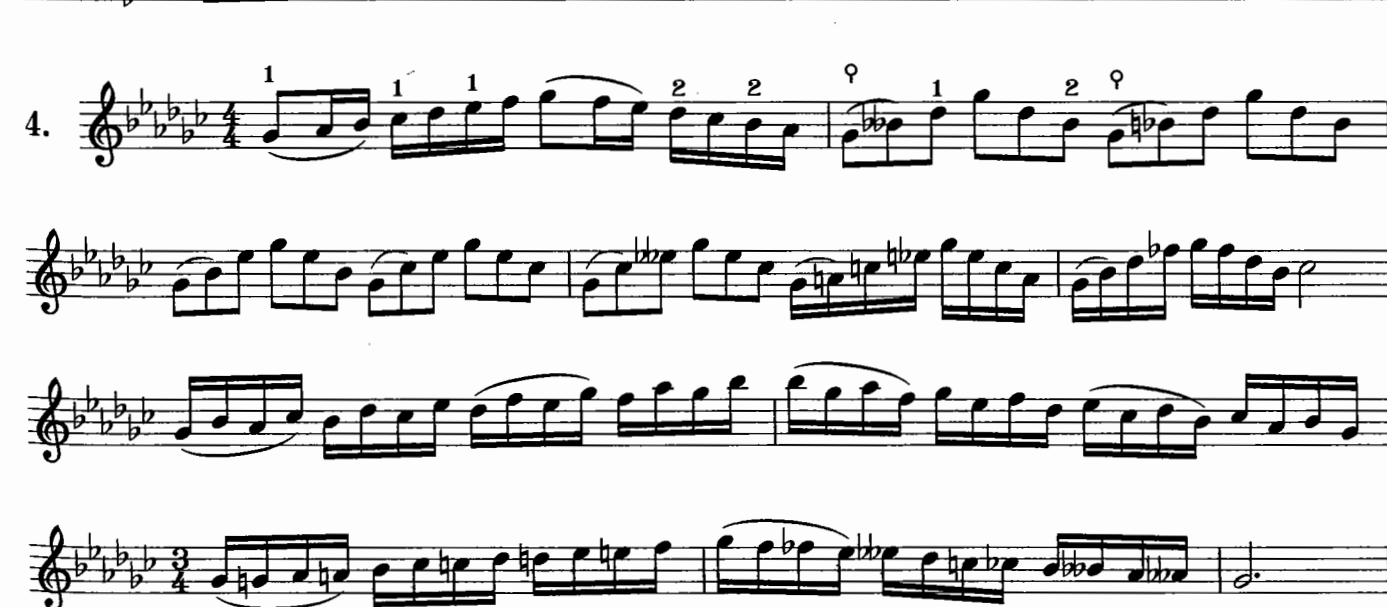
Klang
Sound
Son produit

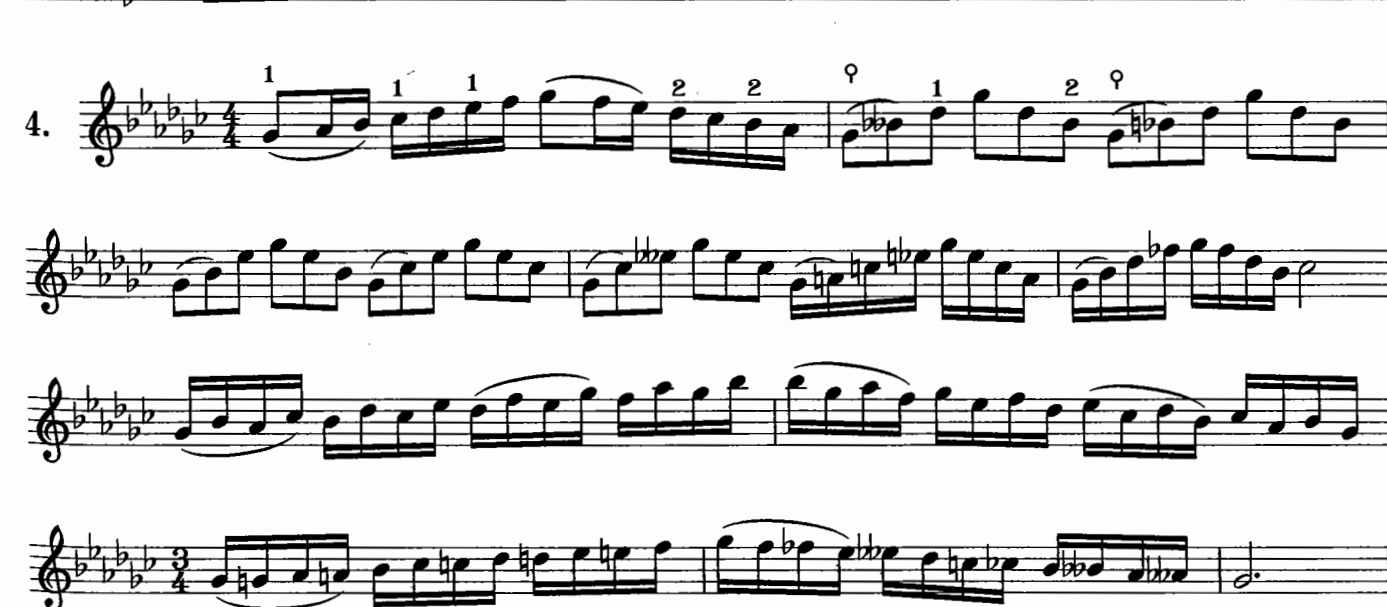
11. 3 ♀ 3 ♀ 2 3 ♀ ♀ 2 3 ♀ ♀ 3 ♀ 4 1 3 ♀ 3 ♀

