

GUITAR BOOK

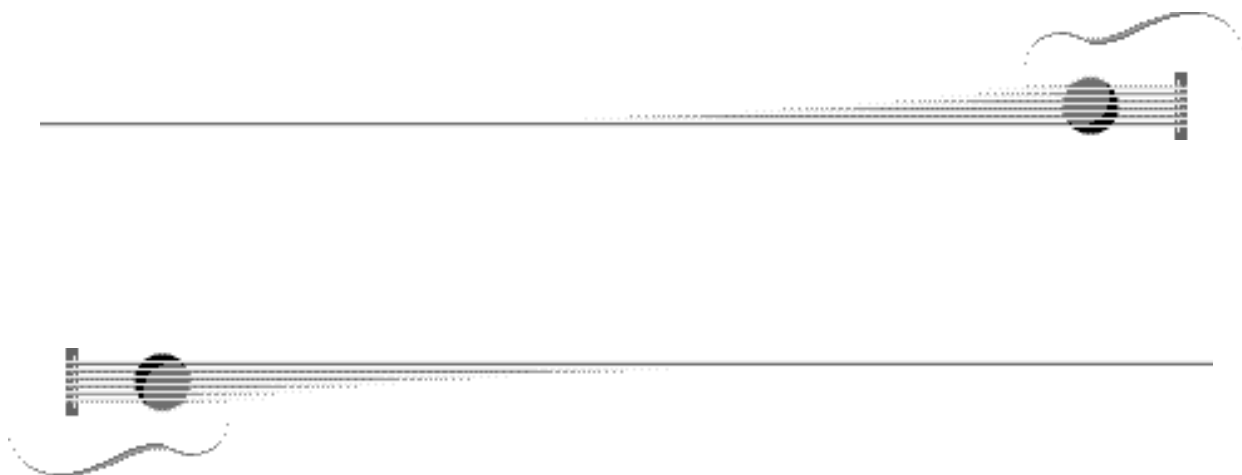
Level 4

(Grade 5 / Β' Κατωτέρα)



Ρεπερτόριο για το Μουσικό Σχολείο





Contents

Repertoire

Renaissance, Baroque, and Folk Music

Dance	<i>Anon., arr. Oscar Chilesotti</i>	6
Se io m'accorgo (<i>If I am Troubled</i>)	<i>Anon., arr. Oscar Chilesotti</i>	7
Minuet, BWV Anh. 114	<i>Christian Petzold, arr. Jeffrey McFadden</i>	8
Rujero	<i>Gaspar Sanz, arr. John Mills</i>	9
Españoleta	<i>Gaspar Sanz, transc. Michael Bracken</i>	10
Kemp's Jig	<i>Anon.</i>	12
Lady Laiton's Almain, Poulton 48	<i>John Dowland</i>	13
Partita VIII	<i>Giuseppe Antonio Brescianello, transc. Sophocles Papas</i>	
III: Gavotte		14
IV: Gigue		15
Allmayne	<i>Robert Johnson, arr. Michael Bracken</i>	16
Soneto	<i>Enriquez de Valderrábano, arr. Jeffrey McFadden</i>	17

Classical and Romantic Music

Allegretto, op. 51, no. 15	<i>Mauro Giuliani</i>	18
Allegro, op. 40, no. 6	<i>Mauro Giuliani</i>	20
Grazioso, op. 50, no. 23	<i>Mauro Giuliani</i>	21
Waltz no. 1	<i>Johann Kaspar Mertz</i>	22
Allegretto, op. 35, no. 8	<i>Fernando Sor</i>	24
Sonata no. 12	<i>Niccolò Paganini</i>	
I: Minuetto		26
La chasse (<i>The Hunt</i>), op. 51, no. 9	<i>Napoléon Coste</i>	28
El Amable (<i>The Amiable Fellow</i>)	<i>José Ferrer</i>	30
Nocturne, op. 4, no. 2, part 1	<i>Johann Kaspar Mertz</i>	32

La Golondrina (<i>The Wanderer</i>)	<i>Narciso Serrandell Sevilla, arr. Gerald Schwertberger</i>	34
Samba Latino	<i>Robert Evans</i>	35
Viñeta Criolla III (<i>Creole Vignette III</i>)	<i>Ernesto Cordero</i>	36
Bossa triste (<i>Sad Bossa</i>)	<i>Carlo Domeniconi</i>	38
Choral Fughetta	<i>Robert Benedict</i>	39
Spanish Romance	<i>Traditional melody, arr. Robert Hamilton</i>	40
Tango	<i>Michael Coghlan</i>	42
Gentle Waltz	<i>Brian Katz</i>	43
Jatek (<i>Game</i>)	<i>Béla Bartók, arr. Jeffrey McFadden</i>	44

