

NICK MANOLOFF'S SPANISH GUITAR METHOD



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No. 1**

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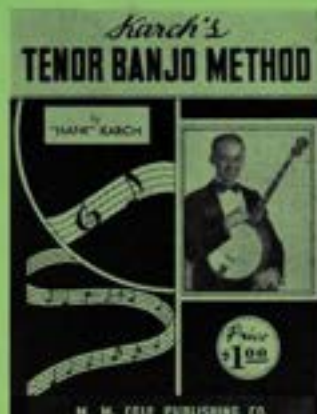
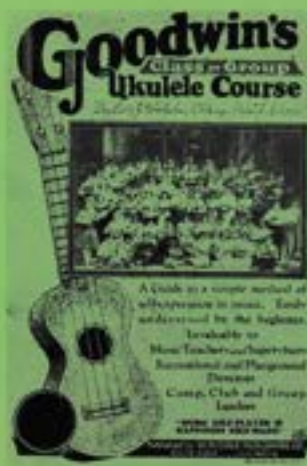
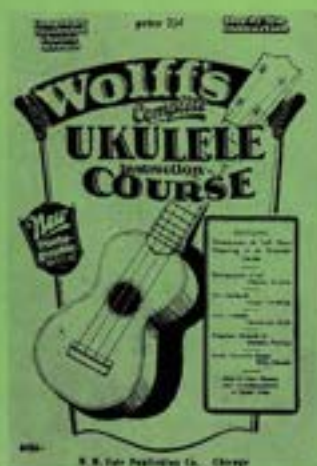
STRING METHODS

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M. M. Cole Methods for the Uke, Tenor Banjo and Baritone Uke are the finest, simplest, most illustrated methods on the market. The material is all arranged and graded so as to be useful in giving the beginning pupil a thorough training in the fundamentals of musicianship, rhythm and technic. Artists, teachers and pupils will find these methods the best and shortest way of reaching the climax of complete mastery.

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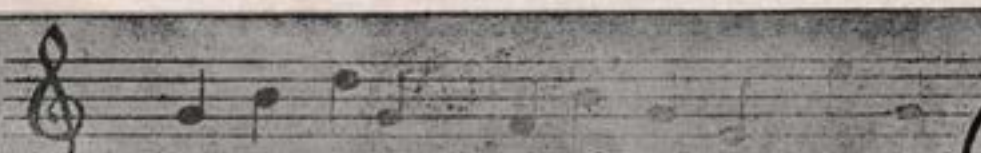
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PREFACE

In presenting this book to the teachers, players and students of the Guitar, the author believes that it will be found to be of very great assistance inasmuch as he has assembled the chords in a systematic and in a heretofore unpublished manner.

To many students of the guitar, chords in upper positions on the finger board forever remain a mystery, unless they are fortunate enough to have a teacher who laboriously and diligently teaches them.

In using this manual in teaching, the author respectfully recommends that the teacher insist upon the pupil memorizing the names of the notes of each chord, as given below the chart, as well as memorizing the finger formation of the chords throughout the positions. In this way only can the best results be obtained.

To the student who is not fortunate enough to be able to have the service of a good teacher, this book will be of untold benefit if studied conscientiously. The author advises that the student progress through the book slowly, learning the positions, the different forms and not neglecting to memorize the notes used in building each chord.

To the professional player the book will be of assistance as a help to sight-reading. Throughout the book, the chords are shown in the formations best suited to orchestra, radio and recording accompaniment.

Yours very sincerely,

THE AUTHOR AND PUBLISHERS.

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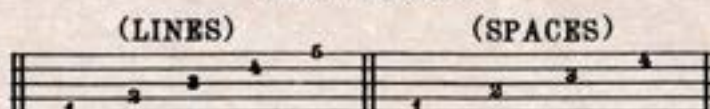
Rudiments of Music

Notes

The characters employed to indicate musical sounds are called **NOTES** and are varied, regarding their value, as follows:



The Staff



The staff is composed of five lines placed at an equal distance from each other, and drawn horizontally across the page. The notes can be placed on any line, or space between the lines, each line and space giving to the note placed thereon a different pitch.

(Lines) The Staff and Notes (Spaces)



EVERY GOOD BOY DOES FINE

The first letter of each word will help you memorize the name of the notes (on the lines).

The notes in the Spaces, reading from the Bottom upward, spell the word **FACE**. Memorize the name and place of each note.

Higher and lower pitches, or sounds, than the above, are represented by short lines called **LEGER** or **ADDED** lines, written above or below the staff.

Leger Lines and Notes



Notes on the Lines
(Above the Staff)

Notes on the Lines
(Below the Staff)

Notes in the Spaces
(Above the Staff)

Notes in the Spaces
(Below the Staff)

The notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet and are employed over and over again; and when written in regular succession, with the first note repeated after the seventh, a scale of eight notes will be formed; thus: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A. Any one of the first seven letters may be the first or beginning of a scale, as: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.

Clefs

Clefs are signs placed at the beginning of the staff to enable one to determine the name and pitch of any note. There are several clef signs used, but the most common are the **BASS** and **TREBLE**,



Treble or G Clef is the only one used in compositions for the Guitar.

TIME

Relative Value of Notes

Musical sounds, or tones as represented in written music are called **NOTES**. These notes have seven forms, each form indicating the relative length or value of the sound. Below are given only five of the most used forms.

NOTE FORM	NOTE CHARACTER	NUMBER OF COUNTS	EXPLANATION OF BEATING	ADDITIONAL REMARKS
WHOLE		4		The longest sound is the Whole Note. The sound is held for 4 complete beats (down and up means one complete beat)
HALF		2		The Half Note gets only "2 beats" or is held just half as long as the whole note. (2 half notes make a whole)
QUARTER		1		The Quarter Note gets "one beat." (4 Quarter notes make a whole)
EIGHTH		$\frac{1}{2}$ (Two to one count)		The Eighth Note gets "one half beat" or it takes 2 eighth notes to make one beat. (8 eighth notes make a whole)
SIXTEENTH		$\frac{1}{4}$ (Four to one count)		The Sixteenth Note is held for "a quarter beat." Four sixteenth notes make one beat. (16 sixteenth notes make a whole)

The Rest

Each note has its corresponding Rest or Silence which bears the same relative value under all conditions, its silence being of the same importance as a note signifying sound.

	Whole	Half	Quarter	Eighth	Sixteenth
NOTES					
RESTS					

Time Signatures

The number of counts in a measure is designated by a fraction written on the staff right after the clef sign.

How to read Time Signatures:- $\frac{4}{4}$ The upper number of the fraction tells the number of counts in a measure.
 $\frac{4}{4}$ The lower number tells the kind of a note that gets one count.

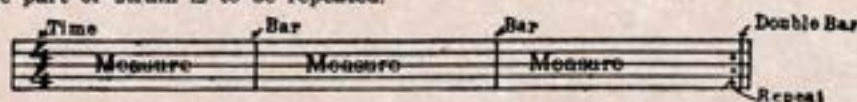
Common Time Signatures:- $\frac{4}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{6}{8}$ - $\frac{12}{8}$ etc. | Triple Time Signatures:- $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{9}{8}$ etc.

Cut Time:- The C with a vertical line through it stands for cut time. Cut time is twice faster than common time and has two accented beats to the measure. Accent counts, (1) and (3).

Bars and Measures

The Bar:- A bar is a vertical line placed on the staff. Between two bars we have a measure.

Each measure has the same value. The value of these measures is indicated by the fraction at the extreme left of the staff. The number of counts in a measure determines the kind of time. Double Bar denotes the end of a strain. The Double Bar with dots means the part or strain is to be repeated.



Dotted Notes

The dot placed after a note gets half the value of that note—or the dot prolongs the time the note is held by one half its value.

DOTTED NOTES Count What they equal in value			DOUBLE DOTS The second dot receives half the value of the 1st dot		
The dotted half equals one half plus one quarter.	The dotted quarter equals one quarter plus one eighth.	The dotted eighth equals one eighth plus one sixteenth.	The double dotted half equals one half plus one quarter plus one eighth.	The double dotted quarter equals one quarter plus one eighth plus one sixteenth.	

Tied Notes

When two notes of the same name are connected with a curved line (—) it is called a Tie. When used over notes representing different sounds it is called a Slur. The first note of a tie is struck, the second or tie note is not struck but held for its duration of time.

Example: →

Triplets

A triplet is a group of three notes over which the figure three (3) appears. A triplet is played at the same speed as two notes of the same denomination.

Thus equal to

Quarter note triplets equal to

Repeat Signs

First and Second Endings

When the chorus of a song or part of a selection is to be repeated, it is denoted by the double bar with dots before it (||). This double bar with dots means to go back to the beginning of the selection or back to the next double bar with dots: ||: ||. The part of the selection inside these two double bars is to be repeated then.

When the chorus or part of a selection is to be repeated and the last measures are different, they are enclosed by what we call a first and second ending. The double bar at the end of the first ending indicates the repeat. The second time, however, the measures enclosed by the first ending | 1 | are omitted and the second ending is played.

Chromatic Signs

These are the sharp (#), Flat (b), natural (♮), double sharp (×), and double flat (bb).

A sharp raises a note $\frac{1}{2}$ step (1 fret).

A Flat lowers a note $\frac{1}{2}$ step (1 fret).

A Natural cancels the effect of a previous sharp or flat.

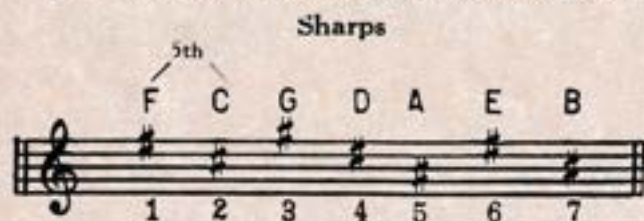
A Double Sharp raises a note 1 step (2 frets).

A Double Flat lowers a note 1 step (2 frets).