Ges Dur, g $\flat$ major, sol $\flat$ majeur, sol $\flat$ maggiore, ges groote terts

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5.  This musical exercise is written for a single melodic line, alternating between bass and treble clefs. It is in 4/4 time and the key of B-flat major (three flats). The score consists of 11 staves. The notation includes various fingerings (1-4), slurs, and articulations such as accents (V), staccato (stacc), and breath marks (1x, 2x, 3x, 4x). Rehearsal marks II, III, and IIII are placed below the staves. The exercise concludes with a final whole note chord in the bass clef.

6.

The musical score for exercise 6 consists of six staves of music, all in bass clef. The key signature has four flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The first five staves contain complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingerings (1-4) and articulations (accents, slurs) are indicated throughout. The first staff has a '1 4' marking above the first measure. The second staff has 'II' markings below the first and third measures. The third staff has 'II' and 'I' markings below. The fourth staff has 'III II', 'III', 'II', and 'III' markings below. The fifth staff has 'II', 'I', and 'II' markings below, and includes the word 'segue' above a measure. The sixth staff is a single-measure rest. The bottom of the page shows the beginning of exercise 7, which is in 3/4 time and has a key signature of three flats.

7.  Musical score for exercise 7, featuring three staves of music in 4/4 time. The key signature has four flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat). The first staff is in bass clef, the second in alto clef, and the third in treble clef. The music consists of continuous eighth-note patterns with various fingerings and articulations indicated by numbers and slurs. Roman numerals I and II are placed below the first staff.



三

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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E

二

Son produit

R 11 365 F

es moll, e♭ minor, mi♭ mineur, mi♭ minore, es kleine terts.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5.

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of 11 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingering numbers (1-4). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes dynamic markings like 'V' (forte) and 'I' (piano), and articulation marks like 'x' (accents) and 'q' (pizzicato). The piece concludes with a final whole note chord in the bass staff.

6.
 Musical score for exercise 6, featuring bass and treble staves. The piece is in 4/4 time and includes various fingering and articulation marks. The score is divided into sections labeled I, II, and III. The first section (I) includes a 'segue 1' marking. The second section (II) includes a 'segue' marking. The third section (III) includes a 'segue' marking. The score is written in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and specific fingering numbers (1-4) and articulation marks (accents, staccato marks).

7.
 Musical score for exercise 7, featuring bass and treble staves. The piece is in 4/4 time and includes various fingering and articulation marks. The score is divided into sections labeled I, II, and III. The first section (I) includes a 'segue 1' marking. The second section (II) includes a 'segue' marking. The third section (III) includes a 'segue' marking. The score is written in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and specific fingering numbers (1-4) and articulation marks (accents, staccato marks).