Studies/Etudes

1. Étude, op. 60, no. 10	<i>Matteo Carcassi</i>	45
2. Lesson 5: Waltz	<i>Dionisio Aguado</i>	46
3. Lesson 26	<i>Dionisio Aguado</i>	48
4. Allegretto, op. 35, no. 22	<i>Fernando Sor</i>	48
5. Lesson 35	<i>Dionisio Aguado</i>	50
6. Étude, op. 60, no. 9	<i>Matteo Carcassi</i>	52
7. Andante Allegro, op. 6, no. 2	<i>Fernando Sor</i>	53
8. Lesson, op. 139, no. 3	<i>Mauro Giuliani</i>	54
9. Vivace, op. 48, no. 1	<i>Mauro Giuliani</i>	56
10. Lullaby	<i>Gary Davis</i>	56
11. Study	<i>Brian Katz</i>	57
12. Twisted Fingers	<i>William Beauvais</i>	58
13. Chromatic Study	<i>Pierre Gallant</i>	60
14. Nocturne 1	<i>Robert Benedict</i>	62
15. Lesson 36a	<i>Julio S. Sagreras</i>	64

Dance

Anonymous
arr. Oscar Chilesotti
(1848 - 1916)

Allegretto ♩ = 112 - 126

5

10

14

19

23

Source: *Six Lute Pieces of the Renaissance*

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Se io m'accorgo If I am Troubled

Anonymous
arr. Oscar Chilesotti
(1848 - 1916)

♩ = 63 - 72

3/3 V 5/5 III

1. 2.

6

9

12

1. 2. a tempo

Source: Six Lute Pieces of the Renaissance

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Minuet

BWV Anh. 114

Christian Petzold
(1677 – 1733)
arr. Jeffrey McFadden
(1963 –)

$\text{♩} = 108 - 126$

6

11

17

23

29

Rujero*

Gaspar Sanz
(fl. ca 1650 – 1710)
arr. John Mills
(1947 –)

⑥ = D
♩ = 76 – 84

mf

6

11

16

21

26

31

(a)

* Rujero (ruggiero): a harmonic bass pattern of Italian origin
Source: *Instrucción de música sobre la guitarra española*, libro 2 (1674)
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Españoleta*

(fl. ca 1650 – 1710)

transc. Michael Bracken

(1962 -)

♩ = 104 – 116

1 (a) *tr* *m* *i* *m* *a* *m* *tr* *a* *i* *m* *i* *a* *m* *i* *m* *i*

7 010 *tr* *a* *m* *i* 010 *tr* *a* *m* *i* *a* 010 *m* *i* *m* *a* *m* *i* 131 *tr* *m* *i*

14 131 *tr* *i* *m* *a* *a* *i* *m* *i* (c) *tr* 010 *tr* *m* *a* *m* 141 *tr* *a* *m* *i*

21 010 *tr* *m* *i* *m* *a* *m* *i* *m* *a* *m* *i* 010 *tr* *m* *i*

28 *a* *m* *i* *m* *i* *m* *a* *m* *i* 010 *tr* *a* *m* *i* *m* 010 *tr* *a* *m* *a* *m* *i*

(a) (b) (c)

* *Españoleta (spagnoletta)*: a Baroque dance of Italian origin, also found in 17th-century Spanish sources

Source: *Instrucción de música sobre la guitarra española*, libro 2 (1674)

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34 *a m i m i m a i m i m tr* *m i* *010 tr* *010 tr a i m i*

40 *m i m a m i m i*

45 *m i a m i m p p m i m a i m i*

50 *4 III m a m i m i* *a m i m i* *m i* *a i m i*

54 *a m i m i* *a m i m i* *m a m i m i*

58 *a m i m* *3 V m i* *a m* *010 m*

63 *m i m a m a m i* *m i*

(d)

Kemp's Jig

⑥ = D

♩ = 63 - 69

Anonymous
(ca 1600)

The musical score for Kemp's Jig is presented in six systems, each with a measure number in a box at the beginning. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with fingerings and articulations.

- System 1:** Starts with measure 1. Annotations include $\frac{5}{5}$ II, $\frac{5}{5}$ II, and $\frac{5}{5}$ II. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Articulations include *a*, *i*, *m*, and *a*.
- System 2:** Starts with measure 5. Annotations include $\frac{5}{5}$ II and $\frac{5}{5}$ II. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Articulations include *a*, *i*, *m*, and *a*.
- System 3:** Starts with measure 9. Annotation (a) is present. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Articulations include *a*, *i*, *m*, and *a*.
- System 4:** Starts with measure 13. Annotations include $\frac{5}{5}$ II and $\frac{5}{5}$ II. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Articulations include *a*, *i*, *m*, and *a*.
- System 5:** Starts with measure 17. Annotations include $\frac{5}{5}$ II and $\frac{5}{5}$ II. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Articulations include *a*, *i*, *m*, and *a*.
- System 6:** Starts with measure 21. Annotations include $\frac{5}{5}$ II and $\frac{5}{5}$ II. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Articulations include *a*, *i*, *m*, and *a*.

