
Duos & trios D05-D07

Adaptations et révisions:
Jean-François Delcamp

2 & 3 guitars

John Johnson (1540-1594) Duo : The flat pavan
Thomas Robinson (1560-1610) Duo : A plaine song
Thomas Robinson (1560-1610) Duo : A toy
Anonyme (1600) Duo : Le Rossignol
Antonio Vivaldi (1678-1741) Duo : Adagio du Concerto RV 532
Antonio Vivaldi (1678-1741) Trio : Adagio du Concerto RV 532
Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) Duo : Invention n°1 BWV 772 en do majeur
Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) Duo : Invention n°4 BWV 775 en ré mineur
Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) Duo : Invention n°8 BWV 779 en fa majeur
Georg Friedrich Händel (1685-1759) Trio : Sarabande de la suite XI
Ludwig Van Beethoven (1770-1827) Duo: Sonatine WoO 43a
Ferdinando Carulli (1770-1841) Duo Opus 34 n°2
Anonyme (1860) Duo : Pajarillo verde

Préface

Cette publication est le fruit d'un travail désintéressé pour mes amis les membres du forum. Tous peuvent obtenir gratuitement cet ouvrage et d'autres, à la condition de poster 20 messages sur le forum.

Les partitions, cours de guitare en ligne, enregistrements audio et vidéo de Delcamp.net sont gratuits et libres de droits pour une utilisation individuelle et non commerciale. Vous n'êtes pas autorisé à redistribuer des copies des documents, ni dans le format proposé, ni après conversion dans un autre format. Si vous êtes professeur de guitare inscrit à l'un des forums du site, vous êtes autorisés à donner des copies, imprimées sur papier, des partitions du forum à ceux de vos élèves qui ne peuvent pas accéder à Internet. L'aide que vous apportez aux membres du forum est la contrepartie demandée à l'offre gratuite des documents mis à votre disposition sur les forums. Si vous cessez de participer au forum et d'aider ses membres, vous devez cesser d'utiliser les documents de Delcamp.net.

Jean-François DELCAMP

Premessa

La presente pubblicazione è frutto di un lavoro disinteressato fatto per gli amici utilizzatori del forum. Tutti possono ottenere gratuitamente questa e altre opere a condizione di postare almeno 20 messaggi sul forum.

Spartiti, corsi di chitarra on line, registrazioni audio e video di Delcamp.net sono gratuiti e liberi di diritti per un uso individuale e non commerciale. Non siete autorizzati a ridistribuire copie dei documenti, sia nel formato proposto sia dopo conversione in altro formato. Se siete un professore di chitarra iscritto ad un forum del sito, siete autorizzato a dare copie stampate su carta, degli spartiti del forum a coloro dei vostri studenti che non possono collegarsi ad Internet. L'aiuto che apportate ai membri del forum è la contropartita richiesta per i documenti offerti gratuitamente a disposizione nei forum. Se smettete di partecipare al forum non potete utilizzare i documenti di Delcamp.net.

Jean-François DELCAMP

Preface

This publication is the fruit of a benevolent work for all my friends member of the forum. All can obtain freely this work and others with the sole obligation of posting 20 messages on the forum.

Scores, online guitar lessons, audio and/or video documents found on delcamp.net are free and royalty free and may be used for non-commercial and individual purpose. You are not authorized to distribute one or more copies of any of the above mentioned, in native or converted format. Provided you are a guitar teacher and a registered user on delcamp.net's forums, you are authorized to give away printed copies of scores to students who do not have internet access. In such case, the help you provide to our forums' users compensates for these free scores. In the event one would cease to participate in the forum(s) and stop helping members, one will have to stop using delcamp.net documents.

Jean-François DELCAMP

Prefacio

Esta publicación es el fruto de un trabajo desinteresado para mis amigos, los miembros del foro. Todos ellos pueden obtener gratis esta obra y otras con la condición de publicar 20 mensajes en el foro.

Las partituras, los cursos de guitarra en línea y las grabaciones audio y vídeo de Delcamp.net son gratuitos y están libres de derechos para uso individual y no comercial. No estás autorizado a redistribuir copias de los documentos, ni en el formato ofrecido ni previa conversión a otro formato. Si eres profesor de guitarra y estás inscrito en alguno de los foros del sitio, estás autorizado a dar copias, impresas en papel, de las partituras del foro a aquellos de tus alumnos que no puedan acceder a Internet. La ayuda que prestarás a los miembros del foro es la contrapartida que pedimos por la oferta gratuita de los documentos puestos a tu disposición en los foros. Si dejas de participar en el foro y de ayudar a sus miembros, debes dejar de utilizar los documentos de Delcamp.net.

Jean-François DELCAMP

Prefácio

Esta publicação é o fruto de um trabalho desinteressado para os meus amigos os membros do fórum. Todos poderão obter gratuitamente esta obra e outras com a condição de colocarem 20 mensagens no fórum.

As partituras, cursos de guitarra em linha e gravações áudio e vídeo de Delcamp.net são gratuitas e livres de direitos para utilização individual e não comercial. Ninguém está autorizado a redistribuir cópia dos documentos, seja no formato apresentado, seja após conversão para outro formato. Os professores de guitarra inscritos num dos fóruns do site estão autorizados a fornecer cópias, impressas em suporte papel, das partituras do fórum aos seus alunos que não tenham possibilidade de aceder à Internet. A ajuda que cada um presta aos membros do fórum é a contrapartida que se pede, pela oferta gratuita dos documentos que são postos à vossa disposição nos fóruns. Se deixar de participar nos fóruns e de ajudar os seus membros, deverá deixar de utilizar os documentos de Delcamp.net.

Jean-François DELCAMP

John JOHNSON (1540?-1594)

THE FLAT PAVAN

Duo

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Moderato

GI

GII

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "The Flat Pavan" by John Johnson. The score is written for two staves, labeled I and II, and is in 8/8 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into six systems, each beginning with a measure number: 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, and 23. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

John JOHNSON (1540?-1594)

THE FLAT PAVAN

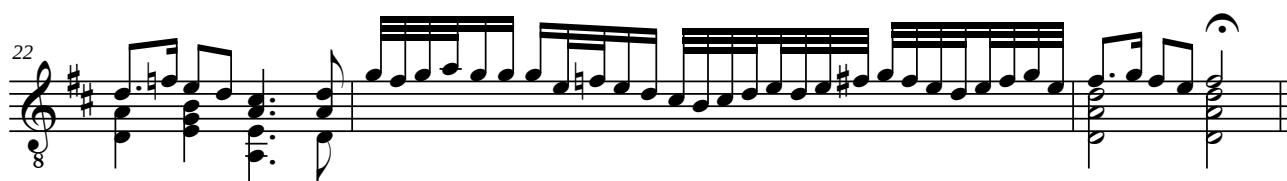
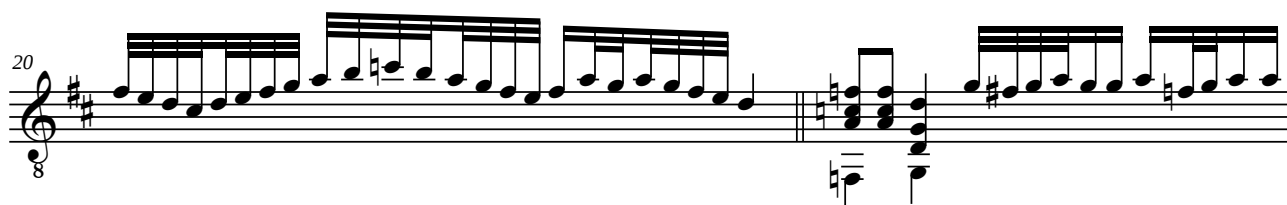
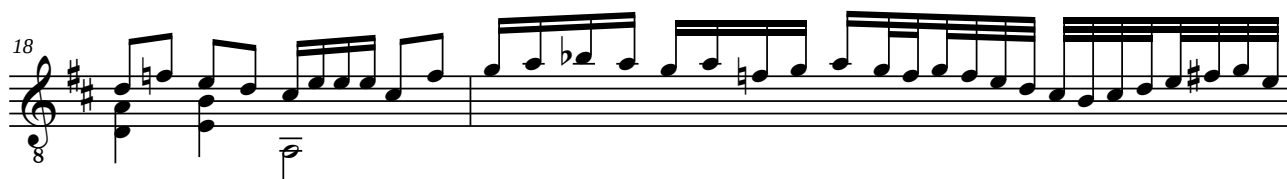
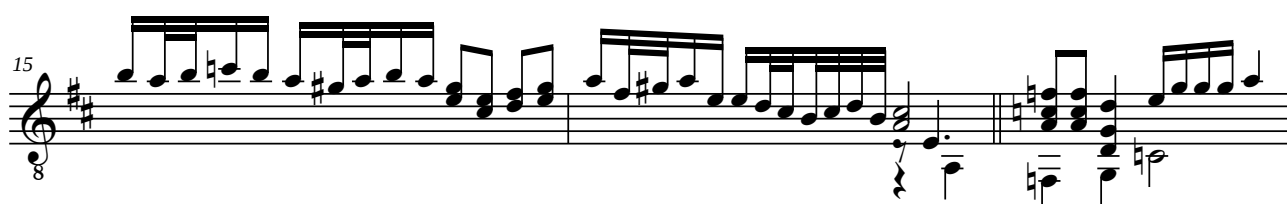
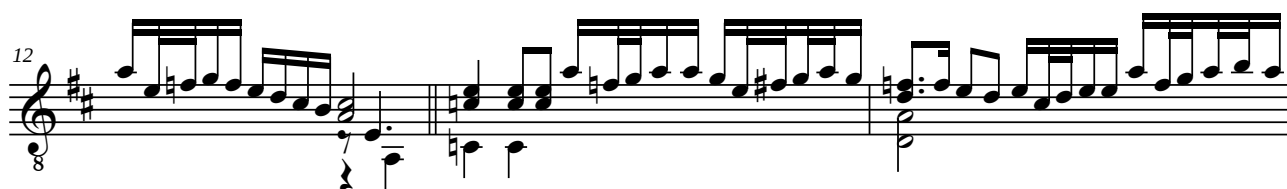
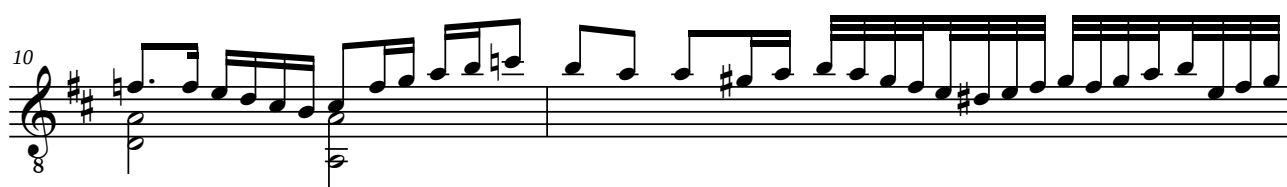
Duo