3
○

9. $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat$ 2/4

II
III

10. $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat$ 4/4

3
○

2
○

III II I

11. Klang Sound Son produit

2 3
○ ○

1

3
○

2 3
○ ○

H Dur, b major, si majeur, si maggiore, b groote terts.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It consists of 11 staves of music. The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols: 'V' for vibrato, 'II', 'I', and 'III' for fingerings, '1x' for a natural harmonic, and '0' for an open string. The music features a mix of eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. Some notes are marked with 'x' to indicate muted or natural harmonics. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a bass clef for the first nine staves and a treble clef for the last two staves.

6. 

7. 



3
9

I
II

V

9.

10.

II I

II

II III

Klang
Sound
Son produit

11.

3
9

1

3
1

3
1

3
1

3
1

gis moll, g minor, sol mineur, sol minore, gis kleine terts.

1. 

2. 

3. 

5.

The musical score is written in E major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) and 4/4 time. It consists of 11 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is divided into sections labeled with Roman numerals I, II, III, and V. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes many slurs, ties, and specific fingering numbers (1-4) above or below notes. Some notes are marked with an 'x' symbol, possibly indicating a specific technique or a correction. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

6. Musical score for exercise 6, featuring bass and treble staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various fingerings (1-4, 0, 3, 4) and articulations (accents, slurs, breath marks). The exercise is divided into sections labeled II, III, II, I, and II. A 'segue' marking is present in the middle of the exercise.

7. Musical score for exercise 7, featuring bass and treble staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various fingerings (1-4, 2, 3, 4) and articulations (accents, slurs, breath marks). The exercise is divided into sections labeled I, II, and III.

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

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

3 4 segue 4 2 3 1

4 2

8.

I II

V

3
9

I

II

3
9

2
0

3
9

9.

I
II

3
9

10.

II

I

3
9

II

III

II

I

II

III

Klang
Sound
Son produit

8va alta.....

11.

3
1
9

2
4

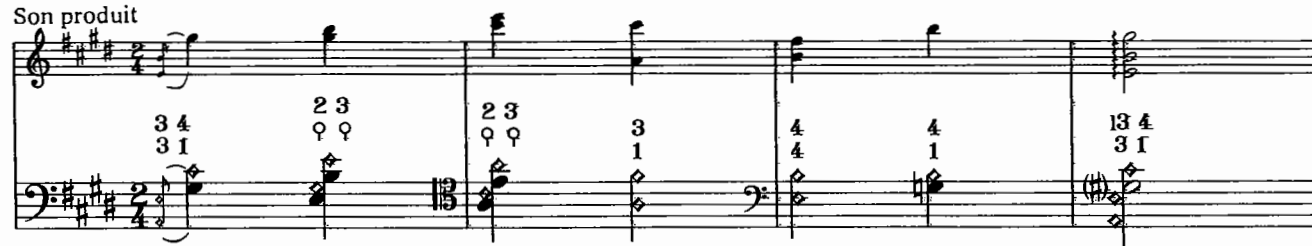
6. 
 Musical score for exercise 6, featuring bass and treble staves. The piece is in 4/4 time and D major. It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is divided into sections, with a "segue" marking indicating a transition. The notation includes many accidentals and complex rhythmic patterns.

7. 
 Musical score for exercise 7, featuring bass and treble staves. The piece is in 4/4 time and D major. It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is divided into sections, with a "segue" marking indicating a transition. The notation includes many accidentals and complex rhythmic patterns.





Klang
Sound
Son produit



cis moll, c minor, do mineur, do minore, cis kleine terts.

1. *IV*

segue

2. *III*

segue

3. *I*

4. *II*

segue

The image displays four musical exercises, numbered 1 through 4, arranged in two columns. Each exercise is written on two staves. Exercise 1 is in 4/4 time and begins with a Roman numeral 'IV'. Exercise 2 is in 4/4 time and begins with 'III'. Exercise 3 is in 4/4 time and begins with 'I'. Exercise 4 is in 3/4 time and begins with 'II'. The music is in C minor, indicated by three sharps (F#, C#, G#) in the key signature. The exercises feature various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingering numbers (1-4) and articulation marks (accents, slurs) are present throughout. The word 'segue' appears at the end of the first two exercises. The exercises are designed for technical practice, focusing on finger independence and coordination.

5. *segue*

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of 11 staves. The first 10 staves are in bass clef, and the 11th staff is in treble clef. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features various techniques including triplets, sixteenth notes, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. There are several 'segue' markings and Roman numerals (I, II, III) indicating section changes. The score ends with a double bar line.