Order of Placing Sharps and Flats

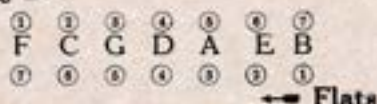
Sharps are placed at the beginning of the staff by fifths ascending, beginning with F, and running through the seven notes of the scale.

Flats are placed by fourths ascending, beginning with B.



The flats run in opposite direction of the sharps. For example: The 1st sharp is the 7th flat; the 2nd sharp is the 6th flat; the 3rd sharp is the 5th flat, etc.

Sharps →

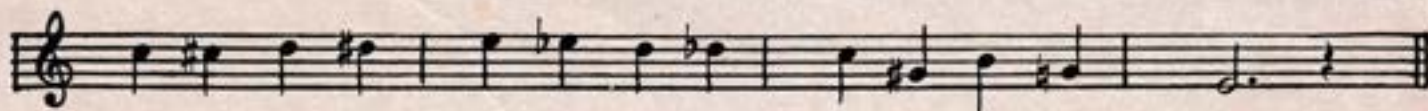


← Flats

Accidentals

Chromatic signs which occur in music away from the key we are playing, are called accidentals. They are of temporary effect, and not intended to last beyond the measure in which they are written.

Examples of Accidentals



The Key and Their Signatures

The key of a piece of music is shown by the number of sharps and flats placed at the beginning of each staff. There are as many major keys as there are semitones in an octave.

Each major key has its relative minor key. They are called relative keys because they are indicated by the same number of sharps or flats marked at the beginning, and are bound together by a relation of common harmony. The natural key of C major and its relative minor have neither sharps nor flats.

The following table shows the number of sharps and flats required by each major and its relative minor key:



Instructions for the Guitar

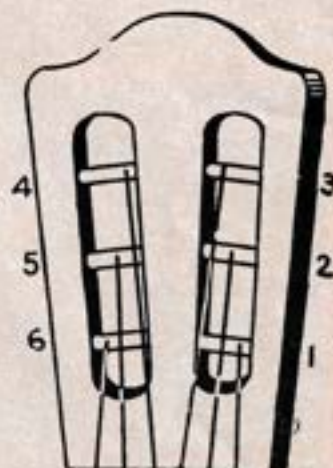
The first care of a beginner is to procure a perfect instrument. The strings when tuned must not be too high a distance above the fingerboard nor too low so to rattle against the frets. Very often a pupil with delicate hands will have their finger blistered; to prevent this the frets should be rounded and smooth at the edges because, when gliding up and down, the fingers should not be interrupted in their passage.

Practice daily. One hour of practice every day in the week, is more beneficent than ten hours of practice one day in a week.

How to String the Guitar

The Plectrum Guitar is strung with six strings. Three of these are plain steel strings, and three wound. The plain steel strings are placed to the right hand and the wound to the left hand. These are numbered from one to six. The finest steel string being the first and the heaviest wound being the sixth, but they are best known from the letters they represent in the scale, thus:

6th	5th	4th	3rd	2nd	1st
E	A	D	G	B	E

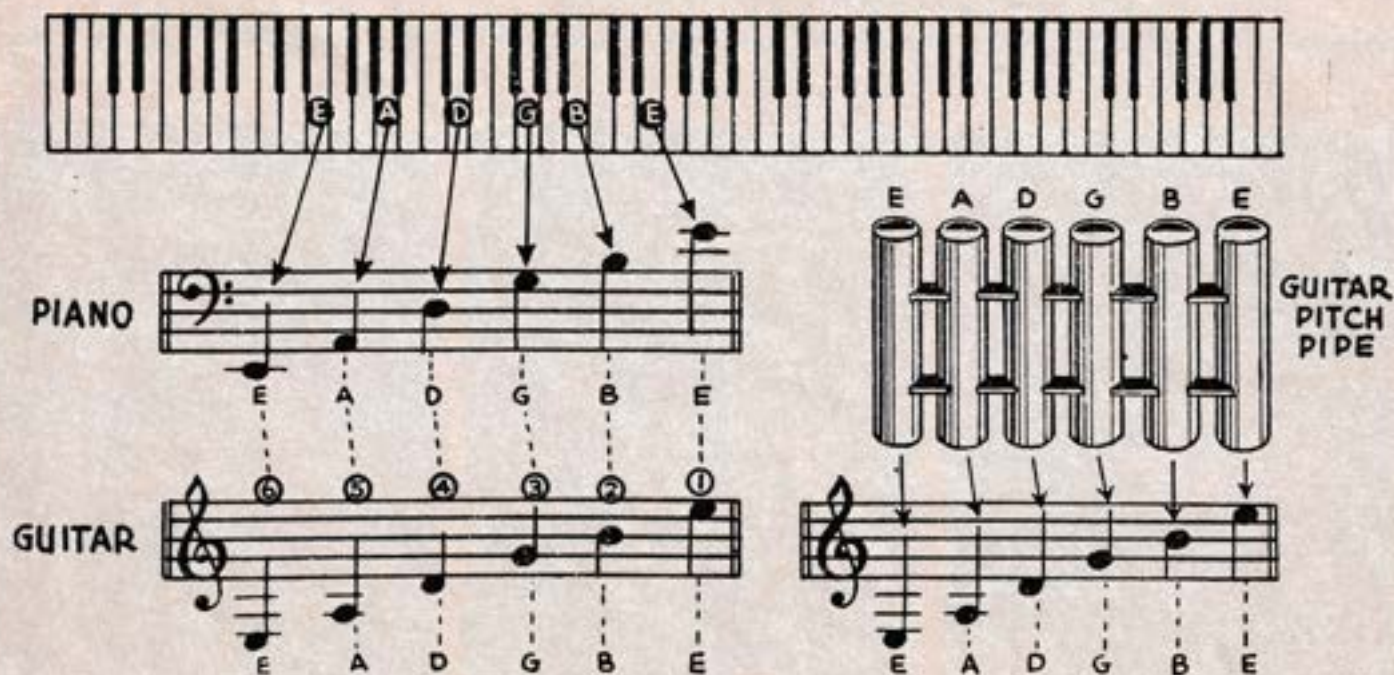


How to Tune the Guitar

There are many ways of tuning the guitar. The ordinary method is to tune the A or 5th string to an A tuning fork, pitch pipe, or from a piano, if one is available.

2. Press one finger on the fifth fret, which makes D, and tune the D string in unison.
3. Press one finger on the fifth fret of the D string, and tune the G string in unison.
4. Press one finger on the fourth fret of the G string, and tune the B string in unison.
5. Press one finger on the fifth fret of the B string, and tune the E string in unison.
6. Now tune the sixth string E with the first string E, sounding it two octaves lower.

Piano Keyboard



In tuning from a Piano tune each string in unison with its corresponding note.

All notes of the Guitar are written one octave or eight notes higher than their true pitch.

In tuning to a 6 note pitch pipe or tuner be sure to tune an octave lower than the tone actually produced by the pipe, otherwise the strain of the string will be too great and might cause damage to the instrument.

How to Hold the Guitar

Sit upon a chair of ordinary height, with the left foot slightly elevated, and the right leg crossed over the left. Let the instrument rest in the lap, pressing it lightly against the body, supported by the right arm between the elbow and the wrist. This manner of holding the guitar is well balanced and firm, enabling the left hand to slide up or down the fingerboard with perfect ease.



THE SITTING POSITION



LEFT FOOT RESTING POSITION



THE STANDING POSITION

The Left Hand

FIGURE 1 illustrates the fingers in a flat position, which is wrong. The chord is never clear and the strings are muffled.

FIGURE 2 shows the thumb in a wrong leverage position. The finger pressure is unbalanced, very strenuous, tiresome and obstructive to fast finger velocity.

FIGURE 3 illustrates the thumb in a correct leverage position. The fingers fall over the strings like little hammers and the pressure is well balanced.



FIG. 1
WRONG POSITION OF THE
FINGER JOINTS



FIG. 2
WRONG LEVERAGE OF THUMB



FIG. 3
CORRECT LEVERAGE OF THUMB

The Right Hand

The right hand is holding a plectrum or pick, used to strike the strings. It is held lightly between the thumb and first finger, with the smaller end pointing outward from the hand. The other fingers should be pressed together and kept underneath the thumb and first finger. The forearm should rest firmly against the sounding board while the hand drops over the strings.



PLACE THE PICK ON THE FOREFINGER FIRST;
THEN CLOSE THE THUMB OVER IT



THE CORRECT WAY TO HOLD THE PICK

Hold Your Wrist Thoroughly Relaxed. Strike the strings about 3 inches from the bridge. To produce a loud tone, hold the pick firmly and strike with force near the bridge. The softer tones are obtained by striking over the edge of the soundhole nearest the fingerboard and with the pick (plectrum) held lightly.



The Pick (Plectrum)

The size and shape of the Pick can be left largely to the taste of the individual performer, although better results will be obtained with one of medium size and thickness, rather than one which is very small or very thin.

This cut shows about the proper size of the Pick.

In any case it should not have an extremely sharp point, since the rounded point will give better results in every way



FIG. 1
WRONG POSITION OF THE
WRIST AND PICK

FIGURE 1. The arrow shows the little finger off the fingerboard. The Pick is in a perpendicular position, the tone is sharp, tiresome for the wrist, and it is difficult to locate the strings.

FIGURE 2. The arrow indicates the little finger resting on the sounding board, the Pick in a slanting position. The tone is clear and powerful and locating the strings is very easy.



FIG. 2
CORRECT POSITION OF THE
WRIST AND PICK

CORRECT AND WRONG POSITIONS



Fig. 1
Wrong Hand Position

IN ORDER to obtain great technique, clear tone and reach success in the shortest possible time, the student should carefully observe and study the following illustrations:

FIGURE 1. The arrow indicates the wide separation between thumb and forefinger, which is wrong.

FIGURE 2. Shows correct hand position. The thumb is close to the forefinger. The arrows indicate where the neck of the guitar should rest.

FIGURE 3. In connection with Fig. 1 this picture illustrates how the neck of the guitar is placed in the hollow opening between the forefinger and the thumb. This manner of holding the guitar is obstructive to fast finger velocity.