A final section labeled (a) is shown at the bottom left, consisting of a single measure with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.

Partita VIII

III: Gavotte

Giuseppe Antonio Brescianello
(ca 1690 – 1758)
transc. Sophocles Papas

♩ = 92 – 104

5

11

17

22

27

(a)

For examinations, *Gavotte* and *Gigue* are to be played as one selection.

Source: 18 *Partitas for Colascione* (The *colascione*, a member of the lute family with a small body, a long neck, 16 to 24 frets, and two or three orders of strings, originated in the East and was introduced into Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries.)

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IV: Gigue

Giuseppe Antonio Brescianello

(ca 1690 – 1758)

transc. Sophocles Papas

 $\text{♩.} = 66 - 72$

5

10

15

19

24

28

$\frac{6}{6}$ II

$\frac{3}{3}$ II

For examinations, *Gavotte* and *Gigue* are to be played as one selection.

Source: *18 Partitas for Colascione* (The *colascione*, a member of the lute family with a small body, a long neck, 16 to 24 frets, and two or three orders of strings, originated in the East and was introduced into Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries.)

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Allmayne

Robert Johnson
(ca 1583 – 1633)
arr. Michael Bracken
(1962 –)

$\text{♩} = 84 - 96$

4

8

12

16

20

23

26

30

Source: British Library, MS Add. 38539 (Sundermann 7)

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0-88797-868-1/16

Soneto

Enriquez de Valderrábano

(fl. ca 1550)

arr. Jeffrey McFadden

(1963 -)

③ = F#

♩ = 120 - 132

[illegible]

Measure 27: The melody continues with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The bass line consists of a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2. The measure is marked with a '3' above the staff, indicating a triplet.

Allegretto

op. 51, no. 15

Mauro Giuliani
(1781 – 1829)

$\text{♩} = 54 - 60$

The musical score is written for guitar in 2/4 time. It consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 54 - 60$. The piece includes various fingerings (m, a, i, 1, 2, 3, 4) and dynamic markings (mf, p). The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with some measures containing multiple slurs and ties. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Piv. I

21 *i m i a* *m* *i a m* *a i a i* *m a m*

24 *m i m a* *m i m i* *a* *i m* *a* *f* *p* *dim.*

27 *a i a i* *m i m i* *m i m a* *a m* *a m* *f* *p* *p* *i* *p* *i*

30 *a m* *a m* *i m i* *i m i* *a i m a* *m i m* *p* *p* *i* *p* *i*

33 *i m a* *i m* *i m i* *m a m* *i* *rit.* *mf* *a tempo*

36

39 *m i a m i* *m* *i m i* *m i m* *i m a m* *p* *p* *p*

42 *i a m i* *m a m i* *m i* *m i* *m* *p* *i* *p* *p* *f*

Allegro

op. 40, no. 6

Mauro Giuliani
(1781 – 1829)

$\text{♩} = 74 - 84$

mf

6

$\frac{3}{3}$ II

p

12

$\frac{4}{3}$ II

p

mf

18

24

f

30

34

p

39

$\frac{3}{3}$ II

$\frac{4}{3}$ II

$\frac{3}{3}$ II

Grazioso

op. 50, no. 23

Mauro Giuliani
(1781 – 1829)

$\text{♩} = 42 - 50$

4

7

10

13

17

21

p

p

p

mf

p

p

rit.