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Moderato

GI

4



John JOHNSON (1540?-1594)

THE FLAT PAVAN

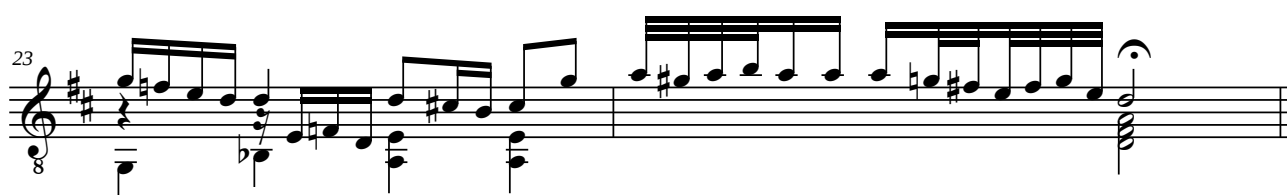
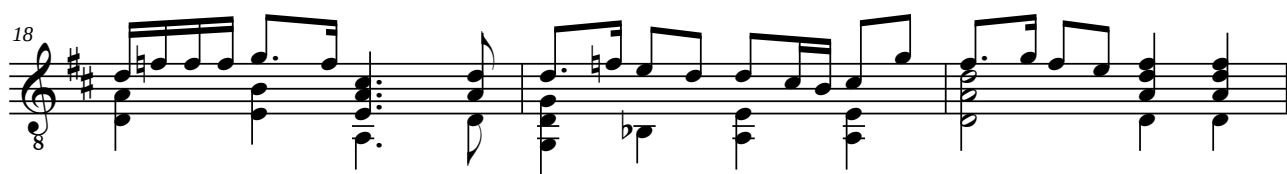
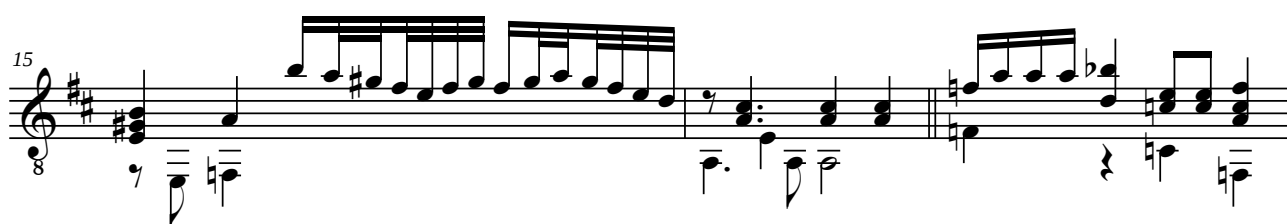
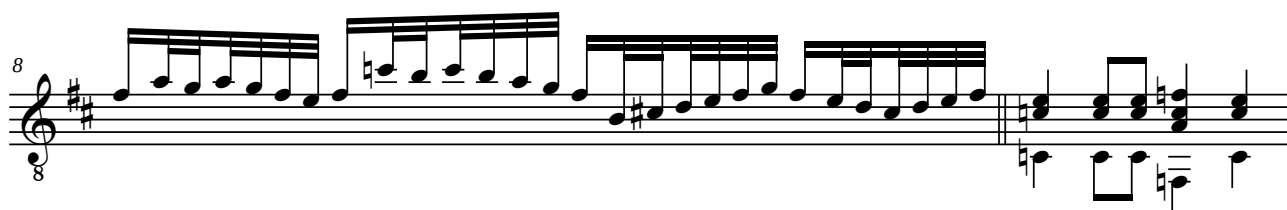
Duo

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

GII

5

7



Thomas ROBINSON (ca.1560-1610)

A PLAINE SONG

de "The Schoole of Musicke" London, 1603

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

③ =FA#

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each with two staves. The first system is labeled GI and GII, the second I and II, the third I and II, and the fourth I and II. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. A circled 3 with an equals sign and FA# is placed above the first staff of the first system. The score is adapted for guitar by Jean-François Delcamp.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "A PLAIN SONG" by Thomas Robinson. The score is written for two staves, labeled I and II, and is organized into six systems. Each system contains measures of music with various notations, including notes, rests, and fingerings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 8/8. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system starts at measure 13, the second at measure 16, the third at measure 19, the fourth at measure 22, the fifth at measure 25, and the sixth at measure 28. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

Thomas ROBINSON (ca.1560-1610)

A PLAINE SONG

de "The Schoole of Musicke" London, 1603

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

③ =FA#

GI

5

10

14

19

23

27

Thomas ROBINSON (ca.1560-1610)

A PLAINE SONG

de "The Schoole of Musicke" London, 1603

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

③ =FA#

GII

8 6 10 14 18 22 25 29

Thomas ROBINSON (ca.1560-1610)

A TOY

de "The Schoole of Musicke" London, 1603

Adaptation pour guitares de Jean-François Delcamp

The image displays a musical score for guitar, consisting of four staves labeled GI, GII, I, and II. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The staves are arranged in two systems: the first system contains staves GI and GII, and the second system contains staves I and II. The music is a piece titled 'A TOY' by Thomas Robinson, adapted for guitar by Jean-François Delcamp.

The musical score is written for two staves, labeled I and II. Both staves use a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The score is organized into six systems, each corresponding to measures 8 through 30. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

System 1 (Measures 8-11): Staff I begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. Staff II begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. Measure 11 shows a change in the bass line.

System 2 (Measures 15-18): Staff I continues with quarter notes D5, E5, F#5, and G5. Staff II continues with quarter notes D4, E4, F#4, and G4. Measure 18 shows a change in the bass line.

System 3 (Measures 19-22): Staff I continues with quarter notes A5, B5, C6, and D6. Staff II continues with quarter notes A3, B3, C4, and D4. Measure 22 shows a change in the bass line.

System 4 (Measures 23-26): Staff I continues with quarter notes E6, F#6, G6, and A6. Staff II continues with quarter notes E4, F#4, G4, and A4. Measure 26 shows a change in the bass line.

System 5 (Measures 27-30): Staff I continues with quarter notes B6, C7, D7, and E7. Staff II continues with quarter notes B3, C4, D4, and E4. Measure 30 shows a change in the bass line.

System 6 (Measures 30-33): Staff I continues with quarter notes F#7, G7, A7, and B7. Staff II continues with quarter notes F#3, G4, A4, and B4. Measure 33 shows a change in the bass line.