Fig. 2
Correct Hand Position



Fig. 3
Wrong Way of Holding

FIGURE 4. Shows correct or artistic way of holding the neck. Study the illustration carefully.

FIGURE 5. Many students hold the guitar in a vertical position on the thigh and separate it from their chest. In this position the right arm and the elbow is resting on the edge and frame of the guitar. This uncomfortable position is very strenuous, wrong and inartistic.

FIGURE 6. Is the correct position of arm and elbow. The guitar is placed on a slant of 45 degrees of the thigh, resting against the body firmly. The arm and elbow hangs naturally over the sounding board supporting and keeping the guitar in position.



Fig. 4
Correct Way of Holding



Fig. 5
Wrong Position of Arm and Elbow



Fig. 6
Correct Position of Arm and Elbow

"Down" and "Up" Strokes

"DOWN" STROKE (marked $\sqcap$). By down stroke is meant the movement of the Pick in a downward or away from you motion.

"UP" STROKE (marked ∇). By up stroke is meant the movement of the Pick in an upward or toward you motion.



FIG. 1
DOWN STROKE

FIGURE 1. The down stroke is the easiest to perform. Of the two the down stroke is the strongest and mostly used.

RULE: When passing from one string to another use down stroke.

FIGURE 2. The up stroke is performed by a quick movement of the Pick upward, holding the wrist in same position as for down stroke, returning the Pick to the starting position. When several fast notes are played in succession on one string, the down stroke is followed by the up stroke.



FIG. 2
UP STROKE

The Tremolo

The Tremolo is produced by striking the strings with a rapid down and up stroke of the Plectrum. The object of the Tremolo is to secure as nearly as possible a sustained tone. Tremolo is used mostly in playing single string melody.

If not indicated in the music, the individual performer should use his own taste, as to where to use the tremolo.

EXAMPLE



FOREFINGER USED FOR BAR

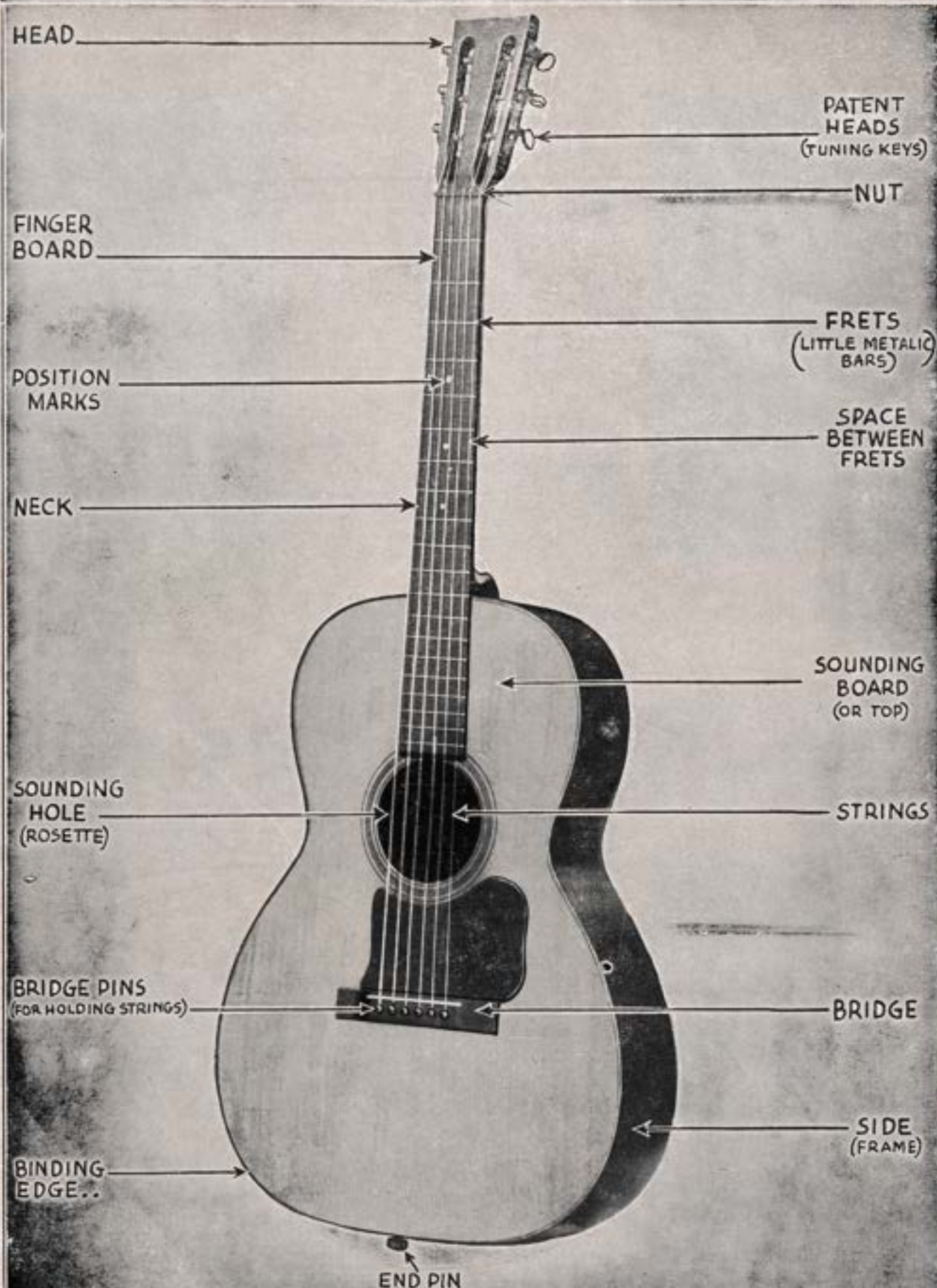
The Bar (Barré)

By Bar, (Barré in French) is meant extending the forefinger over the fingerboard and serving as a movable nut. This style of playing is very modern.

In the old guitar instruction books Capo or Capotasto was taught to be used for transposer or playing in higher keys.

Playing popular music today, however, requires fast changes from one key to another and the use of the forefinger as a bar took the place of the Capo which was too slow to operate.

NAMES OF PRINCIPAL PARTS OF GUITAR...



KNOW YOUR INSTRUMENT THOROUGHLY BEFORE YOU BEGIN PRACTICE

Open Strings

Number of Strings	6	5	4	3	2	1
	BASS Strings		SOLO Strings			
	BASS	BASS	BASS	SOLO	SOLO	SOLO
Name of Strings	E	A	D	G	B	E

Place of the note on the Staff

Exercise on Open Strings

(Use only Down Stroke)

1

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Practice until you learn to locate and strike the strings with ease.

(Use only Down Stroke)

2

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Memorize the notes and the strings on the Guitar thoroughly. In rotation: Downward or Upward. Play with a free wrist. When two or three notes are on one stem, play them with one sweep of the pick.

(Use only Down Stroke)

3

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Notes on the 6th String



Exercise on the 6th String

(Use only Down Stroke ▮)

E (6th String)

⑤ 4 3 2 1

F

G

E A D G B E

Homeward Bound

N. MANOLOFF

Notes on the 5th String



Exercise on the 5th String

(Use only Down Stroke ▮)

A (5th String)

6 5 4 3 2 1

B

C

BA DGBE

Gypsy Melody

N. MANOLOFF
(2 Counts)

Count 1 2 3 4

($\frac{1}{4}$ Rest)

Notes on the 4th String



Exercise on the 4th String

(Use only Down Stroke ▮)

D (4th String)

6 5 4 3 2 1

E

F

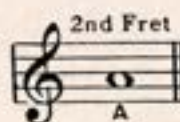
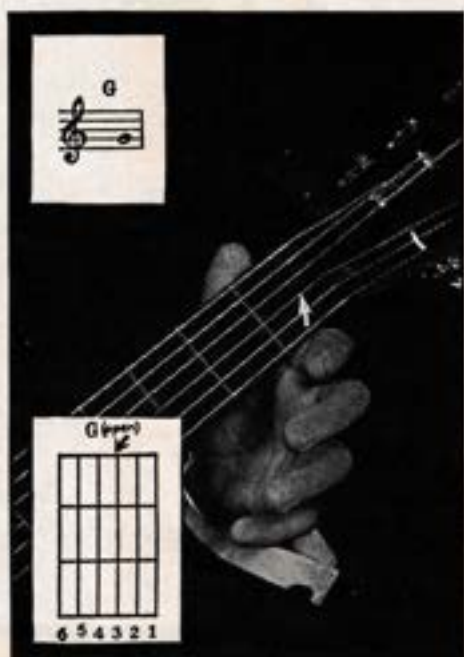
E A D G B E

Russian Dance

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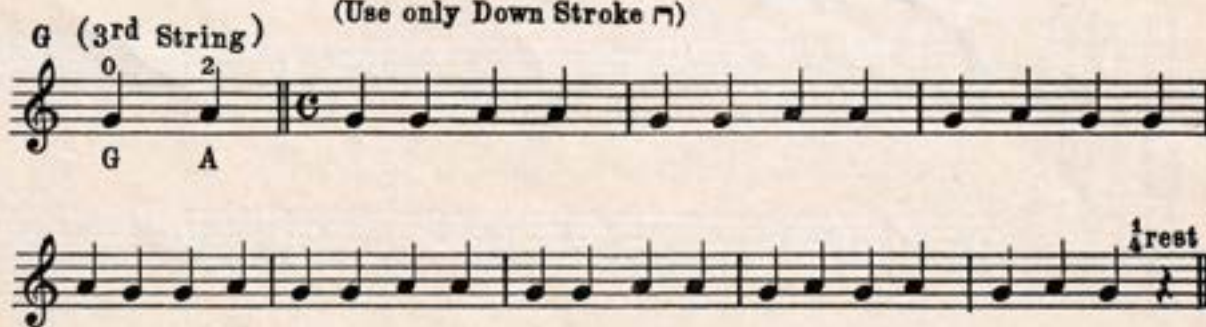
(2 Counts)