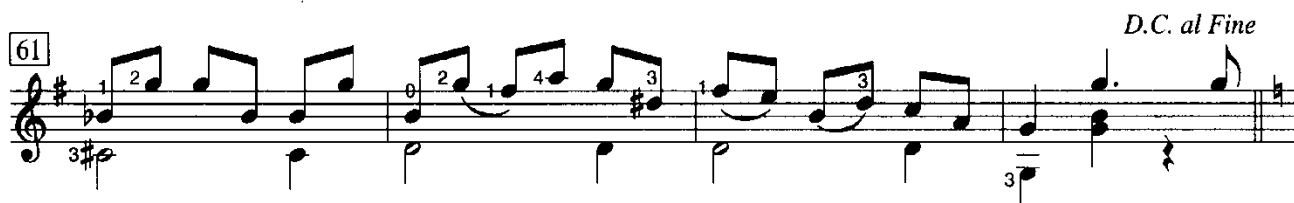
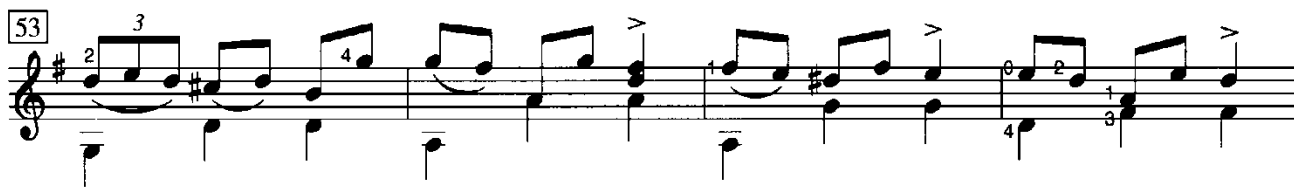
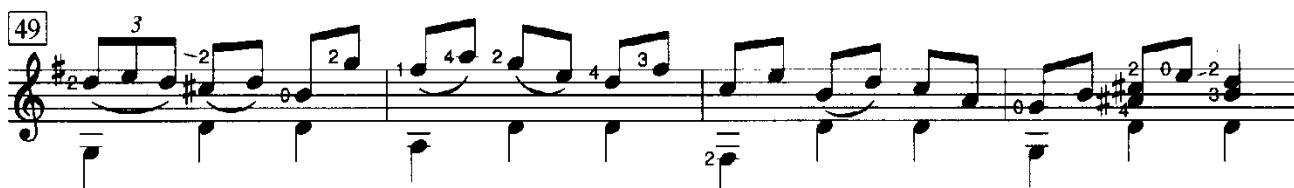
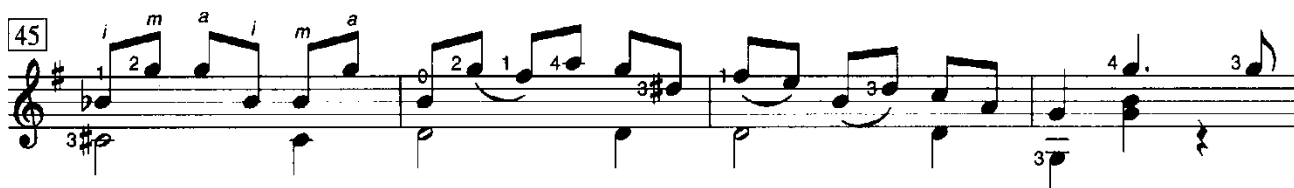
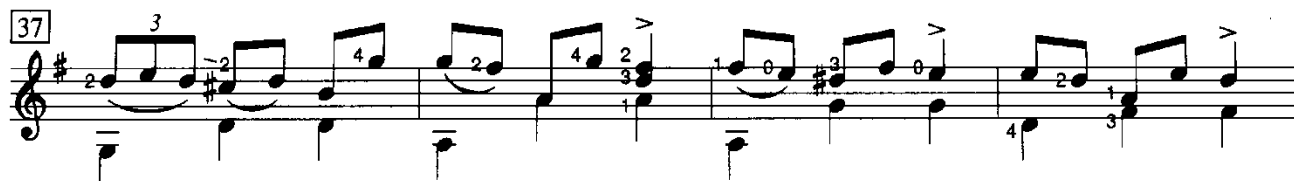
p

Waltz no. 1

Johann Kaspar Mertz
(1800 – 1856)

$\text{♩} = 112 - 120$

The musical score for "Waltz no. 1" by Johann Kaspar Mertz is presented in a single system. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 112 - 120$. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score consists of 33 measures, with measure numbers 6, 11, 17, 22, 27, and 33 indicated in boxes. The music is written on a single treble clef staff. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). Articulations include accents (>) and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The piece concludes with a "Fine" marking at the end of measure 33.



Allegretto

op. 35, no. 8

Fernando Sor
(1778 – 1839)

$\text{♩} = 46 - 50$

6

12

18

23

28

37

37

43

Musical notation for measure 43, featuring a treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. The bass line is mostly whole notes and half notes.

53

4 a

4 0

4 0 1

3 2

2 1

5 4

59

Musical notation for measure 59, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The measure concludes with a repeat sign.

Sonata no. 12

I: Minuetto

Niccolò Paganini
(1782 – 1840)