Thomas ROBINSON (ca.1560-1610)

A TOY

de "The Schoole of Musicke" London, 1603

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

GI

5



Thomas ROBINSON (ca.1560-1610)

A TOY

de "The Schoole of Musicke" London, 1603

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp





ANONYME (ca. 1600)

LE ROSSIGNOL

duo

Adaptation pour guitares de Jean-François Delcamp

• = 72

Guitare 1

Guitare 2

G 1

G 2

G 1

G 2

G 1

G 2

G 1

G 2

G 1

G 2

G 1

G 2

G 1

G 2

G 1

G 2

ANONYME (ca. 1600)

LE ROSSIGNOL

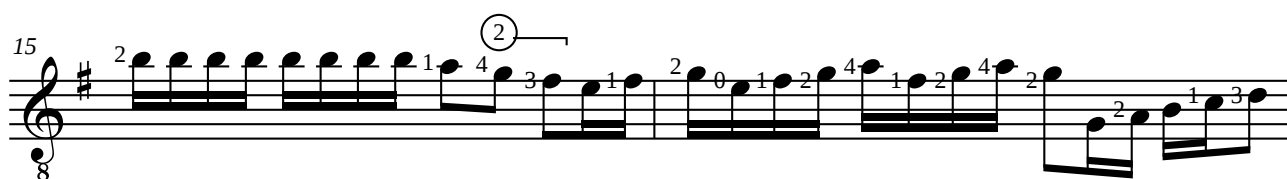
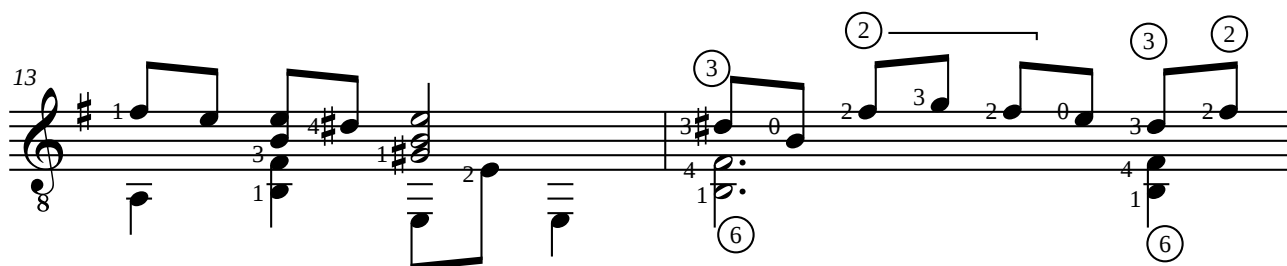
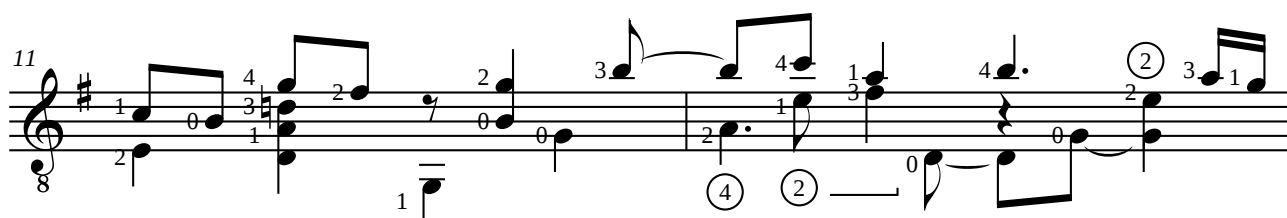
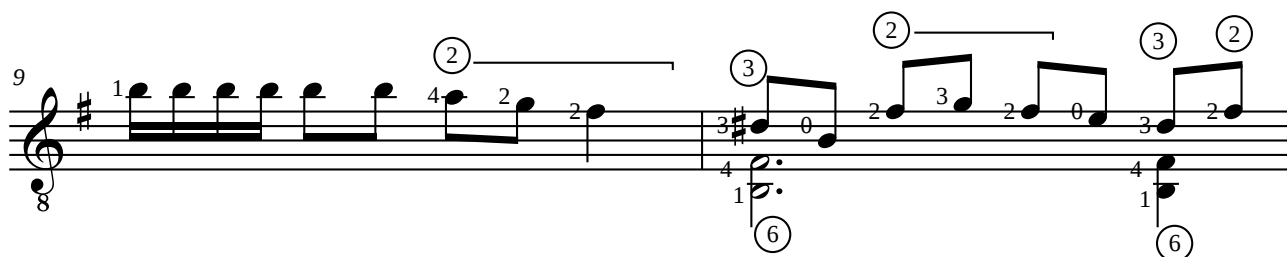
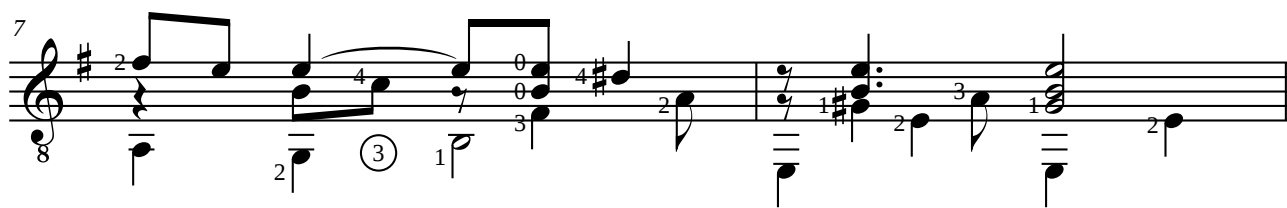
duo

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Guitare 1

● = 72

The musical score for Guitare 1 consists of three staves of music in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked as 72 beats per minute. The first staff contains measures 1 through 2, the second staff contains measures 3 through 4, and the third staff contains measures 5 through 6. The music is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. The first staff ends with a double bar line. The second staff ends with a double bar line. The third staff ends with a double bar line. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords.



ANONYME (ca. 1600)

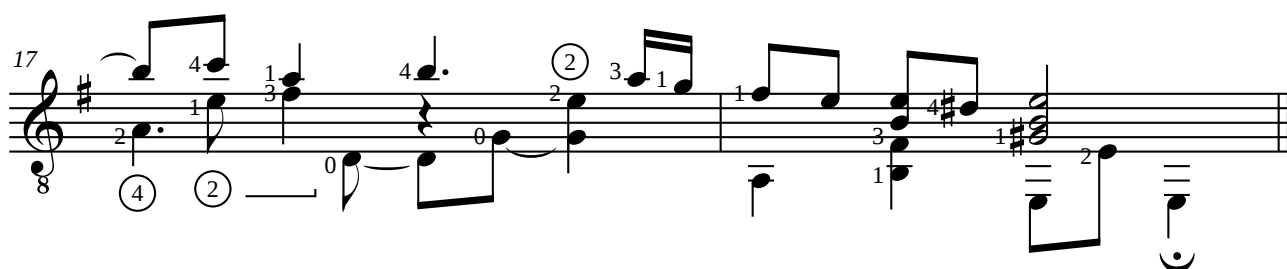
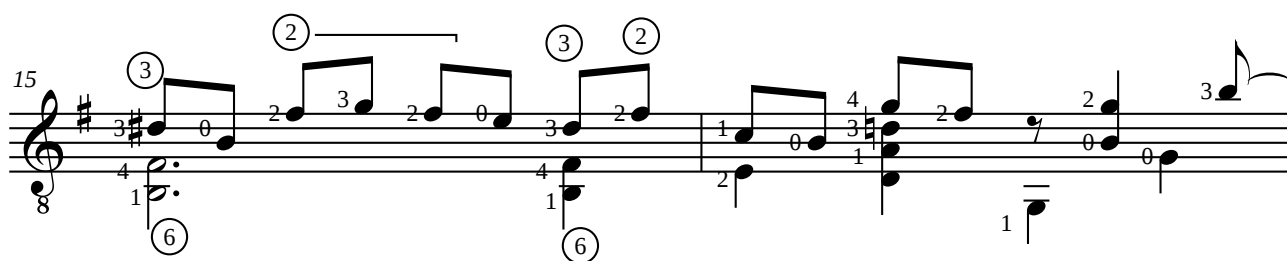
LE ROSSIGNOL

duo

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Guitare 2

The musical score for Guitare 2 is written in G major (one sharp) and common time. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of 72. The music features a variety of rhythmic values and fingerings, including a circled 5 in the first measure. The second staff starts with a measure number 3 and includes a circled 3. The third staff starts with a measure number 5 and contains more complex rhythmic patterns. The score is adapted for guitar by Jean-François Delcamp.



Antonio VIVALDI (1678-1741)

CONCERTO RV 532

II / ADAGIO

Original pour deux madolines et orchestre

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

The musical score is written for two guitars, labeled GI and GII. It is in the key of D major (one sharp) and common time (C). The score is divided into four systems, each with two staves. The first system (measures 1-4) features a melody in the right hand (GI) with triplets and a bass line in the left hand (GII). The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody and bass line. The third system (measures 9-12) introduces dynamics: *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) for the right hand, and *f* and *p* for the left hand. The fourth system (measures 13-16) includes a trill (*tr*) in the right hand and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The score is written in a standard musical notation with treble and bass clefs, and includes various musical symbols such as triplets, dynamics, and articulation marks.

www.delcamp.net

Antonio VIVALDI (1678-1741)

CONCERTO RV 532

II / ADAGIO

Original pour deux madolines et orchestre

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

The musical score is presented in three systems, each containing staves for three instruments: Guitars (GI, GII, GIII) and Mandolins (I, II, III). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score is characterized by frequent triplet patterns, indicated by a '3' over the notes. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are used to indicate volume changes. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks. The first system covers measures 1-4, the second system covers measures 5-8, and the third system covers measures 9-12. The guitar parts (GI, GII, GIII) often play sustained notes or simple rhythmic patterns, while the mandolin parts (I, II, III) feature more complex melodic lines with triplets.