Notes on the 3rd String



Exercise on the 3rd String

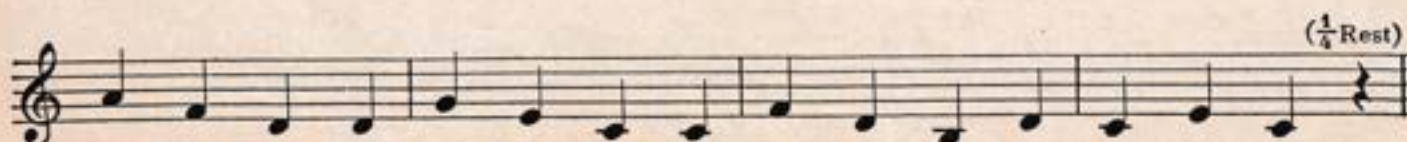
(Use only Down Stroke v)



June Day

N. MANOLOFF

(2 Counts)

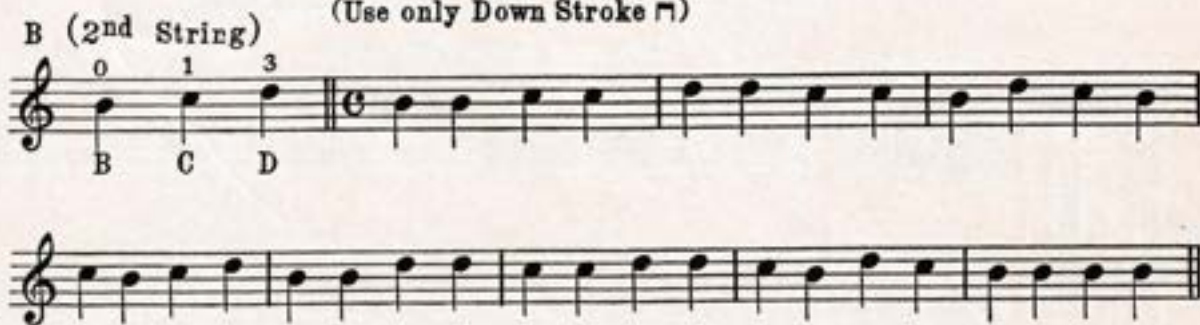


Notes on the 2nd String



Exercise on the 2nd String

(Use only Down Stroke $\cap$)

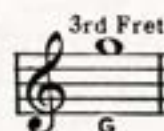
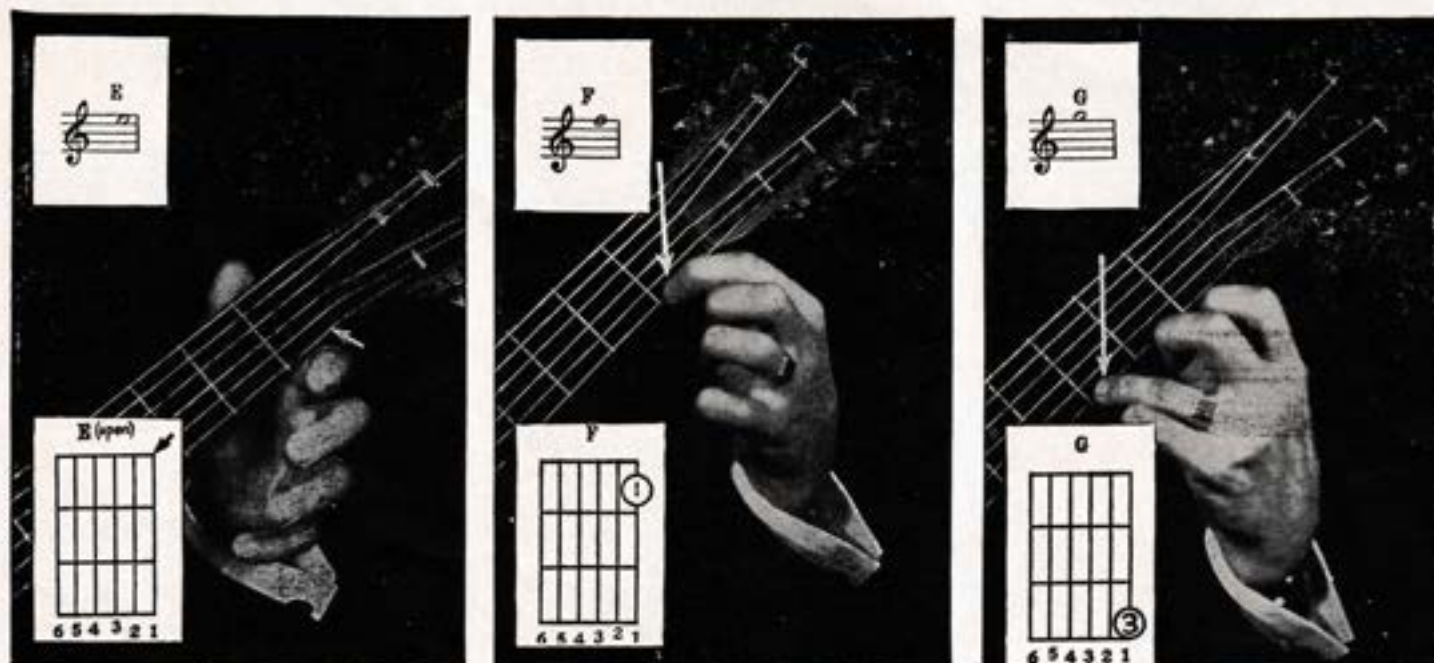


Roll Call March

N. MANOLOFF



Notes on the 1st String



Exercise on the 1st String

C (1st String) (Use only Down Stroke ▽)



Romping

N. MANOLOFF

(2 Counts)



The Natural Scale in the First Position

BASS STRINGS			SOLO STRINGS		
6th String	5th String	4th String	3rd String	2nd String	1st String
Frets 0 1 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2	0 1 3	0 1 3 5
E F G	A B C	D E F	G A	B C D	E F G A

Bass String Exercise

(Use only Down Stroke v)

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

$\frac{1}{4}$ Rest
1 Count

Solo String Exercise

(Use only Down Stroke v)

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

$\frac{1}{4}$ Rest
1 Count

IMPORTANT Play slowly and try to locate the strings and the notes without looking at the finger-board.

How to Count

(KEEPING TIME)

After having learned to read and play the notes readily, the student must next proceed to learn to play them in proper time by giving to each note the relative length of time it's form calls for. Strike the strings promptly at the instant of the first count.

Whole Notes (o)

(4 COUNTS EACH)



(Use only Down Stroke ▮)



Half Notes (♩)

(2 COUNTS EACH)



(Use only Down Stroke ▮)

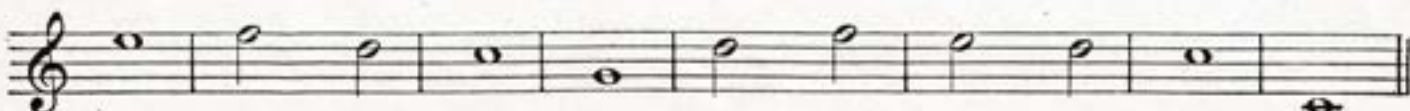
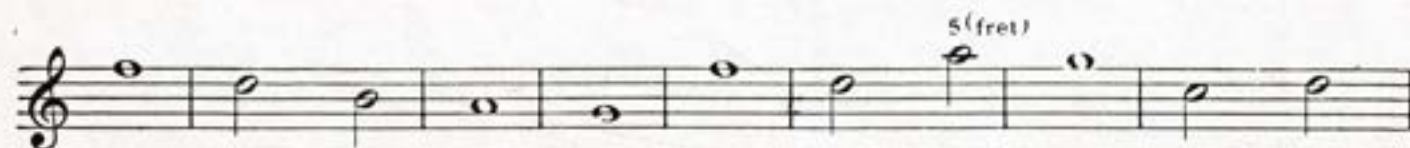
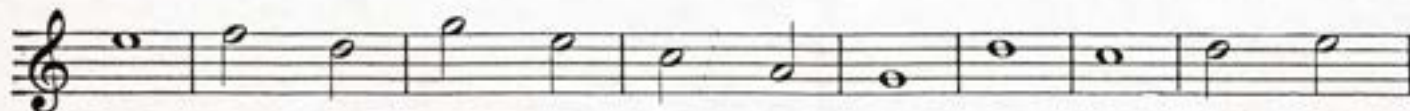
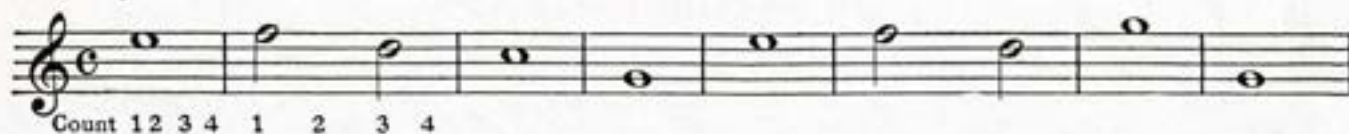


Waiting For Someone

(FOX-TROT)

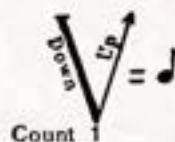
(Use only Down Stroke ▮)

N. MANOLOFF

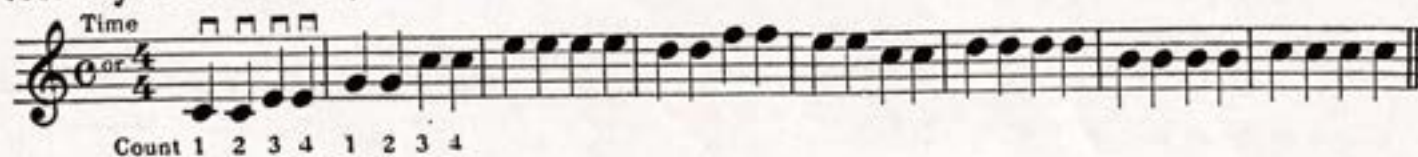


Quarter Notes

(1 COUNT EACH)



(Use only Down Stroke □)



Bird' Morning Call

(WALTZ)

N. MANOLOFF



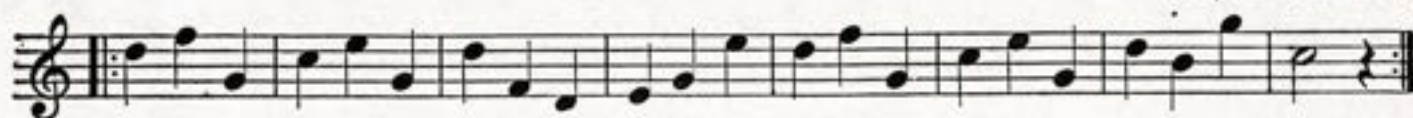
Little Jordan Waltz

(Use only Down Stroke □)

N. MANOLOFF



Repeat (last line)



Lightly Row



Eighth Notes ()

(2 TO EACH COUNT)



(Use down and up stroke alternately)

Time    

Count 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &

Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star

Count 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &

Dewdrops

(WALTZ)

N. MANOLOFF

Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 &

Elvira Waltz

(Use only down stroke)

N. MANOLOFF

Count 1 & 2 & 3 &

Hold F note

Repeat

Hold F note

Dotted Notes

This Waltz introduces dotted half notes (♩.). A dotted half note lasts as long as three quarter notes ($\text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩} = \text{♩.}$). Notice that a dotted half note makes a whole measure.