$\text{♩} = 63 - 69$

5

8

11

14

Fine

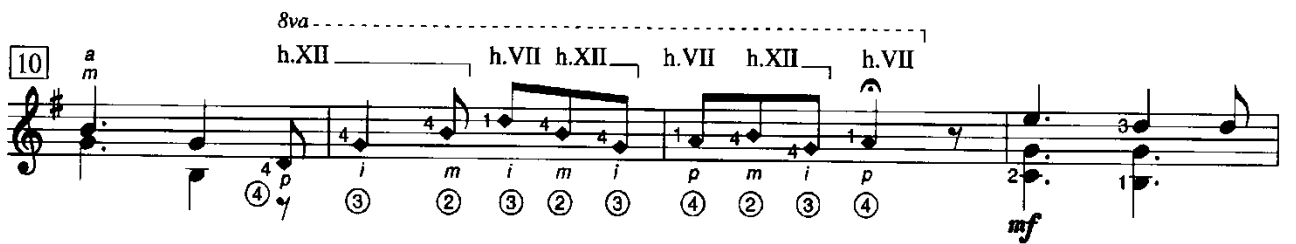
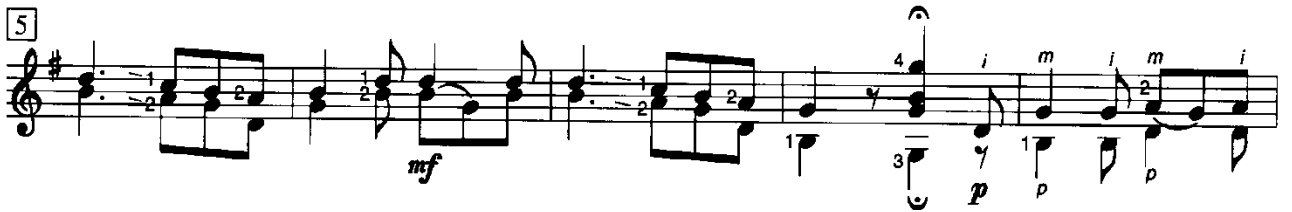
La chasse

The Hunt

op. 51, no. 9

Napoléon Coste
(1806 – 1883)

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 76 - 84$



22

mf

m

4

3

27

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is primarily in the treble clef, with some accompaniment in the bass clef. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the treble staff. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. There are also some handwritten annotations above the staff, including 'a m i a m' and 'a m i a m'. The piece ends with a double bar line and a final key signature change to one sharp.

31

p

mf

35 *8va* h.XII h.VII h.XII h.VII h.XII h.VII

39 

Andante ♩ = 69 – 80

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Johann Kaspar Mertz
(1800 – 1856)

11 Piv. $\frac{3}{3}$ I Piv. Piv. $\frac{3}{3}$ I Piv. *a tempo*

rit.

14 $\frac{6}{6}$ I Piv. 1.

16 2. *p* 3 4 1 4

19 *p*

21 *pp*

La Golondrina

The Wanderer

Narciso Serrandell Sevilla
(1843 – 1910)
arr. Gerald Schwertberger

$\text{♩} = 100 - 112$

Piv. $\frac{3}{3}$ II $\frac{6}{6}$ II

5

10

16

22

27

Da Capo

Source: Latin America: Solo Pieces for Guitar

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Samba Latino

Robert Evans
(1933 –)

Brightly ♩ = 50 – 54

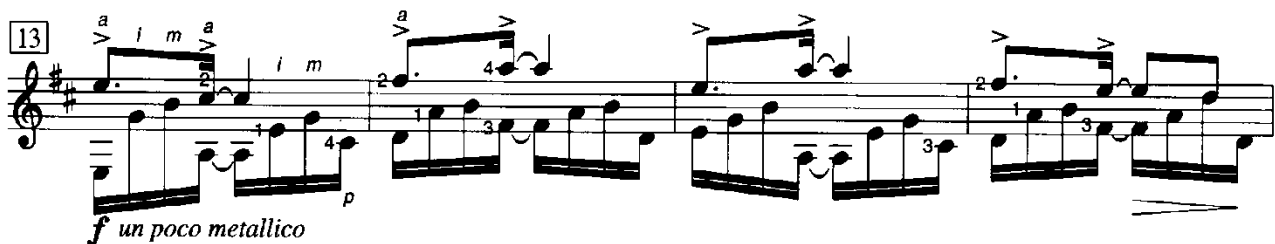
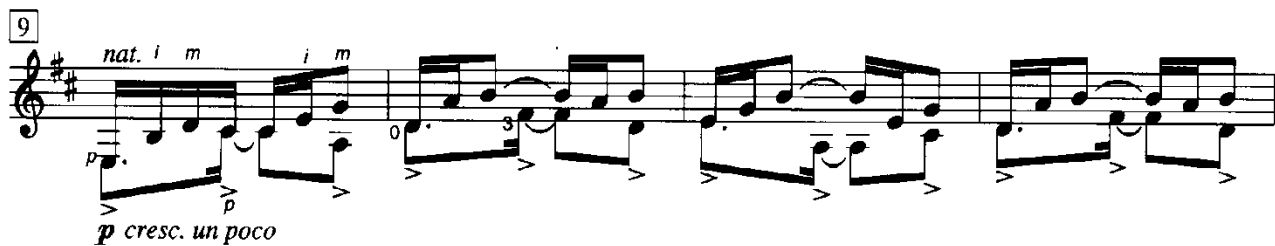
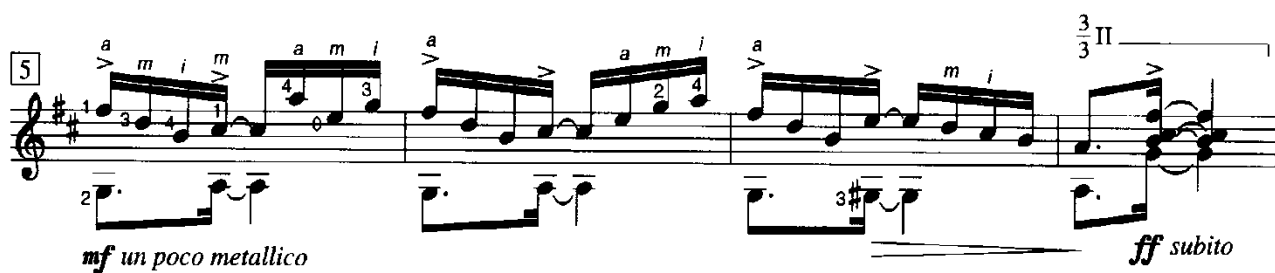
[illegible]