13 *f* *tr*

I

II

III

18

I

II

III

22 *tr*

I

II

III

26 *tr*

I

II

III

30

I

8

3

3

tr

f

3

3

3

II

8

tr

3

3

tr

f

3

3

3

III

8

f

34

I

8

p

3

3

3

f

tr

II

8

p

3

3

3

f

tr

III

8

p

f

en do majeur

I

Allegro

010

3 2 3 2 3 1 1 1 3 2 1 2 4 2 3 102 4

II

⑥=RE **Allegro**

2 1 2 1 2 4 4 1 2 1 4

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in a single line, starting on a G4 note and ending on a G4 note. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the staff. The second system consists of a bass clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in a single line, starting on a G3 note and ending on a G3 note. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the staff.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first two measures of the melody and the first measure of the bass line. The second system contains the next two measures of the melody and the next two measures of the bass line. The melody is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass line is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody features various rhythmic values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. The bass line consists of quarter and eighth notes. The score is divided into two systems by a vertical line. The first system has a measure number '5' at the beginning and '101' above the first measure. The second system has a measure number '5' at the beginning and '010' above the first measure. The melody in the first system ends with a double bar line, and the bass line in the first system also ends with a double bar line. The melody in the second system continues across the double bar line into the third measure. The bass line in the second system continues across the double bar line into the third measure. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in treble clef and the bass line is written in treble clef. The melody features various rhythmic values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. The bass line consists of quarter and eighth notes. The score is divided into two systems by a vertical line. The first system has a measure number '5' at the beginning and '101' above the first measure. The second system has a measure number '5' at the beginning and '010' above the first measure. The melody in the first system ends with a double bar line, and the bass line in the first system also ends with a double bar line. The melody in the second system continues across the double bar line into the third measure. The bass line in the second system continues across the double bar line into the third measure.

7

8

121

9

8

11

8

4

13

8

424

5

3

4

1

131

15

17

19

♩ VIII —

21

Johann Sebastian BACH (1685-1750)

INVENTION BWV 772

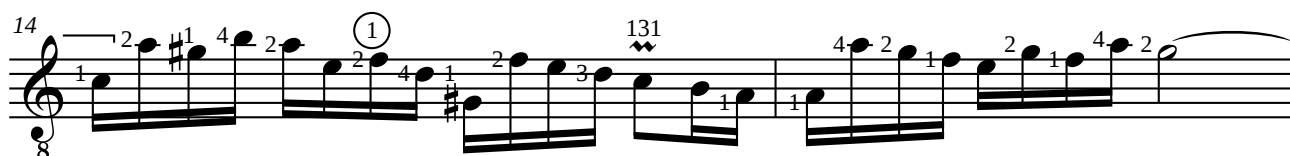
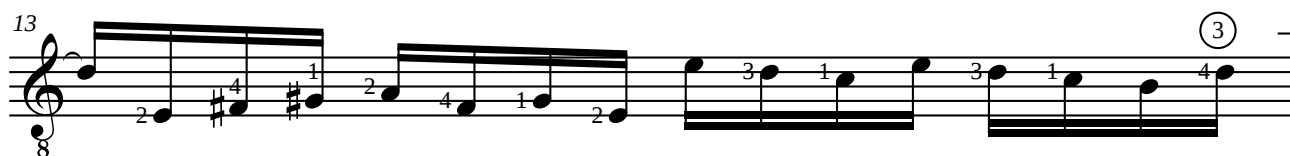
en do majeur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Guitare I

Allegro

The musical score is written for a single guitar (Guitare I) in the key of D major (en do majeur) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of five staves of music, each starting with a measure number (8, 3, 4, 6, 8) and an 8-measure rest. The notation includes various fingerings (1-4), triplets, and specific fingering patterns indicated by numbers above the notes (e.g., 010, 101, 102, 121). The music is a single melodic line with no accompaniment.



Johann Sebastian BACH (1685-1750)

INVENTION BWV 772

en do majeur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Guitare II

⑥ = RE

Allegro



11

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

13 424

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

(5)

15

Example 15

[illegible]

20

8

Johann Sebastian BACH (1685-1750)

INVENTION BWV 775

en ré mineur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

The image shows a musical score for guitar, consisting of two staves labeled I and II. Both staves are in treble clef and have a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/8. A capo position of 8 is indicated at the beginning of both staves. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' and a bracket. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

5

9

13

17

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 4, and the second system contains measures 5 through 8. The music is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. A wavy line above the first measure indicates a trill or a rapid oscillation. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the eighth measure, marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two staves, both in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The top staff is the melody, and the bottom staff is the accompaniment. The melody starts at measure 25 and continues through measure 32. The accompaniment starts at measure 25 and continues through measure 32. The melody features a variety of note values including eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests. The accompaniment uses a mix of eighth, quarter, and half notes, often with beamed eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 on the melody and 1-2 on the accompaniment. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 8/8. It contains four measures of music. The first measure starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, and is marked with a "29" above it. The second measure is marked with a "1020" above it. The third and fourth measures are marked with a "29" above them. The bottom staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 8/8. It contains four measures of music, each marked with a "29" above it. The first measure of the bottom staff is marked with a "1020" above it. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two staves, both in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The top staff is for the vocal melody, and the bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure of the vocal melody starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, then a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The piano accompaniment in the first measure starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, then a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The second measure of the vocal melody starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody begins with a quarter note D5, followed by a quarter note E5, then a quarter note F#5, and a quarter note G5. The piano accompaniment in the second measure starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It begins with a quarter note D5, followed by a quarter note E5, then a quarter note F#5, and a quarter note G5. The third measure of the vocal melody starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody begins with a quarter note A5, followed by a quarter note B5, then a quarter note C6, and a quarter note D6. The piano accompaniment in the third measure starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It begins with a quarter note A5, followed by a quarter note B5, then a quarter note C6, and a quarter note D6. The fourth measure of the vocal melody starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody begins with a quarter note E5, followed by a quarter note D5, then a quarter note C5, and a quarter note B4. The piano accompaniment in the fourth measure starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It begins with a quarter note E5, followed by a quarter note D5, then a quarter note C5, and a quarter note B4. The score is labeled "33" in the top left corner of each staff.

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two staves, a treble staff and a bass staff, both in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score includes fingerings (1-4) and a trill (tr) in the first measure of the treble staff. The piece is marked with a tempo of 1020. The score is divided into four measures, with a repeat sign at the end of the fourth measure.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 4, and the second system contains measures 5 through 8. The music is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. The melody is simple and characteristic of the song, with a final cadence in measure 8.

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two staves, a treble staff and a bass staff, both in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, and the bass staff begins with a bass clef and the same key signature. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style. The treble staff has a melody line with various notes and rests, and the bass staff has a corresponding bass line. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure of the treble staff is marked with a "45" and a "8". The first measure of the bass staff is marked with a "45" and a "8". The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

[illegible]

INVENTION BWV 775

en ré mineur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Guitare I

8

6

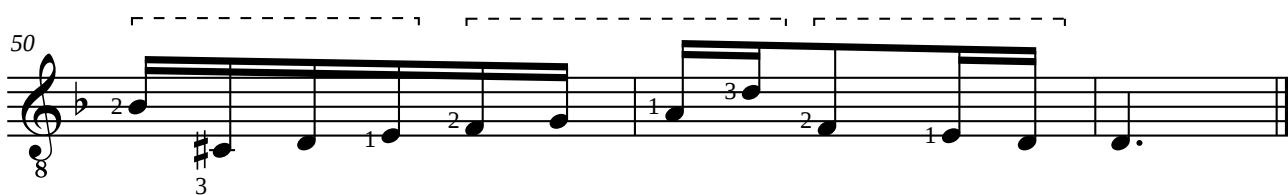
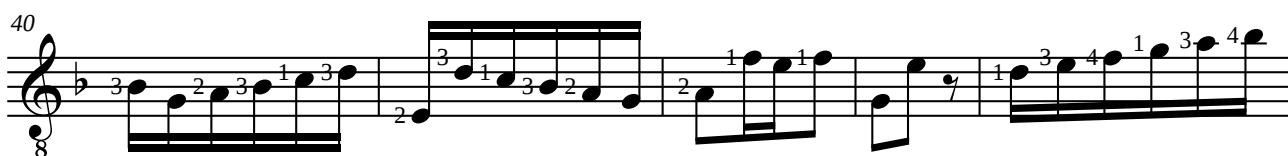
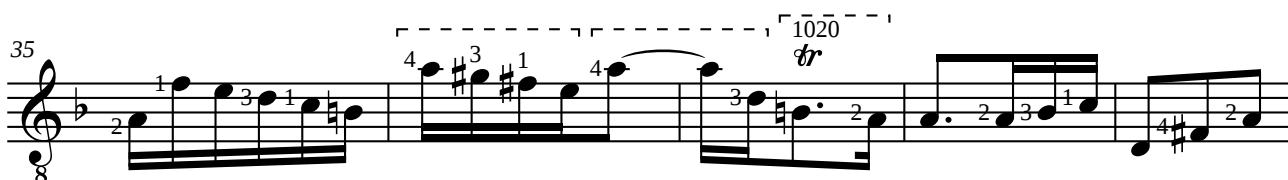
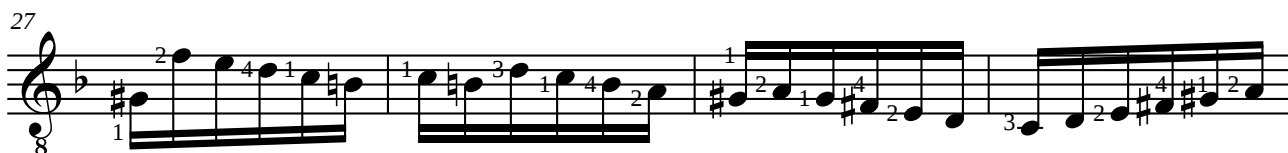
10