6.

 7.

2 4 4
1 3 2

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

II I

3 1 (3 1) segue 3 3 4 2 2 3 1 2 1 2 4 2

II III

3 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 1 3 1

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

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

3 1 2

8.

II I II

III

3 segue 1 0 1 3

3 1 0 3

3 ♀

II I

9. 3 ♀

II III

10. 3 ♀

III II I

1 3 ♀

II III IV

3 ♀

II III IV

Klang
Sound
Son produit

11.

2 3 ♀ 3 3 ♀ 2 3 ♀ 3 3 ♀ 1 4 1 3

A Dur, a major, la majeur, la maggiore, a groote terts.

[illegible]

5.

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of 12 staves. The first staff is in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The subsequent staves alternate between bass and treble clefs. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets, sixteenth notes, and eighth notes, often beamed together. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above many notes. Some staves have Roman numerals (II, III, I, 0) indicating fret positions. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

6.

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

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

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

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

II I

x1 2 3 x3 1 3 3 0 1 4 0 2 1 4 1 4 4 0 2 1 4 4 0 3

segue II III

0 1 1 2 3 4 4 0 3

III

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

7.

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

II

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

4 4 2 3 2 4 3 1 0 4 3

III



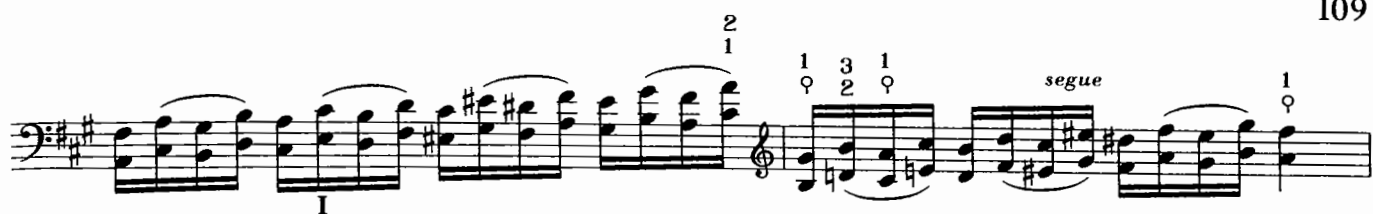


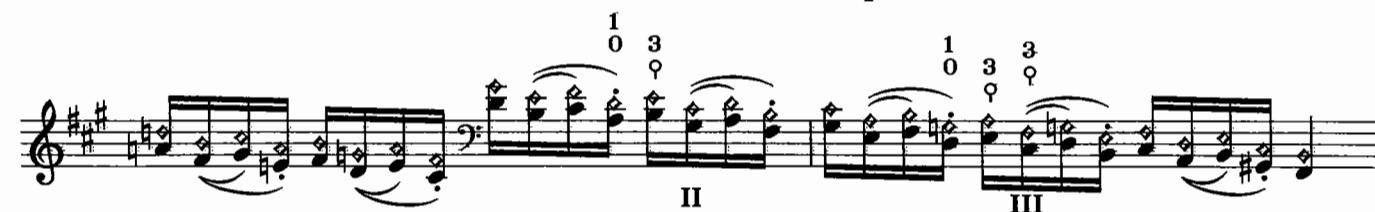
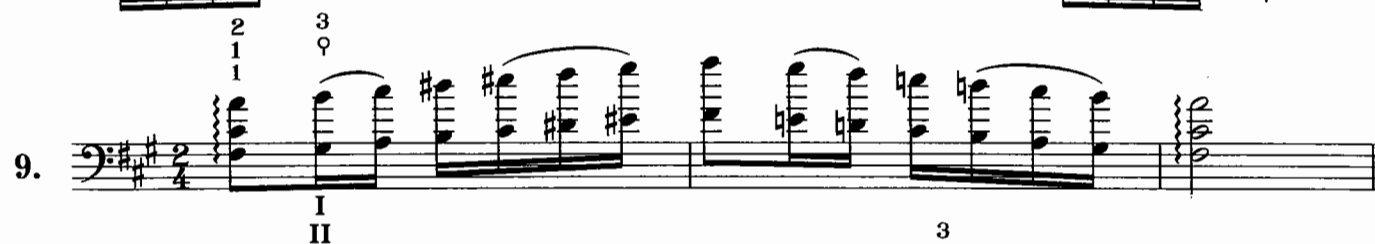
Klang
Sound
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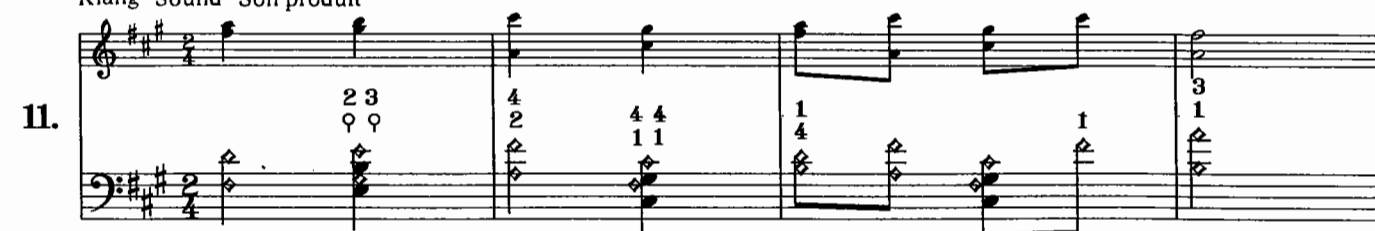
6.