Viñeta Criolla III

Creole Vignette III

Ernesto Cordero
(1946 -)

Ritmico ♩ = 56 - 63



17 *p dolce*

21 *mf* *ff subito*

25 *mp*

29 *mf* *p*

33 *f secco* *p dolce*

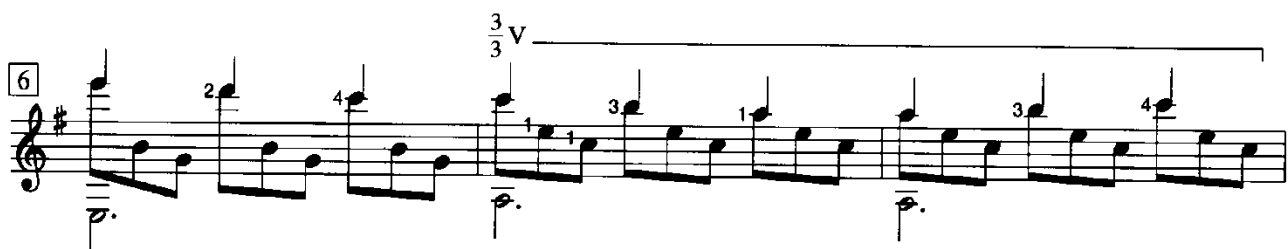
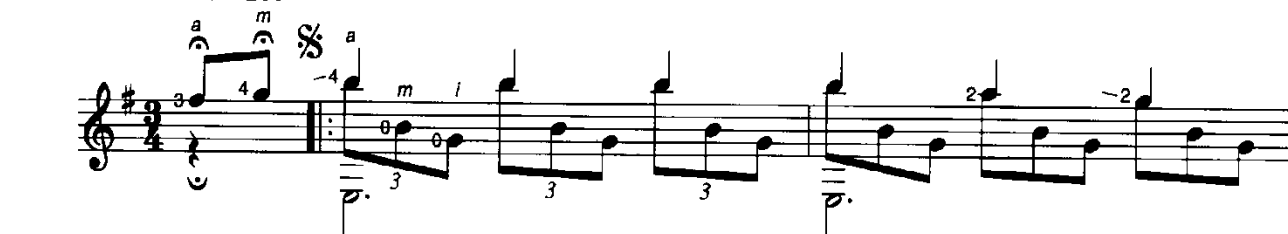
♩ = 92 - 100

0-88797-868-1/38

Spanish Romance

Traditional melody
arr. Robert Hamilton
(1952 -)

$\text{♩} = 88 - 100$



15

1. 2. *Fine*

18

21

$\frac{6}{6}$ VII

24

$\frac{3}{3}$ IX

27

$\frac{3}{3}$ V $\frac{5}{5}$ II

30

1. 2. *D.S. al Fine*

Tango

Michael Coghlan
(1955 -)

♩ = 108 - 116

The musical score for 'Tango' is written for guitar and consists of several systems of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked as 108 - 116 beats per minute.

System 1: The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It features a series of chords and single notes, with dynamics ranging from *mp* (mezzo-piano) to *f* (forte). The notation includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulation marks.

System 2: The second system continues the piece, featuring a melodic line with a slur and a series of chords. It includes a measure with a *5* in a box, indicating a fifth fret position. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

System 3: The third system begins with a measure marked *9* in a box. It features a series of chords and single notes, with dynamics ranging from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte). The notation includes fingerings and articulation marks.

System 4: The fourth system begins with a measure marked *12* in a box. It features a series of chords and single notes, with dynamics ranging from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte). The notation includes fingerings and articulation marks.

System 5: The fifth system begins with a measure marked *16* in a box. It features a series of chords and single notes, with dynamics ranging from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte). The notation includes fingerings and articulation marks.

System 6: The sixth system begins with a measure marked *19* in a box. It features a series of chords and single notes, with dynamics ranging from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte). The notation includes fingerings and articulation marks. The tempo is marked *lento* (slow) and *a tempo* (at the original tempo).