16

23

1020

2131



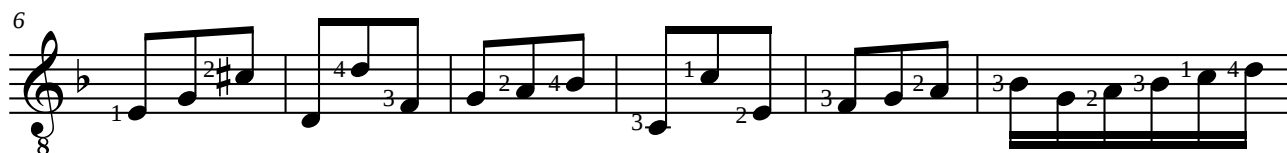
Johann Sebastian BACH (1685-1750)

INVENTION BWV 775

en ré mineur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Guitare II



20

24

31

39

44

50

Johann Sebastian BACH (1685-1750)

INVENTION BWV 779

en fa majeur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

The image displays a musical score for a guitar adaptation of Johann Sebastian Bach's Invention BWV 779 in F major. The score is written for two staves, labeled I and II, and is in 3/4 time. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The score is divided into three systems, each containing two staves. The first system shows the initial measures, with staff I starting on a treble clef and staff II on a bass clef. The second system begins with a measure number '4' above the first staff. The third system begins with a measure number '7' above the first staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, adapted for guitar performance.

10

13

16

19

22

22

8vb

This system contains measures 22, 23, and 24. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and some accidentals (sharps and naturals). The left hand (treble clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth-note chords and single notes. A '8vb' (octave below) marking is present under the left hand in measure 24.

25

25

8vb

This system contains measures 25, 26, and 27. The right hand continues the melodic development with eighth-note runs. The left hand maintains a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A '8vb' marking is present under the left hand in measure 25.

28

28

This system contains measures 28, 29, and 30. The right hand shows more complex rhythmic patterns with beamed eighth notes. The left hand continues with a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

31

31

This system contains measures 31, 32, and 33, ending with a double bar line. The right hand concludes with a final melodic phrase. The left hand provides a final accompaniment. A fermata is placed over the final chord in both hands.

[This page has been left blank intentionally]

Johann Sebastian BACH (1685-1750)

INVENTION BWV 779

en fa majeur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Guitare I





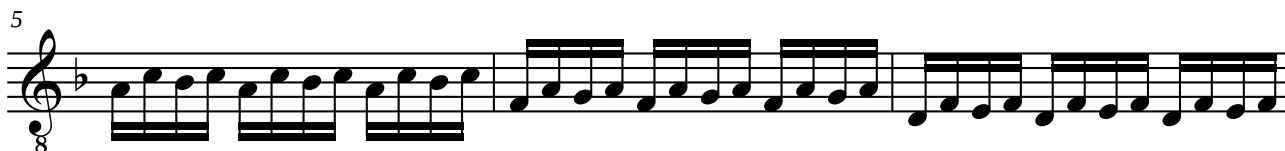
Johann Sebastian BACH (1685-1750)

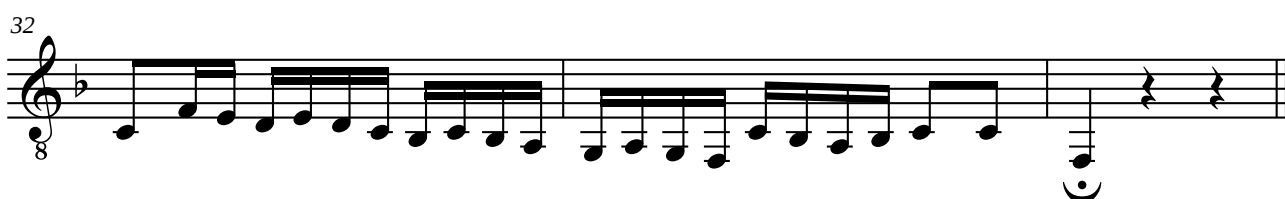
INVENTION BWV 779

en fa majeur

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Guitare II





Georg Friedrich HÄNDEL (1685-1759)

SARABANDE VARIEE

de la Suite XI

Adaptation pour 3 guitares de Jean-François Delcamp

The musical score is written for three guitars (GI, GII, GIII) in 3/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into three systems. The first system (measures 1-8) features three guitar parts. GI has a circled '2' above the first measure. GII has a circled '2' above the last measure. GIII has a circled '6' with '=RE' below the first measure. The second system (measures 9-14) continues the piece, including a 'hémiole' section. The third system (measures 15-20) includes a 'Var. 1' section with a 'Fine' marking and a circled '2'.

I 22 8

II 22 8

III 22 8

I 29 8

II 29 8

III 29 8

hémiole

Var. 2

Var. 2

Var. 2

I 36 8

II 36 8

III 36 8

III

I 43 8

II 43 8

III 43 8

I

III

hémiole

hémiole

hémiole

X

D.C. al Fine

D.C. al Fine

D.C. al Fine

VIII

Georg Friedrich HÄNDEL (1685-1759)

SARABANDE VARIEE

Guitare I

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

The musical score is written for guitar in 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 35, and 42 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The notation includes various fingerings (1-4), slurs, and accents. Two variations are marked: *Var. 1* starting at measure 30 and *Var. 2* starting at measure 35. The score concludes with a *D.C. al Fine* instruction at the end of measure 42. The adaptation is credited to Jean-François Delcamp.

Georg Friedrich HÄNDEL (1685-1759)

SARABANDE VARIEE

Guitare II

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

The musical score is written for guitar in 3/4 time, key of D minor. It consists of 44 measures. The score is divided into sections: measures 1-11, 12-17, 18-23, 24-29, 30-36, 37-43, and 44. It includes a 'Fine' section and a 'D.C. al Fine' section. The score is adapted for guitar by Jean-François Delcamp.

Measures 1-11: The first line of music, measures 1-11. It includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a series of chords and single notes, with a final measure ending in a double bar line.

Measures 12-17: The second line of music, measures 12-17. It includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a series of chords and single notes, with a final measure ending in a double bar line.

Measures 18-23: The third line of music, measures 18-23. It includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a series of chords and single notes, with a final measure ending in a double bar line.

Measures 24-29: The fourth line of music, measures 24-29. It includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a series of chords and single notes, with a final measure ending in a double bar line.

Measures 30-36: The fifth line of music, measures 30-36. It includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a series of chords and single notes, with a final measure ending in a double bar line.

Measures 37-43: The sixth line of music, measures 37-43. It includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a series of chords and single notes, with a final measure ending in a double bar line.

Measure 44: The seventh line of music, measure 44. It includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a series of chords and single notes, with a final measure ending in a double bar line.

The score includes various guitar techniques such as barre, fingering, and dynamics. It also includes a 'Fine' section and a 'D.C. al Fine' section.

Georg Friedrich HÄNDEL (1685-1759)

SARABANDE VARIEE

Guitare III

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

⑥ =RE

6

12

18

24

30

36

41

45

hémiolle

Fine

Var. 1

Var. 2

D.C. al Fine

⑥ VIII

⑥

[This page has been left blank intentionally]

Ludwig van BEETHOVEN (1770-1827)

SONATINE WoO 43a

Original pour madoline et clavecin en Do mineur, Prague 1796

Adaptation pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp et Jean Aragon

Adagio

The musical score is written for guitar, with two staves per system. The first system is labeled GI and GII. The second system is labeled I and II. The third system is labeled I and II. The music is in 8/8 time and D minor. The tempo is Adagio. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplet markings. The first system ends with a repeat sign. The second system ends with a repeat sign. The third system ends with a first ending bracket and a repeat sign.