 7.



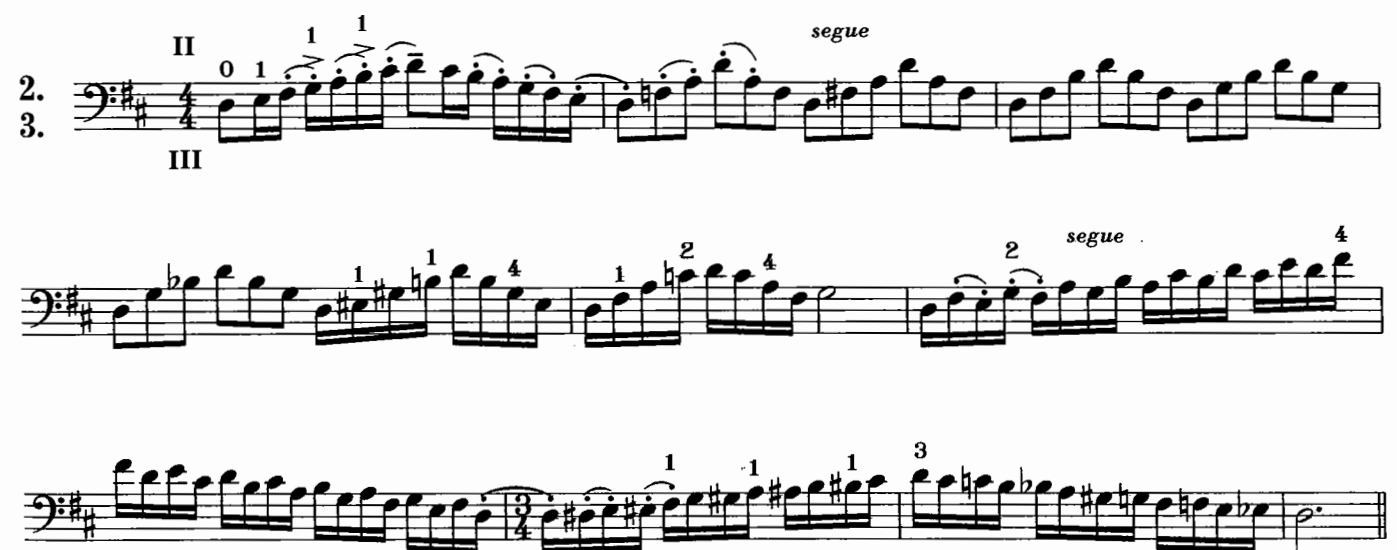


Klang Sound Son produit



D Dur, d major, ré majeur, re maggiore, d groote terts.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

6.

segue

7.

8. *segue*

9.

M. spicc.

10.

Klang
Sound
Son produit

11.

h moll, b minor, si mineur, si minore, b kleine terts.

1. *segue*

2. *segue*

3. *segue*

4.

5. *segue*

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of 11 staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various fingerings (1-4), slurs, and dynamic markings. The piece is divided into sections by 'segue' markings. The first staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fifth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The sixth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The seventh staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The eighth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The ninth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tenth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The eleventh staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a final measure on the eleventh staff.