System 7: The seventh system begins with a measure marked *23* in a box. It features a series of chords and single notes, with dynamics ranging from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte). The notation includes fingerings and articulation marks.

System 8: The eighth system begins with a measure marked *27* in a box. It features a series of chords and single notes, with dynamics ranging from *pp* (pianissimo) to *f* (forte). The notation includes fingerings and articulation marks. The tempo is marked *pont.* (ponticello) and *nat.* (natural).

Gentle Waltz

Brian Katz
(1955 -)

Andante rubato ♩ = 80 - 88

legato

mp *p* *p* *mf* (5)

Piv. $\frac{3}{3}$ II

[6] *mf* *gliss.* *mf*

[11] *mf* *gliss.* *p* *mf*

[16] *mp poco rit.* *f* *mf* *mp* *p* *D.C. al Coda (2nd ending)*

$\oplus$ Coda $\frac{6}{6}$ II

[21] *f* *rit.* *p* *a tempo* *f* *mf* *p*

[26] *mf* *p*

[30] *p*

Jatek Game

Béla Bartók
(1881 – 1945)

arr. Jeffrey McFadden
(1963 –)

$\text{♩} = 100 - 108$

mf dolce *mp* *mf*

[10] *p* *mf* *p* *poco rit.*

Più mosso $\text{♩} = 104 - 112$

[19] *f*

[27] *p* *mp dolce* **Tempo I**

[35] *p*

[43] *pp tranquillo* *p* *pp* *rit.*

Source: *For Children*: vol. 1, no. 5

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0-88797-868-1/44

Study/Etude no. 1

Étude

op. 60, no. 10

Matteo Carcassi
(ca 1792 – 1853)

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 46 - 54$

6

11

17

23

29

35

mf

mp

f

mp

mf

p

rall.

Lesson 5

Waltz

Dionisio Aguado
(1784 – 1849)

Allegretto ♩ = 58 – 66

The musical score is written for guitar in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of six systems of music, each starting with a measure number in a box: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 58-66 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The notation includes various guitar techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingerings (i, m, a). The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

13

f

15

f

17

f

19

f

21

f

23

f

Lesson 26

Allegretto ♩ = 104 - 116

Dionisio Aguado
(1784 - 1849)

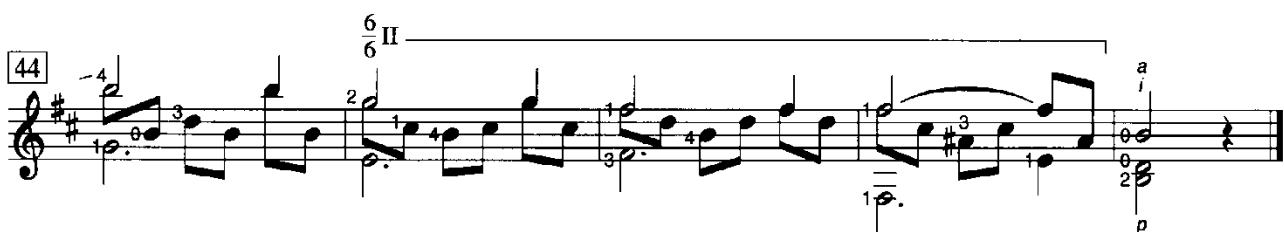
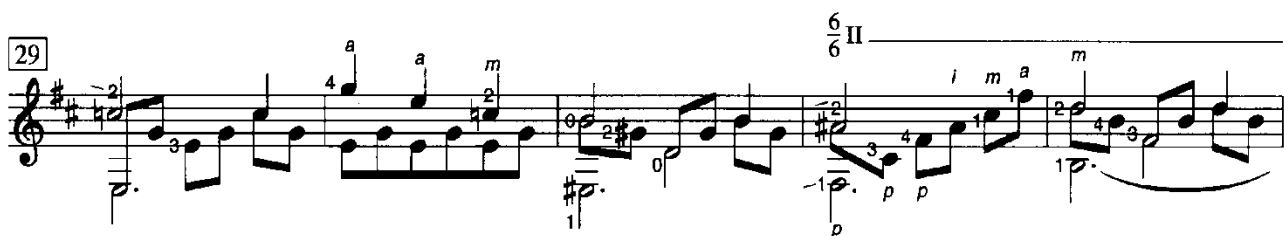
Source: *Nuevo metodo para guitarra* (Madrid, 1843)

Study/Etude no. 4

Allegretto
op. 35, no. 22Fernando Sor
(1778 - 1839)

♩ = 116 - 126

Source: *Vingt-quatre exercices très faciles*, op. 35 (1828)



Lesson 35

Dionisio Aguado
(1784 - 1849) $\text{♩} = 100 - 112$

5

8

14

19

Fine

②
③

24 *a tempo*

$\frac{3}{3}$ IV $\frac{5}{5}$ II

f rit. *p* *p*

29

$\frac{4}{3}$ III $\frac{3}{3}$ V $\frac{3}{3}$ IV

f

35

a *i* *m* *a* *m*

40

a *i* *m* *i* *m* *a* *i* *m*

poco rit.