17 8 17 8

I II

24 8 24 8

I II

29 8 29 8

I II

34 8 34 8

I II

39 8 39 8

I II

44 8 44 8

I II

D.C. al Coda

D.C. al Coda

2. 2.

Fernando CARULLI (1770-1841)

DUO opus 34 n°2

en sol majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Largo

Guitare I

f

Guitare II

f

I

pp

II

pp

I

mf ♯ VII

II

mf

Musical score for Fernando CARULLI : DUO opus 34 n°2, measures 10-21. The score is for two instruments, I and II, in G major. It includes various musical notations such as chords, scales, and fingerings.

Measures 10-12: Instrument I plays a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, while Instrument II plays a bass line with eighth notes and quarter notes. Chord markings C II, C VII, C VI, and C VII are present.

Measures 13-15: Instrument I plays a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, while Instrument II plays a bass line with eighth notes and quarter notes. Chord markings C VII, C VI, and C VII are present.

Measures 16-18: Instrument I plays a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, while Instrument II plays a bass line with eighth notes and quarter notes. Chord markings C II and C VII are present.

Measures 19-21: Instrument I plays a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, while Instrument II plays a bass line with eighth notes and quarter notes. Chord markings C II and C VII are present.

Measures 22-24: Instrument I plays a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, while Instrument II plays a bass line with eighth notes and quarter notes. Chord markings C II and C VII are present.

I 24 *pp*
 II 24 *pp*
 I 27 *p*
 II 27 *p*
 I 29 *p*
 II 29 *p*
 I 31 *f*
 II 31 *f*
 I 33
 II 33

www.delcamp.net

This musical score is for a piano duo, consisting of two staves labeled I and II. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 8/8. The score covers measures 49 through 63.

- Measure 49:** Staff I begins with a melodic line featuring sixteenth-note patterns and fingerings (4, 1, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4). Staff II has a bass line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 4, 1). Dynamics include *p* (piano).
- Measure 53:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. Staff I has fingerings like (2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2). Staff II has fingerings like (3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 4).
- Measure 57:** Features a dynamic shift to *f* (forte) in both staves. Staff I has complex sixteenth-note passages with fingerings (1, 2, 4, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4). Staff II has fingerings (1, 2, 4, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4).
- Measure 60:** The music continues with intricate sixteenth-note figures. Staff I has fingerings (4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1). Staff II has fingerings (1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2).
- Measure 63:** The final measure shown, ending with a *p* (piano) dynamic. Staff I has fingerings (4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1). Staff II has fingerings (1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2).

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and circled numbers (2, 3) indicating specific fingering techniques or phrasing. The bottom of the page features the composer's name, the piece title, a page number, and a website URL.

67 8 8

67 8 8

71 8 8

71 8 8

76 8 8

76 8 8

80 8 8

80 8 8

84 8 8

84 8 8

f *8va ad libitum* *Fine*

88

I

II

92

I

II

96

I

II

100

I

II

104

I

II

www.delcamp.net

I 128 8

II 128 8

I 132 8

II 132 8

I 136 8

II 136 8

I 140 8

II 140 8

I 144 8

II 144 8

Rondo D.C. al Fine

Rondo D.C. al Fine

Fernando CARULLI (1770-1841)

DUO opus 34 n°2

en sol majeur

Révision pour guitare de Jean-François Delcamp

Guitare I

Largo

The musical score is written for a single guitar (Guitare I) in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Largo'. The score consists of six staves of music, with measures numbered 1 through 14. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingerings (indicated by numbers 1-4). Dynamics include *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Chord symbols are provided for measures 10, 12, and 14: C II, C VII, and C VI. The score is a revision for guitar by Jean-François Delcamp.

16 C II

19 C II *ff*

22 *ff* *p* *pp*

25 C VII

27 C VII *p*

29 C VII *p* *f*

32

34

36

38

39

40

41

44

Rondo Poco Allegretto

48

51

55

58

61

64

67

p

f

p

70

73

8^{va} ad libitum

f

Fine

1.

78

81

85

91

94

97

100

103

107

110

114

117

121

127

130

133

136

141

145

p

f

p

Rondo D.C. al Fine

C VII

en sol majeur

16

19

22

25

28

30

31

ff

p

pp

p

f

33

35

37

40

Rondo
Poco Allegretto

44

48

53

57

61

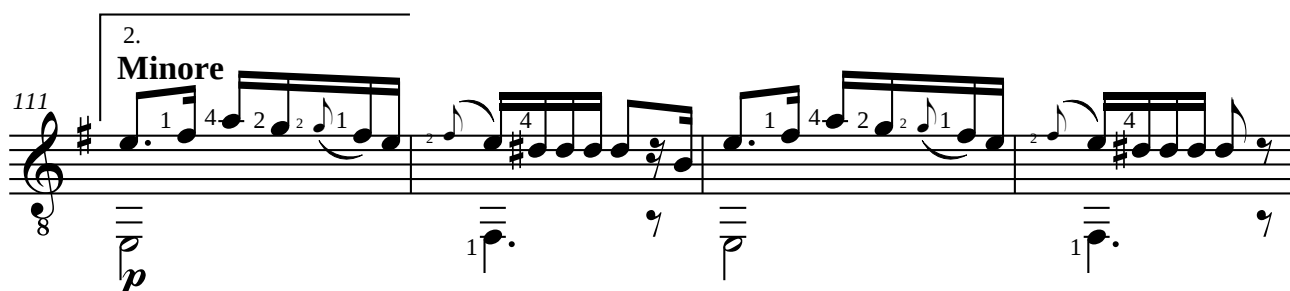
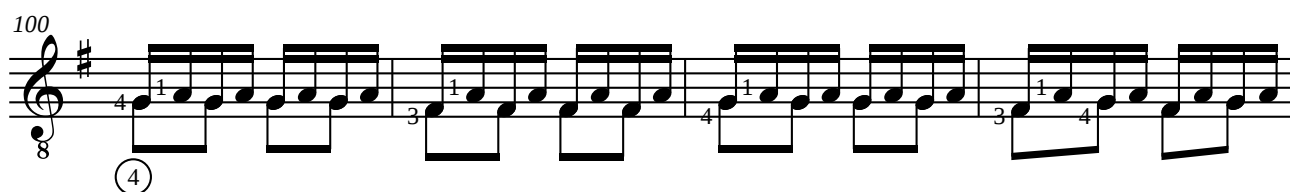
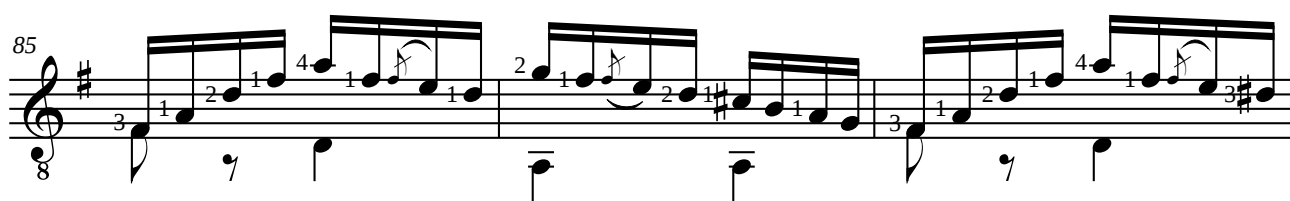
65

69

73

78

82



115

f *p*

119

122

125

129

136

141

Rondo D.C. al Fine

p

ANONYME (1900)

PAJARILLO VERDE

Traditionnel vénézuélien

Révision pour deux guitares de Joseph (Niglo), doigtés de Jean-François Delcamp

The musical score is written for two guitars, labeled GI and GII. It is in 6/8 time and features various musical notations including notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is divided into four systems, each with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.).

System 1: GI starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. GII starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Both staves have a '8' below the first measure, indicating an octave. The first ending (1.) is marked with a bracket and a '1.' above the staff.

System 2: The first ending (1.) is marked with a bracket and a '1.' above the staff. The second ending (2.) is marked with a bracket and a '2.' above the staff.

System 3: The first ending (1.) is marked with a bracket and a '1.' above the staff. The second ending (2.) is marked with a bracket and a '2.' above the staff.

System 4: The first ending (1.) is marked with a bracket and a '1.' above the staff. The second ending (2.) is marked with a bracket and a '2.' above the staff.