Springtime

(WALTZ)

N. MANOLOFF

Count 1 2 3 1 2 3

Repeat

Brown Eyes

(WALTZ)

When a tone extends from one measure into the next, two notes are used connected by a Tie: (—) The second note is never struck, but simply held.

N. MANOLOFF

Count 1 2 3 1 2 3

Repeat

Pretty Rainbow

(WALTZ)



This Waltz introduces dotted quarter notes (♩.). A dotted quarter note lasts as long as three eighth notes ($\text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩} = \text{♩.}$). Play slowly, evenly and firmly. Keep strict time.

N. MANOLOFF

Count 1 2 & 3 &

Repeat

Sailors March

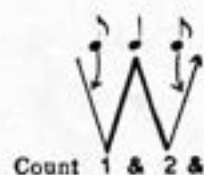


Rock-a-bye Baby



March of the Toreadors

This March is written in Syncopation time. (See Syncopation Page 64).
Rhythm and Syncopation explained in detail in Book No. 3 Page 152.



Frankie and Johnny



Chord Study

When two or more notes are sounded together they produce a chord, if they are in harmony; if otherwise, a discord. Study carefully the following example. Hold your arm naturally; the hand and wrist in a curved manner and the fingers separated from each other and curved, ready to fall like little hammers on any of the strings desired.

Example

(Use only down stroke v)

Hold fingers down

Folk Song

(Count three to each measure)

Count 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

Tie

$\frac{1}{4}$ Rest

At Sundown

(FOX TROT)

Play the Double notes with one sweep (Down Stroke) of the Pick.

N. MANOLOFF

Moderato



Dancing in the Moonlight

(FOX TROT)

N. MANOLOFF

Moderato



The Dream Waltz

N. MANOLOFF

Tempo di Valse



Mona Waltz ($\frac{3}{4}$ TIME)

Tempo di Valse

N. MANOLOFF



Yankee Doodle ($\frac{2}{4}$ TIME)

Allegro (Fast)



Prayer ($\frac{3}{4}$ TIME)

This sign $\frown$ is called a HOLD or PAUSE. A note or rest over which it is placed is held longer than usual.

Andante (Slow)



America

29

Andante



Home, Sweet Home

(Count four to each measure)

Moderato



Beautiful Aida

(WALTZ)

N.º MANOLOFF

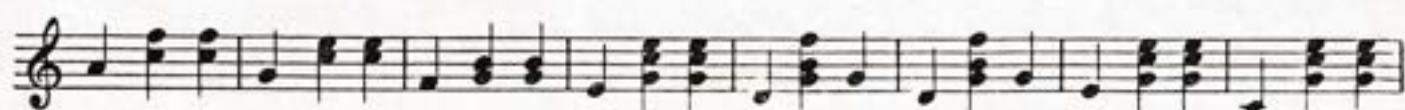
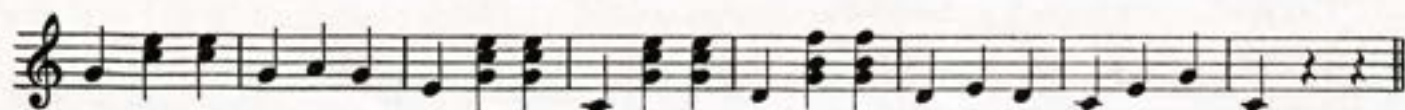
Tempo di Valse



Denka Waltz

Moderato

N. Manoloff.



Fairy Dance

Tempo di Valse

N. Manoloff



Plectrum Exercises

Study carefully the following six examples of plectrum exercises, as they are the most characteristic and mostly used in up to date music.

Down and Up Strokes (Used on Sixteenth Notes)



Play slowly at the beginning, then gradually increase the speed.

1

Time

Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

"Down, Down and Up" Strokes (Used on One Eighth and Two Sixteenth Notes)



2

Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4

"Down, Up and Down" Strokes (Used on Two Sixteenth and One Eighth Notes)



3

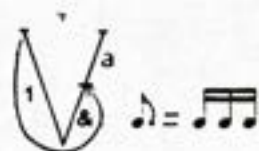
"Down, Up and Down" Strokes

(Used on Triplets)

(These three notes are played in the time of the same denomination: )



Count 1 2 3 4



"Down and Up" Strokes

(Used on Dotted Eighth and Sixteenth Notes)



Count 1 & a 2 & a 3 & 4 & a



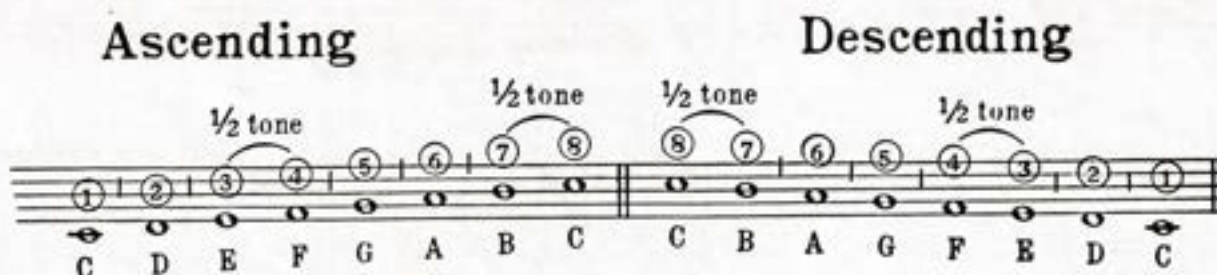
"Up and Down" Strokes

(Used on Sixteenth and Dotted Eighth Notes.)

Count 1 a & 2 a & 3 a & 4 a &

(THE ALPHABET OF MUSIC)

A succession of tones, consisting of the notes belonging to a key, beginning and ending with the key note is called a scale. There are two kinds of scales, the diatonic and the chromatic. The scale is diatonic when the five whole tones and the two semitones which compose it succeed each other regularly and in the natural order, whether ascending or descending. It is chromatic when the five whole tones of the diatonic scale are divided into semitones, so as to form 12 of these in the compass of the octave. In the diatonic scale, the two semitones are found between the third and fourth, and the seventh and eighth degrees in the major key.

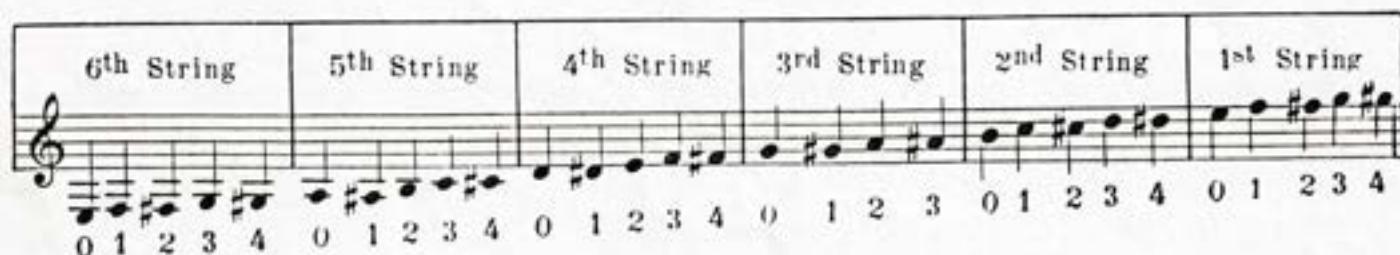


Chromatic Scale

The entire 12 semitones that are in an octave are used in this scale. In playing upward, the $\sharp$ (sharp) is used. For downward playing, the $\flat$ (flat) is applied. This scale can start on any note as there are only even semitones in same. (See Page 6.)

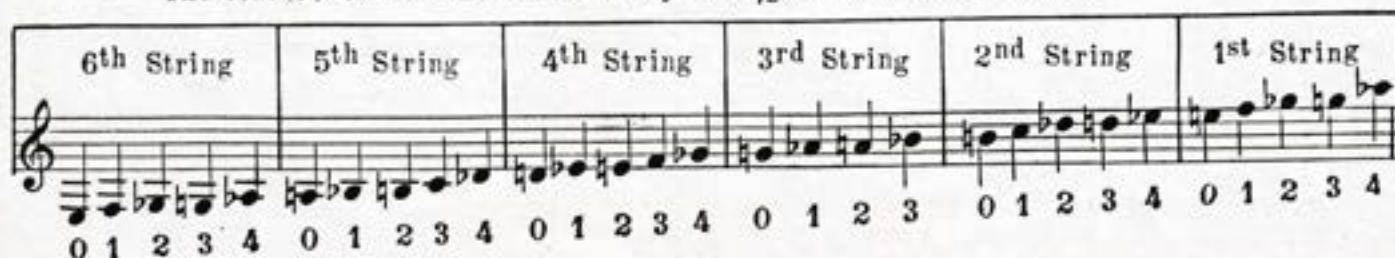
Scale with Sharps

The sharp ($\sharp$) raises the sound of any note $\frac{1}{2}$ tone or one fret higher. The number under each note indicates the finger to be used.