46

$\frac{5}{5}$ II

sf

52 *a tempo*

$\frac{5}{3}$ II *D.C. al Fine*

f

Étude

op. 60, no. 9

Matteo Carcassi
(ca 1792 – 1853)

Allegro ♩ = 84 – 96

4

7

10

13

16

19

a m i

i a i

i m i

a m i

m i m a

a tempo

poco rit. p

f

dim.

mf

f

a m i

a m i

[illegible]

Study/Etude no. 7

Andante Allegro

op. 6, no. 2

op. 6, no. 2

♩ = 80 – 92

Fernando Sor
(1778 – 1839)

Fernando Sor
(1778 – 1839)

4

9

13

mf

p

mf

p

Lesson

op. 139, no. 3

Mauro Giuliani
(1781 – 1829)

Allegretto ♩ = 80 – 92

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 80-92 beats per minute. The score is divided into six systems, each containing a staff of music with measure numbers 1, 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 indicated at the beginning of the first staff in each system. The notation includes various musical symbols: notes, rests, slurs, fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 0), and dynamic markings (e.g., *m*, *a*, *i*, *p*). There are also fingering instructions for the left hand, such as $\frac{3}{3}$ II, $\frac{4}{4}$ II, and $\frac{3}{3}$ I. The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a *p* (piano) dynamic.

36 $\frac{3}{3}$ II $\frac{3}{3}$ II $\frac{3}{3}$ II $\frac{3}{3}$ II

42 $\frac{3}{3}$ I $\frac{3}{3}$ II

49

55

61

67

73

Study/Etude no. 9

Vivace

op. 48, no. 1

Mauro Giuliani
(1781 - 1829) $\text{♩} = 112 - 126$

Source: 24 Esercizi per la chitarra, op. 48 (1813)

Study/Etude no. 10

Lullaby

Gary Davis
(1950 -) $\text{♩} = 84 - 92$

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Study/Etude no. 11

Study

Brian Katz
(1955 –)

♩ = 104 – 112

Twisted Fingers

William Beauvais

(1956 -)

Moderate, rock groove ♩. = 66 – 80

3 *i m i i m i m i*

5 *m i m a m i*

7

9 *m i* ② *i m a m i m* *i m a a*

11 *a m*

13 *i m a m*

15

17 ② ③ *i a m* *i* ② ③ ② ③ ② ③ ②

19

21

23

25

27

29

31

33

35

37

Chromatic Study

Pierre Gallant
(1950 -)

Allegro ♩. = 76 - 84

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 76-84 beats per minute. The score consists of 18 measures, with measure numbers 4, 7, 11, 15, and 18 indicated in boxes at the beginning of their respective lines. Fingerings are indicated by letters 'a', 'i', 'm', and 'p' above or below notes. Dynamics include piano (*p*), mezzo-forte (*mf*), and fortissimo (*ff*). Articulation marks such as accents (>) and slurs are used throughout. Measure 1 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a chromatic descent. Measures 4-6 show a melodic ascent with various fingerings. Measures 7-10 continue the chromatic exploration with slurs and accents. Measures 11-14 include triplets and a change to mezzo-forte (*mf*). Measures 15-17 feature a fortissimo (*ff*) section with a chromatic scale. The final measure, 18, concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.

21 *a i m i m*
f sf f sf

24

28

31 *m i m i*
f sf

35

39 *f sf f sf*

42

46 *8va*
pp sf

2
2 V

Nocturne 1

① = D

Robert Benedict
(1947 -)

Misterioso ♩ = 69 - 76

④ *p* *mf* *mp* ⑤

③ *mf* *mp sub.* *p*

⑤ *p*

⑦ *a tempo*

⑨ *rit.* *p* *p* *p*

⑫ *p* *a* *p* *p* *p*

Source: *Divertimenti*

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16

p

18

p

20

p

22

p

24

p

26

p

29

rit.

Lesson 36a

Julio S. Sagreras
(1879 - 1942)

$\text{♩} = 63 - 69$

$\frac{3}{3} \text{IV}$

② $\frac{3}{3} \text{V} - \frac{3}{3} \text{IV}$ $\frac{3}{3} \text{II}$ Piv. $\frac{3}{3} \text{IX}$ *Fine* $\frac{4}{3} \text{II}$

⑥ $\frac{4}{3} \text{I}$ $\frac{4}{3} \text{II}$ $\frac{4}{3} \text{I}$ $\frac{4}{3} \text{II}$

⑩ $\frac{5}{5} \text{VII}$ *D.C. al Fine* *8va* *h.VII*

⑬