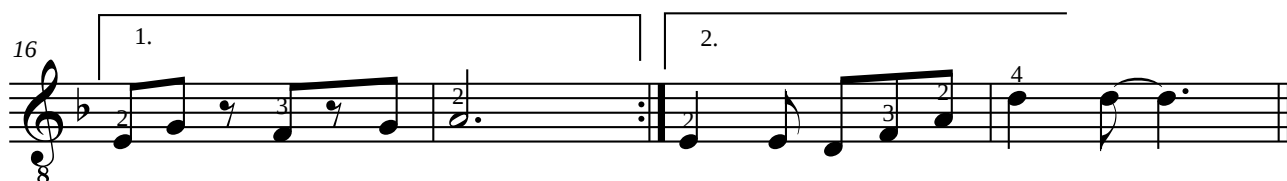
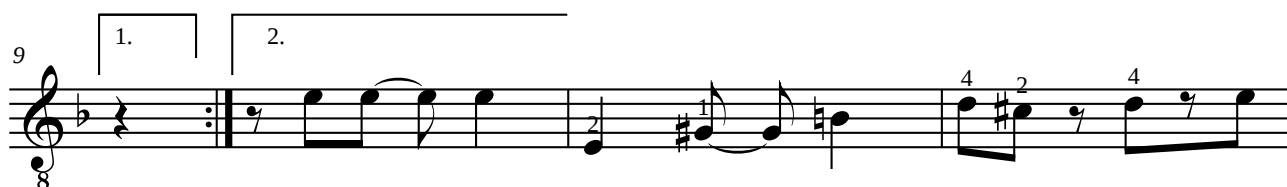
ANONYME (1900)

PAJARILLO VERDE

Traditionnel vénézuélien

Révision pour deux guitares de Joseph (Niglo), doigtés de Jean-François Delcamp

Guitare I



ANONYME (1900)

PAJARILLO VERDE

Traditionnel vénézuélien

Révision pour deux guitares de Joseph (Niglo), doigtés de Jean-François Delcamp

Guitare II

The musical score for Guitare II is written on a single staff in 6/8 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into five systems, each containing measures 8 through 16. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings (1-4). There are also dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

CATALOGUE DELCAMP.NET

Volume 1 - Anonyme : A la claire fontaine - Ah ! Mon beau château - Ah vous dirais-je maman - Alouette, gentille alouette - Au clair de la lune - Cadet Rousselle - C'est la cloche du vieux manoir - Chanson Italienne - Danse anglaise - Danse villageoise - Donne moi la fleur - Doucement, doucement - Fais dodo, colas mon p'tit frère - Frère Jacques - Good Morning to All - Il est minuit - J'ai du bon tabac - Jig - La bonne aventure - La Cucaracha - La tête bizarre - Le coucou - Lo, nous marchons sur un étroit chemin - London's burning - Lundi matin - Menuet en ré majeur - No le daba el sol - O bella ciao - Old Mac Donald - Quand j'étais chez mon père - Ricercar en la mineur - Savez vous planter des choux ? - Scarborough Fair - Sur le pont d'Avignon - Une souris verte - Valse Tyrolienne - Vent frais, vent du matin - Volt - **Adrian Le Roy** : Branles de Poitou n°2 et 4 - **Gaspar Sanz** : Villano - **J. A. P. Schultz** : Hymne - **Joseph Küffner** : Andantino [2] - Étude - **Fernando Sor** : Leçons opus 60 n°1, 2 et 3 - **Dionisio Aguado** : Valse - **Antonio Cano-Curiela** : Divertissement - **Jean-François Delcamp** : Accords - Arpèges - Bref n°1, 2 et 3 - Cordes à vide - Gammes de do majeur - Gamme de sol majeur - Gammes en tierces et liaisons - Polyphonie - Sol-la-si-do.

Volume 2 - Anonyme : Atoye - Irish Tune - Pavane - Volt - Canario - Danse Brandbourgeoise - Danse d'Avila - Que ne suis-je la fougère - Danse - Écossaise - Dans les jardins d'un père - A canoa virou - Red river valley - **Hans Judenkönig** : Christ ist erstanden - **Thoinot Arbeau** : Pavane - **Adrian Le Roy** : Branle de Poitou n°3 - **Emmanuel Adriaenssen** : Branle - **Gaspar Sanz** : Mariona - La Tarentella - Dance de las hachas - Villano - Otro villano - Batalla - Torneo - **John Anton Logy** : Gigue - **Johann-Philipp Krieger** : Menuet - **Henry Purcell** : Menuet - **Johann Sebastian Bach** : Menuets BWV 1007 - **Ferdinando Carulli** : Sautillante - Arpeggi - Valse - Allegretto - Écossaise - Rondo - **Fernando Sor** : Andante n°1 opus 44 - Allegretto n°2 opus 44 - Leçons opus 60 n°4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 et 15 - **Mauro Giuliani** : Écossaise - **Juan Bobrowicz** : Danse - **Franz Gruber** : Stille Nacht - **Joseph Meissonnier** : Andante - **Matteo Carcassi** : Andante - Sauterelle - **Felix Horetzky** : Amusement - **Stephen Collins Foster** : Oh! Susanna - **José Ferrer Y Esteve** : Ejercicio n°6 - **Jean-François Delcamp** : Carnet de notes n°2 - Soleares - Malagueña - Petit Boogie - **Exercices** : Eteinte des résonances - Extensions - Gammes - Liaisons - Arpèges - Cejilla.

Volume 3 - Anonyme : Greensleeves - Gwin ar c'hallaoued - Maro Pontkalleg - Passemeze - Valse en sol - Vidalita - Welscher tanz - O cravo e a rosa - Carnavalito - Samba lele - Nesta rua - **Adrian Le Roy** : Branles de Bourgogne n° 1, 3 et 9 - **Santino Garsi da Parma** : Correnta - **Francis Cutting** : Packington's Pound - **Gaspar Sanz** : Española - Las hachas - Canciones - Clarin de los mosqueteros - Clarines y trompetas - Dos trompetas - Gallarda - La Buella - La Coquina Francesa - La Garzona - La minima de Portugal - La Miñona de cataluña - Lantururu - Le Esfacheta de Naples - Paradas - Pavane - Ruero - Dance de las hachas - Saltaren - Folias - Jacaras - **Johann Kaspar Fischer** : Gavotte - **Turlough O'Carolan** : Brian Boru's March - **Michel Corrette** : Aux armes camarades - Ramenez-ci ramenez-là - **Joseph Haydn** : Menuet - **Ferdinando Carulli** : Andante - Arpeggi - 4 Valses - **Antonio Nava** : Valse - **Fernando Sor** : Ejercicio n°1 et 2 opus 35 - Leçon n°1 opus 31 - Leçons opus 60 n°7, 11, 12, 13 et 14 - Valse n°1 opus 48 - **Dionisio Aguado** : Ejercicios n°4 et 7 Op.6 - Ejercicio n°4 - Lección n°13, 15 et 19 - Menuet - **Matteo Carcassi** : Allegretto - Andantino - Marche - Valse - **José Ferrer Y Esteve** : Ejercicio n°9 - **Jean-François Delcamp** : Tango - Malagueña fácil - Avec la gamme pentatonique - Novelette n°1 - Novelette n°2 - **Exercices** : Accords - Arpèges - Cejilla - Eteintes des résonances - Extensions - Gammes - Legato, staccato - Liaisons - Mordants et trilles - Glissando.

Volume 4 - Anonyme : Se io m'accorgo ben - Lu primm'ammore - Le blues - **Don Luys Milán** : Pavares n° I, - II, III et V - **Diego Pisador** : Pavane - **Guillaume Morlaye** : Galliarde - **Pietro Paolo Borrono da Milano** : Peschatore che va cantando - **Adrian Le Roy** : Almande - Branles de Bourgogne n° 1 et 5 - **John Dowland** : Mistris Winters Jume - Orlando Sleepeth - The sick tune - **Gaspar Sanz** : Matachin - Zarabanda - Villanos - **John Anton Logy** : Aria - Capriccio - Sarabande - Gigue - Menuet - **Robert de Visée** : Menuet - **François Campion** : Prélude - **Johann Sebastian Bach** : Menuets BWV 1008 - **Giuseppe Antonio Brescianello** : Capriccio - Menuet - **Johannes Fr. Whilh. Wenkel** : Musette - **Leonhard Von Call** : Adagio - **Ferdinando Carulli** : Andantino - Rondo - **Fernando Sor** : Exercices opus 35 n°13, 17 et 22 - Valse - Leçons opus 60 n°17 et 19 - **Mauro Giuliani** : Etude - Valse - Allegretto - **Dionisio Aguado** : Valse - **Matteo Carcassi** : 2 valse - Minuetto - **Johann Strauss** : Idyllen - Lockvögel - **Johann Kaspar Mertz** : Valse - **Napoléon Coste** : Barcarolle - **Francisco Tárrega** : Preludio pentatonica - Estudio en mi - Preludio sobre los gruppetos - Preludio en la - Estudio ostinato - Andantino - **Julio Salvador Sagreras** : Maria Luisa - **Jean-François Delcamp** : Venusdi - Carnet de notes n°5 - Novelette n°3 - **Stéphanie Foret** : Breutonneuse - **Ludovic-Alexandre Morin** : Petite étude - **Gennaro Caruso** : Sguardo ad oriente - **Giorgio Signorile** : Summer souvenir - **Fausto Bottai** : The dream of the sad minstrel - **Exercices** : Eteinte des résonances - Liaisons - Mordants et trilles - Arpèges - Gammes - Cejilla - Extensions.