Scale with Flats

The flat ($\flat$) lowers the sound of any note $\frac{1}{2}$ tone or one fret lower.



Study in Waltz Time

35

(WITH SHARPS)

Count 1 2 3

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

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

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

2 0 1 0 4 0 1 3 0 5 4 5 1 3 0 4 0

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

This section contains five staves of musical notation in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp, and various musical symbols such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. The fret numbers are written below the notes, indicating the fingerings for each note. A double bar line is present at the end of the third staff.

Study in Waltz Time

(WITH FLATS)

Count 1 2 3

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

0 3 2 1 0 4 3 1 0 3 5 1 3 3 0 1 1 3 0

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

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

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

This section contains five staves of musical notation in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of two flats, and various musical symbols such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. The fret numbers are written below the notes, indicating the fingerings for each note. A double bar line is present at the end of the third staff.

The Principal Chords

There are 3 Principal Chords in every key, called: *TONIC*, *SUB-DOMINANT*, and *DOMINANT*.

TONIC CHORD is built on the *Key Note* or the first note of any scale. For example: C is the *Key Note* (the first note) of C Major Scale, which means that C Chord is the *Tonic Chord*. In the Key of G, G is the *Tonic Chord*. In the Key of D, D Chord, etc.

SUB DOMINANT CHORD is built on the 4th note above the *Tonic*. For example: In the C scale F is the 4th note above the Tonic (C, D, E, F), which means that F Chord is the *Sub-Dominant Chord*.

DOMINANT CHORD is built on the 5th note above the Tonic. For example: In the C scale G is the 5th note of the scale (C, D, E, F, G), which means that G is the *Dominant Chord*.

	TONIC			SUB-DOM.		DOMINANT		
				↓		↓		
1 SCALE →	C 1	D 2	E 3	F 4	G 5	A 6	B 7	C 8
2 SCALE →	G 1	A 2	B 3	C 4	D 5	E 6	F# 7	G 8

Try to Figure the 3 Principal Chords in All Other Scales.

If any other chords besides the Principal are used in any composition they are called *Accidental*, and are of temporary effect.

For comparison, the 3 Principal Chords may be thought of as: *Tonic—Owner of the Key*, *Sub-Dominant—Assistant Superintendent*, and *Dominant—Superintendent*.

From the above will be noticed, that the *Tonic* or the *Owner* of the key is the most important or *Chief Chord*. It begins and ends any composition.

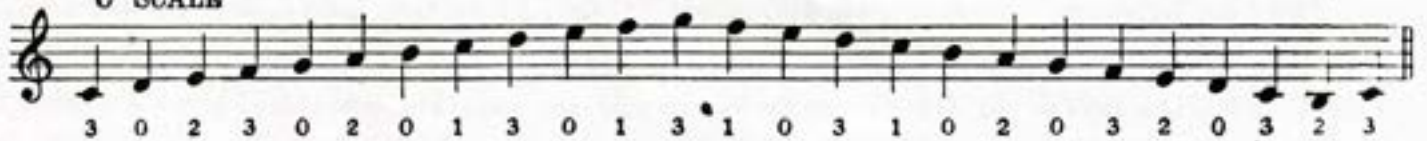
Second of importance is the *Dominant* or *Superintendent Chord*. This chord is the ruling or commanding chord of the key.

Third and of less importance is the *Sub-Dominant* or *Assistant Superintendent*. This chord may be called the *Help Chord*.

IMPORTANT: The student should memorize the 3 Principal Chords in each key, by their letter name.

HOW TO BUILD CHORDS? SEE BOOKS No. 2 AND No. 3

C SCALE



The Principal Chords



Accompaniment

(Use only Down Strokes)



Long, Long Ago

(Use only down strokes)

The solo part is written for the student and the accompaniment for the teacher. However, the student may study both parts.

Andante (slowly)

SOLO

ACCOMP.

C

G⁷

(whole rest)

1 2 3 4

G⁷

C

G⁷

C

C

G⁷

C

The musical score is written for two parts: SOLO and ACCOMP. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante (slowly)'. The score consists of five systems of two staves each. The SOLO part is written in treble clef, and the ACCOMP. part is written in bass clef. The ACCOMP. part features a steady bass line with chords marked C and G⁷. The SOLO part features a melody with various rests and notes. In the third system, the SOLO part has a 'whole rest' for four measures, indicated by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4. The score ends with a double bar line in the fifth system.

The Old Oaken Bucket

39

Use down stroke when passing from one string to another. Study thoroughly the following arpeggio example in the accompaniment part.

Andante (slow)

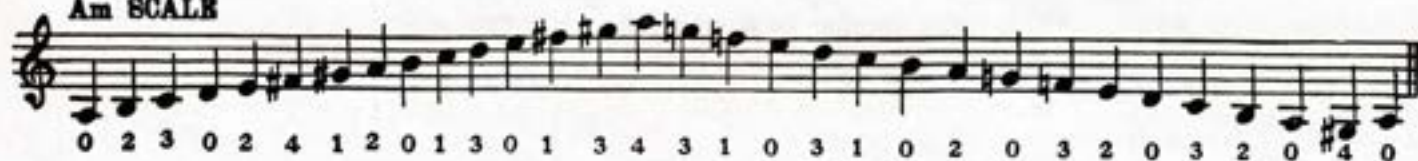
SOLO

ACCOMP.

The musical score is written for guitar, featuring a solo melody and an arpeggiated accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Andante (slow)'. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The solo part is written on a single staff in treble clef. The accompaniment is written on two staves in treble clef, with the left hand playing a steady arpeggiated pattern. Chord symbols (C, G7, F) are placed above the accompaniment staves to indicate the harmonic structure. The score consists of five systems of music, each with a solo line and an accompaniment line. The accompaniment uses a consistent arpeggiated pattern throughout, with the left hand playing the bass notes and the right hand playing the treble notes. The solo melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together. The overall mood is slow and reflective.

Key of A Minor (RELATIVE TO C MAJOR)

Am SCALE



The Principal Chords



Accompaniment



Russian Nights

Play the number in a moderate waltz tempo.

Tempo di valse.

SOLO

ACCOMP.

Am

Am

E

E⁷

E⁷

Am

Dm

Am

Am

E⁷

Am

Dm

Am

E⁷

Am

Am

The musical score is written for a solo instrument and piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Tempo di valse'. The score consists of five systems of music. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a solo melody and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a repeating rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The solo part has a melodic line with a repeat sign. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, with the piano part featuring a change in chord from Am to E. The third system shows the solo part with a repeat sign and the piano part with a change in chord from E to E7. The fourth system shows the solo part with a repeat sign and the piano part with a change in chord from E7 to Am. The fifth system shows the solo part with a repeat sign and the piano part with a change in chord from Am to E7. The score ends with a final chord of Am.

Key of G Major

(ONE SHARP F#)



The Principal Chords



ACCOMPANIMENT

(Use only Down Strokes A)



The Young Guitarist

43

(MARCH)

N. Manoloff.

Tempo di march

SOLO

ACCOMP.

Having reached this page of the book, you could play many other beautiful pieces in a radio and recording style.

SEE NICK MANOLOFF'S BOOK OF 100 MODERN GUITAR SOLOS

Easy — Artistic — Melodious — Supreme!

Key of E Minor

(RELATIVE TO G MAJOR)

Em SCALE

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

The Principal Chords

Em

TONIC
Em

Am

SUB-DOM.
Am

B7

DOMINANT
B7

Accompaniment

Em B7

Em Em Am B7

Em D7 B7

B7 Em Am

Am B7 Em

Waltz in E Minor

(Bass Solo)

By NICK MANOLOFF

Tempo di Valse

①

②

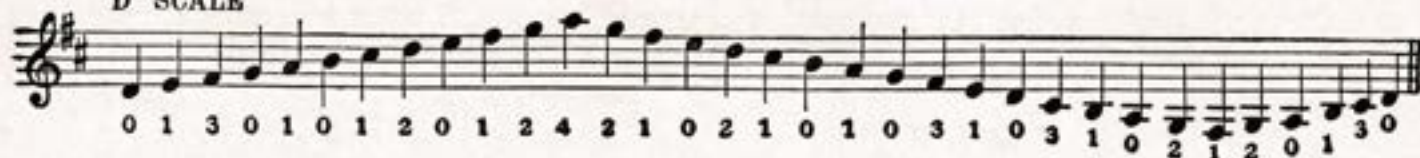
③

rit.

Key of D Major

(TWO SHARPS F#, C#)

D SCALE



The Principal Chords



Accompaniment



Old Black Joe

47

Andante (slowly)

SOLO

COUNT

1 2 3 4 ♪

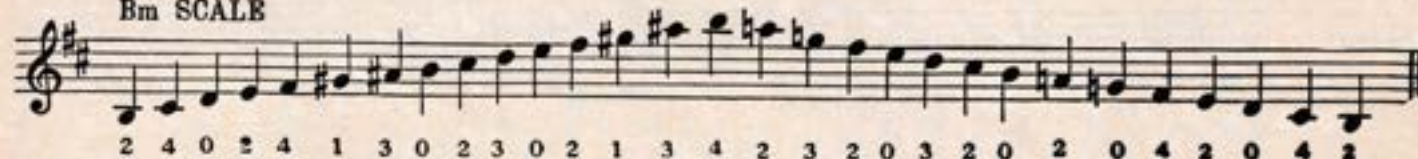
ACCOMP.