6.
 Musical score for exercise 6, consisting of six systems of music. The first system is in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and articulations (accents, slurs). The second system continues in bass clef, with a repeat sign and a second ending marked 'II'. The third system is in bass clef, continuing the melodic line. The fourth system is in bass clef, showing a change in rhythm with some quarter notes. The fifth system is in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp, featuring a similar melodic pattern. The sixth system is in bass clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp, showing a change in rhythm and articulation.

7.
 Musical score for exercise 7, consisting of three systems of music. The first system is in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and articulations (accents, slurs). The second system is in bass clef, continuing the melodic line with a repeat sign and a second ending marked 'II'. The third system is in bass clef, showing a change in rhythm with some quarter notes.

The musical score is written for a piece in E major, indicated by the key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation consists of multiple systems, each typically containing a bass staff and a treble staff. The music is characterized by rapid, flowing passages with frequent sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes, and articulation is shown with slurs and accents. Specific markings include 'II', 'I', 'V', and 'h' (for harmonics). The word 'segue' appears three times, indicating transitions between sections. A measure number '8.' is present at the beginning of one of the systems. The score concludes with a final cadence in the bass staff.

1
0

I

V

3
0

II
III

I
II

3
0

9.

spicc. 1

I II

3
0

4 1 4 1 4

II I

Klang
Sound
Son produit

11.

3
0

3
0

3
0

2
4
1

1
4

II
III

G Dur, g major, sol majeur, sol maggiore, g groote tertts.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

11. 

12. 

5. $\square \vee \square \vee$

1 1 1 1

2 2 4 0 1 1 3 2

II I III

III II II I II III III II I

0 1 V 1

2

V

4

V

4 1

1 1



segue

9.

10. Fr. 1 3 ♀

11. II I

Klang
Sound
Son produit

11.

nach einer Studie von E. Mainardi
after a study by E. Mainardi
d'après une étude de E. Mainardi

e moll, e minor, mi mineur, mi minore, e kleine terts.

1. 







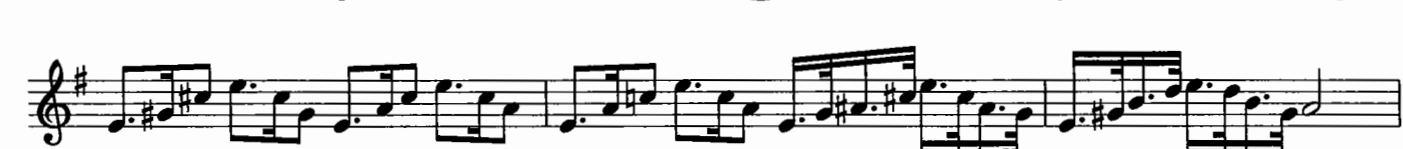
2. 

3. 







4. 



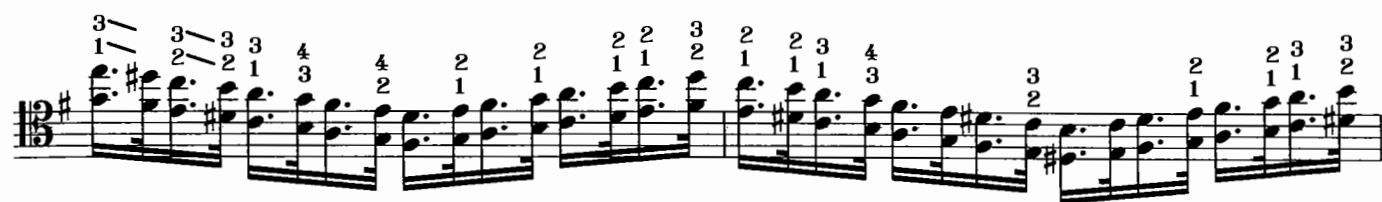


5. *segue*

The musical score is written for guitar in 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains a bass clef and a treble clef. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. Roman numerals (I, II, III) are placed below the staff to indicate chord changes. The word 'segue' appears above the first staff and below the fourth staff. The score includes various fretting techniques, such as natural harmonics (indicated by 'x' marks) and specific fretting patterns. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

6. *segue*

7.



V segue

9.

10.

11.

Klang
Sound
Son produit



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