Volume 5 - Luys de Narváez : Cancion del Imperador - Guardame las vacas - Fantaisies 10 et 12 - Tres diferencias - **Hans Neusiedler** : Wascha mesa - **Alonso Mudarra** : Romanesca I - Gallarda - **Adrian Le Roy** : Branle de Bourgogne n° 2 - **Giulio Cesare Barbetta** : Moresca detta le canarie - **Santino Garsi da Parma** : Ballo del serenissimo Duca - **Anonyme** : Bianca fiore - Saltarello - **John Dowland** : Lady Laiton's almain - **Jean Baptiste Besard** : Ballet - **Robert Johnson** : Alman VII - **Gaspar Sanz** : 2 Canarios - Preludio - Pavanas por la D - **François Campion** : Prélude - Gigue - **Santiago de Murcia** : Prélude - Allegro - **Johann Sebastian Bach** : Menuet Anh. 132 - Prélude BWV 1007 - **Giuseppe Antonio Brescianello** : Allegro - **François de Fossa** : Campanella - **Fernando Sor** : Etude opus 6 n°5 - Valse opus 13 - Leçon opus 31 n°21 - Exercice opus 34 n°8 - Leçon opus 60 n°18 - **Dionisio Aguado** : Egercicio n°10 - Ejercicio n°19 - **Matteo Carcassi** : Etudes opus 60 n°1, 3, 16 et 18 - **Johann Kaspar Mertz** : Ländler opus 9 n°4 - Ländler opus 12 n°1 - **Napoléon Coste** : Etudes opus 38 n°1 et 2 - Etude n°13 - Leçon n°24 - **Robert Schumann** : Fröhlicher Landmann - **Julián Arcas** : La Saltarina - Preludio - **Francisco Tárrega** : Lágrima - Estudio en forma de Minuetto - Estudio en mi - 4 Estudios - **Antonio Jiménez Manjón** : Balada - **Salvador Resgrasa** : ¿Cómo le va del ojo? - **Enrico Aloisi** : Estelle - **Zequinha de Abreu** : Tardes em Lindoia - Amando sobre o Mar - **João Teixeira Guimarães (Pernambuco)** : Sons de Carilhões - **Agustín Barrios Mangoré** : El Sueño de la Muñequita - Estudio del ligado - **Américo Jacomino (Canhoto)** : Arrependida - **Jean-François Delcamp** : Berceuse - Préludes n°1 et 2 - Tango - Milonga - **Pierre Tremblay** : Contine - **Exercices** : Mordants et trilles - Arpèges - Cejilla - Eteintes des résonances - Extensions - Gammes - Liaisons.

Volume 6 - Francesco Canova da Milano : Fantasias VI et XX - **Luys de Narváez** : Arde corazon arde - Ya se asienta el rey Ramiro - **Don Luys Milán** : Pavane VI - Fantaisie XVI - **Alonso Mudarra** : Fantasias 1 et 13 - Conde claros - Pavane - **Grégoire Brayssing** : Fantasie V - **Adrian Le Roy** : Passemeze - **John Dowland** : Tarleton's riserrectione - Lady Hunsdon's pufte - **Gaspar Sanz** : 2 fugues - Gallardas - Folias - **François Campion** : Fugue - **Johann Sebastian Bach** : Marche, Menuets, Musette - Bourrée BWV 996 - Sarabande BWV 1002 - Gavottes BWV 1012 - **Domenico Scarlatti** : Sonates K 32, K 34, K 391 et K 431 - **Sylvius Léopold Weiss** : Capriccio - **Giuseppe Antonio Brescianello** : Allegro - **Wenzeslaus Thomas Matiegka** : Menuetto - **Fernando Sor** : Etudes opus 6 n°8 et 9 - Cantabile - Leçons opus 31 n°16 et 20 - **Mauro Giuliani** : Sonatine - **Dionisio Aguado** : Estudios n°14, 15 et 29 - **Matteo Carcassi** : Études, n°2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 et 23 - **Johann Strauss** : Annen, Polka - **Napoléon Coste** : Etude - **Frédéric Chopin** : Prélude n°7 - **Robert Schumann** : Soldatenmarsch - **Julián Arcas** : El Fagot - **Francisco Tárrega** : Preludio en mi - Estudio en terceras - Estudio de Damas - Preludios n° 10, 11 et 14 - Endecha - Vals - Estudio en la - **Erik Satie** : Gnossienne n°1 - **Salvador Resgrasa** : No se permite - **João Teixeira Guimarães (Pernambuco)** : Sonho de magia - **Agustín Barrios Mangoré** : Preludio en mi - Minuetto - **Américo Jacomino (Canhoto)** : Marcha triunfal brasileira - Olhos feiticeiros - **Jean-François Delcamp** : Jeudo - Valse des fleurs - **Exercices** : Gammes et exercices - Mordants et trilles.

Volume 7 - Luys de Narváez : Baxa de contrapunto - Conde claros - **Bálint Bakfark** : Non dite mai - **Alonso Mudarra** : Fantasias 10 et 14 - **Adrian Le Roy** : Fantasie 2 - **Giulio Cesare Barbetta** : Moresca detta il mattacino - **John Dowland** : Melancholy galliard - Sir John Smith, his almain - **Francesco Corbetta** : Gavotte - **Ludovico Roncalli** : Gigua - **Jean-Philippe Rameau** : Le Lardon - Menuet en rondeau - Les Tricotets - **Johann Sebastian Bach** : Préludes BWV 846, 998 et 999 - Allemande BWV 996 - Sarabande BWV 997 - **Domenico Scarlatti** : Sonate K 322 - **Georg Friedrich Händel** : Fughette - **Fernando Sor** : Etudes opus 6 n°3, 6, 11 et 12 - Les folies d'Espagne - Menuetto - Leçon opus 31 n°19 - **Anton Diabelli** : Menuet - **Dionisio Aguado** : Estudio n°18 - **Luigi Legnani** : Caprice n°5 - **Matteo Carcassi** : Etudes n°12, 20, 22 et 24 - **Johann Kaspar Mertz** : Capriccio - **Félix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy** : Barcarola Veneziana - **Frédéric Chopin** : Valse n°2 opus 34 - **Antonio Cano-Curriela** : El Delirio - **Juan Parga** : Guarija - **Edvard Grieg** : Melody - **Juan Alais** : La Mendozina - **Francisco Tárrega** : ¡Adelita! - Pavana - Preludio 2 - Maria - Pepita - Oremus - Paquito - **Carlos García Tolsa** : Maruja - **Ernesto Júlio Nazareth** : Odeon - **Antonio Jiménez Manjón** : Tu y yo - La Mariposa - **Erik Satie** : Gymnopédie n°1 - **Enrique Granados** : Valses I - Dedicatoria - **Miguel Llobet** : El Testament d'Amelia - **Zequinha de Abreu** : Tico-tico - **João Teixeira Guimarães (Pernambuco)** : Recordando Nazareth - Pó de Mico - **Agustín Barrios Mangoré** : Villancico de Navidad - London Carapé - **Carlos Gardel** : Por una cabeza - **Jean-François Delcamp** : Saturdy - Polka - La boutique du magicien distrait - Mazurka - Or et azur - Tango en mi - 6 variations sur la Partida - **Exercices** : Mordant et trille sur deux cordes.

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

Niveau 9 - Clément Janequin : La guerre - **John Dowland** : A Fantasia n°VII - **Daniell Batcheler** : Mounsiers Almaine - **Jean-Philippe Rameau** : Menuet - Tambourin - **Domenico Scarlatti** : Sonate K 11 - **Johann Sebastian Bach** : Choral BWV 147 - Choral BWV 645 - Fugue BWV 1000 - Prélude et Presto BWV 995 - **Sylvius Léopold Weiss** : Passagaille - Tombeau sur la mort du comte Logy - **Fernando Sor** : Variations sur Malbroug opus 28 - **Mauro Giuliani** : Grande ouverture opus 61 - **Dionisio Aguado** : Fandango opus 16 - **Frédéric Chopin** : Valse n°2 opus 64 - **José Viñas y Dias** : Fantasia Original - **Francisco Tárrega** : Danza Mora - Alborada - Estudio Brillante - Mazurka en sol - **Isaac Albéniz** : Prelude opus 165 - Malagueña opus 165 - Capricho Catalan opus 165 - Rumores de la calleta opus 71 - **Enrique Granados** : Danza Española n°5 opus 37 - **Joaquim Malats** : Serenata Española - **Miguel Llobet** : Estudio en mi mayor - El Mestre - El Noi de la Mare - **Agustín Barrios Mangoré** : Estudio de concierto - La catedral - Las abejas.

Don Luys Milán : 6 Pavanas (fac-similés).

Robert de Visée : Suite VIII en ré mineur.

Anonyme : 7 pièces de la renaissance, d'après un manuscrit pour luth transcrit par Oscar Chilesotti (1848-1916).

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

Sylvius Léopold Weiss : Passacaille de la suite XIV.

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

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

Fernando Sor : 20 Études pour guitare.

Matteo Carcassi: 25 Études mélodiques progressives opus 60.

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

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

Enrique Granados : Valses Poeticos –

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

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

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