The musical score is written for a solo instrument and an accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante (slowly)'. The score consists of five systems of music. The first system includes a 'COUNT' line with the sequence '1 2 3 4 ♪' and a 'D' chord marking. The solo part features a melody with various intervals and rests, while the accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines. Chord markings such as D, G, A7, and D are placed above the accompaniment staff. The score concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line and a fermata.

Key of B Minor

(RELATIVE TO D MAJOR)

Bm SCALE



The Principal Chords



Accompaniment



Key of A Major

(THREE SHARPS F#, C#, G#)

49



The Principal Chords



Accompaniment



Moonlight on Lake Geneva

Tempo di valse

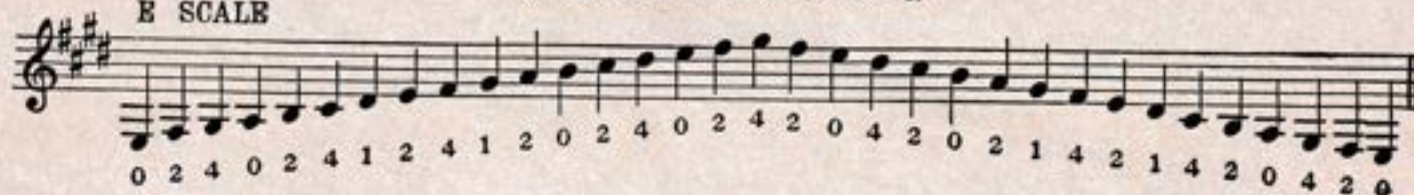
SOLO

ACCOMP.

Key of E Major

(FOUR SHARPS F $\sharp$, C $\sharp$, G $\sharp$, D $\sharp$)

E SCALE



The Principal Chords



Accompaniment



Massa's in de Col' Col' Ground

Andante (slowly)

SOLO

ACCOMP.

The musical score is written for a solo instrument and an accompaniment. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante (slowly)'. The score consists of five systems of music. Each system has a solo part on a treble clef staff and an accompaniment part on a bass clef staff. The solo part features a melody with eighth and quarter notes, often with triplets. The accompaniment part provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving bass lines. Chords are labeled with letters: E, A, B7, and E. The score ends with a double bar line.

E A E B7

E A E B7 E

A E B7 E A

E B7 A E

B7 E B7 E

To Learn Modern Chords Used for Orchestra Accompaniment
See Nick Manoloff's Complete Chord and Harmony Manual

“Hot” Accompaniment AND HOW TO MAKE IT

This term, commonly used in playing popular music, is known in the theory of music as staccato playing; i. e. buffed, damped, suppressed or muffled sounds. To play staccato means to detach or separate the notes from each other giving them only about one quarter of their time, making a rest of the remaining time belonging to each note. It is usually indicated by either round ($\circ$) or pointed ($\dot{\circ}$) dots over or under the notes. When there is no indication in the music, the performer could use staccato at liberty for greater “hot” effect.

To perform effective staccato on the Guitar, strike the strings quickly with a heavy down stroke, then stop the sounds by stopping the vibration of the strings. There are two ways of playing the staccato:

1. By damping or muting the strings with the right hand.
2. By releasing the pressure of the strings with the left hand.

The first method is employed when there are open strings included in the chord. In this case, the staccato is produced by quickly laying the edge of the palm of the right hand across all the vibrating strings, or by quickly laying the thumb across the strings on its side.

The second method is employed when the chord is composed of all closed notes. The vibration is stopped by releasing the pressure of the left hand fingers, so that the strings may rise a little from the finger-board, but not taking them entirely off the strings.

Staccato is very important, being used in modern orchestra music frequently. At first it will be found rather difficult and will require considerable practice.

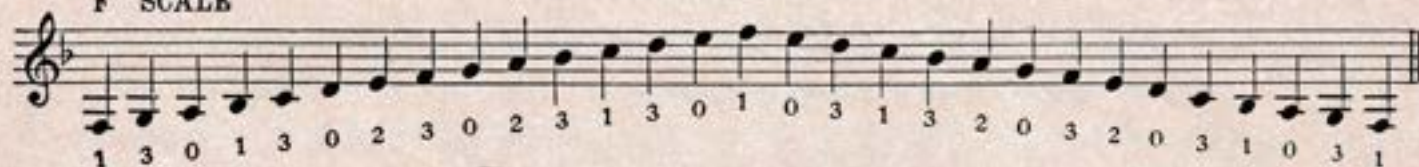
Abbreviation signs employed in orchestra music

The image displays three musical staves illustrating various abbreviation signs used in orchestra music. The top staff, labeled 'Measure', shows rests for 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, and 20 measures, each indicated by a horizontal line with a number above it. The middle section, labeled 'Written' and 'Performed', shows a sequence of musical phrases. The 'Written' staff uses various shorthand notations like slashes and double slashes to represent complex rhythmic patterns. The 'Performed' staff shows the actual notation for these patterns, including tremolos. The bottom staff shows a sequence of musical phrases with various rests and rhythmic patterns.

Notice: A heavy line placed in the 3rd space indicates a 2 measure rest. If the line extends over the 2nd and 3rd space - a 4 measure rest. When both combined a 6 measure rest. Often, the rest is indicated by a heavy horizontal line with a numeral over it indicating the number of measures to rest.

Key of F Major (ONE FLAT-B $\flat$)

F SCALE



The Principal Chords



Accompaniment

Andante



Old Folks at Home

55

Andante

SOLO

ACCOMP

The musical score is written for a solo melody and an accompaniment. The solo part is in the upper staff, and the accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked *Andante*. The score consists of five systems of music. The solo part features a melody with eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together. The accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation with chords, primarily F major and C7, with occasional B-flat major chords. The piece concludes with a final double bar line.

SOLO

ACCOMP

F C7 F Bb F C7

F C7 F Bb F C7 F C7

F Bb F C7 F Bb

F C7 C7 F Bb

F C7 F C7 F Bb F C7

Key of D Minor

(RELATIVE TO F MAJOR)

Dm SCALE

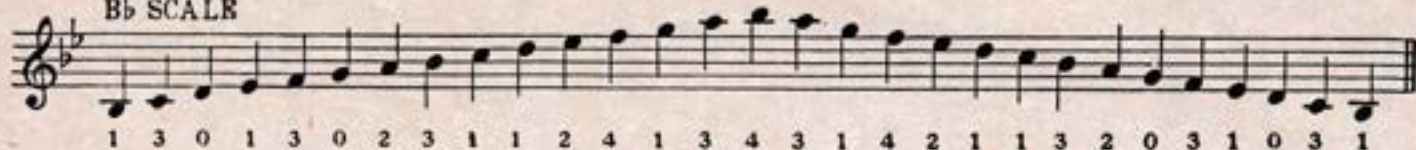


The Principal Chords



Accompaniment



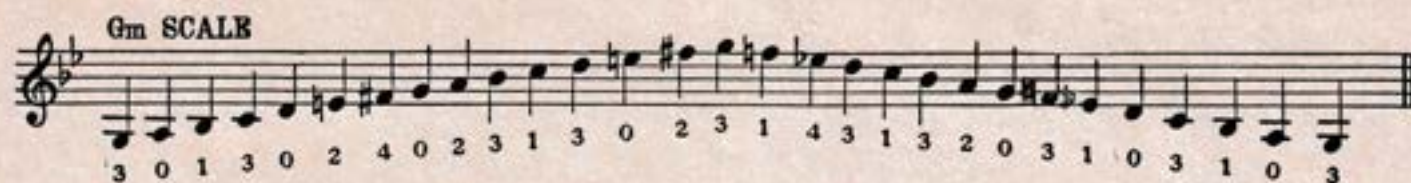
B $\flat$ SCALE

Accompaniment

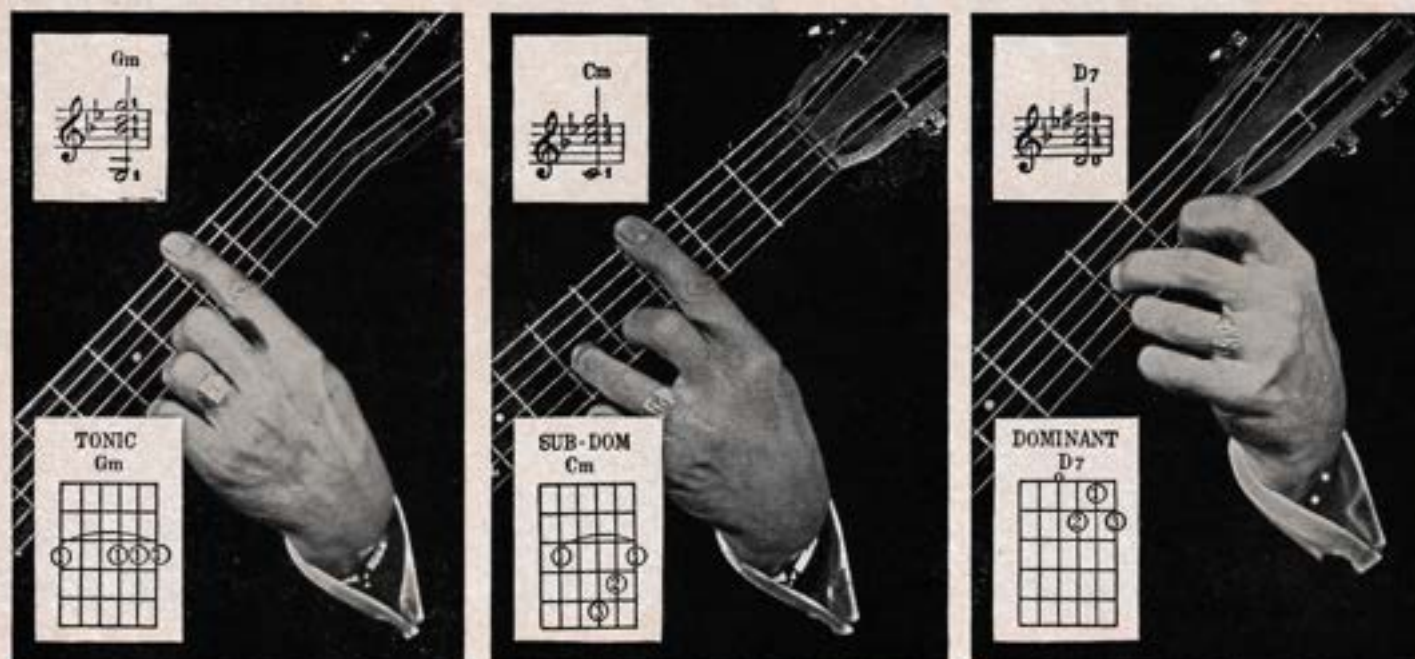


Key of G Minor

(RELATIVE TO B $\flat$ MAJOR)



The Principal Chords



Accompaniment



Key of E $\flat$ Major (THREE FLATS B $\flat$, E $\flat$, A $\flat$)

59



The Principal Chords

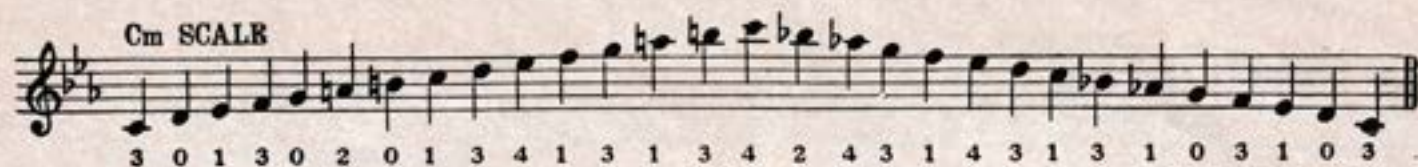


Accompaniment (FOX TROT)



Key of C Minor

(RELATIVE TO E^b MAJOR)



The Principal Chords



Accompaniment



Key of A $\flat$ Major

(FOUR FLATS B $\flat$, E $\flat$, A $\flat$, D $\flat$)

A $\flat$ SCALE



The Principal Chords



Accompaniment



Key of F Minor

(RELATIVE TO A $\flat$ MAJOR)

Fm SCALE



The Principal Chords



Accompaniment



Dictionary of Musical Terms

- A**—by, for, to, at, in, etc. (used with other words).
- Accelerando**—A gradual increase of velocity.
- Accompaniment**—A part added to a principal one by Way of Enhancing the effect of the composition.
- Adagio**—Slow (slower than andante).
- Ad Libitum**—At will.
- Affetuoso**—With feeling and emotion.
- Agitato**—Agitated, restless.
- Al Fine**—To the end.
- Alla Breve**—2 Counts to the measure.
- Allegretto**—Not as quick as allegro.
- Allegro**—Quick, lively.
- Al Segno**—To the sign S^{e} .
- Amoroso**—Tender and affectionate.
- Andante**—Slow, but not as slow as adagio.
- Andantino**—Generally accepted as being faster than andante.
- Animato**—With spirit.
- Appassionato**—Passionately, with emotion.
- Appoggiatura**—A small note of embellishment.
- Arpeggio**—Playing notes of chord one after another.
- Aria**—An air or song.
- Assai**—Very, extremely.
- A Tempo**—In the original time.
- Bagatell**—A short easy composition.
- Ballad**—A short and familiar song.
- Barcarolle**—Airs sung by the Venetian Gondoliers (Boatmen.)
- Beat**—One of the principal graces in music.
- Basso**—Bass Part.
- Ben**—Well, good; as *ben marcato*—well marked.
- Bis**—Again, repeat.
- Bolero**—Spanish dance.
- Bravura**—Boldly.
- Brillante**—Brilliant expression.
- Brio**—Vigor, animation.
- Cadenza**—An ornamental passage.
- Cantabile**—In a singing style.
- Canto**—Song.
- Capo**—Head, beginning.
- Capriccioso**—In a capricious manner.
- Coda**—Measures at the end of a composition.
- Con**—With, on brio.
- Concerto**—A composition intended to display the powers of some particular instrument.
- Chord**—A combination of sounds forming harmony.
- Chromatic**—Proceeding by semitones, or formed by means of semitones.
- Cavatina**—An air of one movement or part only, occasionally preceded by a recitative.
- Crescendo**—Gradually increase the quantity of tone.
- Da Capo**—(Abb. D.C.) from the beginning.
- D. C. Al Fine**—From the beginning to word fine.
- Dal Segno**—(Abb. D. S.) from the sign.
- D. S. Al Fine**—From sign to word fine.
- Decrescendo**—Gradually decrease the quantity of tone.
- Diatonic**—Naturally.
- Diminuendo**—Gradually diminish the power of tone.
- Dolce**—Soft and sweet.
- Dolore**—Grief, sorrow.
- Doloroso**—Indicates a soft and pathetic style.
- Eco**—Echo.
- Elegant**—With elegance.
- Energico**—With energy.
- Expressivo or Expressione**—With expression.
- Fantasia**—Composition in which the author gives free scope to his ideas.
- Fine**—The end.
- Finale**—The end.
- Forte**—(Abb. F.) loud.
- Fortissimo**—(Abb. FF.) Very loud.
- Forzando**—(Abb. FZ.) With Force.
- Funebre or Funerale**—Funeral.
- Fuoco or Furioso**—With fire and life.
- Giocoso**—Humorously, gladly.
- Glissando**—Sliding over the key-board.
- Grandioso**—In a grand and noble style.
- Graces**—Occasional embellishments; the most important of these are the *appoggiatura*, the *turn* and the *shake*.
- Grazioso**—Gracefully.
- Galop**—A quick dance, generally in $\frac{2}{4}$ time.
- Grave**—The slowest degree of movement.
- Grupetto**—A group of notes, a turn (∞).
- Gusto**—With taste.
- Il**—The (used with other words).
- Impetuoso**—With impetuosity, impetuously.
- Impromptu**—An extemporaneous production.
- Interlude**—An intermediate strain or movement.
- Intro**—Introduction.
- La**—The; (used with other words).
- Largo**—Very slow and solemn degree of movement.
- Larghetto**—Slow, but not so slow as largo.
- Legato**—Close, gliding, connected style.
- Leggiero**—With lightness and facility of execution.
- Lento**—Slow.
- Lentando**—Gradually slower

Loco—Play just as it is written in regard to pitch; it generally occurs after 8 va.

Ma—But; as (*allegro ma non troppo* etc.)

Maestoso—With majestic and dignified expression.

Marcato—In a marked and emphatic style.

Marcia—March.

Marziale—In a martial style.

Meno—Less. (*Meno mosso*).

Mezzo—Half.

Misterioso—Mysteriously.

Moderato—With a moderate degree of quickness.

Molto—Very; as *molto allegro*, very quick.

Morendo—Diminishing tone and time; dying away.

Mosso—Movement; as (*Piu Mosso*).

Moto—Motion; as (*con moto*).

Non—Not.

Octavo—(Abb. 8va) an octave higher.

Opus—Work, (Abb. Op. 25).

Ossia—Or otherwise; or else.

Passionato—Passionately.

Patetico—Pathetic.

Phrase—A short musical sentence, containing an incomplete idea.

Piu—More; as (*Piu mosso*).

Piano—(Abb. p.) Soft.

Pianissimo (Abb. pp.) Very soft.

Poco—Little, as (*Poco a poco*).

Portamento—Gliding from one note to another.

Potpourri—A fantasia on favorite airs.

Prelude—An introduction.

Presto—Very quick.

Primo—First, as (*Tempo Primo*).

Quadrille—A French dance.

Quasi—In the manner of.

Rapidimento—Rapidly.

Rallentando—(Abb. rall.) Gradually delaying the time.

Risoluta—In a resolute manner.

Ritardando—(Abb. rit.) Gradually delaying the time.

Romance—A short lyric tale set to music.

Rondo—A composition of several strains, of which the first part is repeated at the end of each.

Scherzando—Playfully.

Segno or ♩ sign; as (*Dal Segno*).

Seque—Now follows, go on.

Simplice—Simplicity.

Sempre—Always (*sempre staccato*).

Serenade—Evening music in the open air.

Sforzando—(Abb. sfz.) Forced.

Sinfonia—A symphony or orchestra composition in many parts.

Smorzando—Dying away.

Solo—Alone.

Sonata—Composition of several movements, generally for a single principal instrument.

Sostenuto—Sustained.

Sotto—In an undertone.

Spirito—With spirit.

Staccato—Short, quick, detached.

Sul—Upon (*Sul A*) A string.

Syncopation—Accent being on an unaccented part of a measure.

Tacet—Be silent.

Tema—A subject or theme.

Tempo—Time.

Tenuto—Keep the notes sustain in full time.

Tranquillo—In a tranquil manner.

Tremolo—Reiteration of a note or chord with great rapidity so as to produce a tremulous kind of motion.

Trio—Composition of three performers.

Triplet—A group of three notes, with inferior duration.

Troppo—Too much.

Tutti—All, whole.

Valse—Waltz.

Vivace—Lively.

Vivo—Animated.

Volta—Time of playing a movement.

Abbreviated Terms

p.—Piano, soft.

pp.—Pianissimo, very soft.

ppp.—Pianississimo, exceedingly soft and gentle.

f.—Forte, loud.

ff.—Fortissimo, very loud.

fff.—Fortississimo, as loud as possible.

fz.—Forzando, forced.

sfz.—Sforzando, forced.

mf.—Mezzo Forte, moderately loud.

mp.—Mezzo Piano, rather soft.

accel.—Accelerando, increase rapidity.

accomp.—Accompaniment.

dim.—Diminuendo, diminishing gradually the power of tone.

cresc.—Crescendo or < increasing power of tone.

decresc.—Decrescendo or > decreasing power of tone.

rit.—Ritardando } Gradually delaying the time.

rall.—Rallentando }

Cad.—Cadenza.

D. C.—Da Capo, from the beginning.

D. S.—Dal Segno, from the sign (♩)

V. S.—Turn over quickly.

R. H.—Right hand.

L. H.—Left hand.

$\odot$ —Pause, hold.

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