

Suite

Preludio

Santiago de Murcia

The musical score for 'Preludio' by Santiago de Murcia is written on a single treble clef staff in G major (one sharp) and common time. The piece consists of 8 measures. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below the notes. There are several slurs and accents. A circled '2' appears above a note in the seventh measure. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final chord. A page number [8] is located at the bottom center of the page.

Allemande

The Allemande score consists of six staves of music. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. There are also some dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Courante

The Courante score consists of five staves of music. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. There are also some dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Sarabande

The Sarabande section consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It features a series of chords and melodic fragments, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and accents. The second staff continues the piece, including a measure with a bracketed number [8] and a fermata. The third staff concludes the section with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Gavotte

The Gavotte section consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a series of chords and melodic lines, with a bracketed number [8] appearing in the second measure. The second staff continues the piece, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Gigue

The Gigue section consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/8 time signature. It features a complex rhythmic pattern with many eighth notes and rests, marked with a bracketed number [8]. The second staff includes a 'Vibr.' marking above the first measure. The third staff continues the piece with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. The fourth and fifth staves show further development of the piece, with various chordal textures and melodic lines. The sixth staff includes another 'Vibr.' marking. The seventh and final staff concludes the section with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Suite
Prélude

Santiago de Murcia

The first section of the Suite Prélude is written in a single system of seven staves. The top staff is the treble clef, and the bottom staff is the bass clef. The music is in a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piece begins with a 4-measure rest in the treble clef. The melody in the treble clef is characterized by eighth-note patterns and slurs. The bass clef provides a steady accompaniment with chords and single notes. Various fingering numbers (1-4) and articulation marks like accents and slurs are present throughout the score.

Allegro

The second section, marked Allegro, is written in a single system of four staves. The top staff is the treble clef, and the bottom staff is the bass clef. The music is in a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat. The tempo is indicated by the word 'Allegro'. The melody in the treble clef is more rhythmic and active, featuring eighth-note patterns and slurs. The bass clef provides a steady accompaniment with chords and single notes. Roman numerals (VI, V, III, I) are placed above the bass clef staff to indicate chord changes. Fingering numbers and articulation marks are also present.

Musical score for the first section, consisting of three systems of two staves each. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks such as slurs and accents.

Allemande

Musical score for the Allemande section, consisting of ten systems of two staves each. The notation is highly detailed, including numerous fingerings, slurs, and articulation marks. The section includes a section labeled "Echo" and concludes with a "Vibr." instruction. The score is written in a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature.

Courante

The Courante score consists of five systems of staves. The first system includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. It features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The second system contains Roman numerals V, VII, VIII, V, and III, along with fingerings and a measure with a '4' above it. The third system has fingerings 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1. The fourth system includes a Roman numeral III and fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1. The fifth system has fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1.

Sarabande

The Sarabande score consists of five systems of staves. The first system includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. It features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The second system contains Roman numerals V, III, and V, along with fingerings and a measure with a '4' above it. The third system has fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1. The fourth system includes a Roman numeral III and fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1. The fifth system has fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1.

Gavotte

Musical score for Gavotte, consisting of six staves of music. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The score is annotated with various performance instructions and fingering numbers:

- Staff 1: Includes the instruction "Vibr." above the first measure.
- Staff 2: Includes the instruction "Vibr." above the final measure.
- Staff 3: Includes the instruction "II" above the first measure.
- Staff 4: Includes the instruction "V" above the first measure and "III" above the second measure.
- Staff 5: Includes the instruction "V" above the first measure.
- Staff 6: Includes the instruction "Vibr." above the final measure.

The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed below notes to indicate fingerings. Dynamic markings such as mf and f are present throughout the piece.

Menuett

Musical score for Menuett, consisting of five staves of music. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The score is annotated with various performance instructions and fingering numbers:

- Staff 2: Includes the instruction "Vibr." above the first measure.
- Staff 5: Includes the instruction "Vibr." above the final measure.

The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed below notes to indicate fingerings. Dynamic markings such as mf and f are present throughout the piece.

Allegro

This musical score is for guitar, marked 'Allegro'. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above notes to indicate fingerings. There are several triplet markings (3) and a circled 3. The score includes dynamic markings like 'Vibr.' (vibrato) and 'Fine'. Roman numerals III, I, and V are used to denote specific chords or positions. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Musical score for the first piece, featuring two staves with treble clefs and a key signature of one flat. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are three trill markings labeled 'III' and several fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Da Capo al Fine

Gigue

Allegro

Musical score for the Gigue, featuring two staves with treble clefs and a key signature of one flat. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The music is in 6/8 time and consists of a single melodic line with a bass line. It includes numerous trills, some labeled 'III' and 'II', and various fingerings. The piece ends with a 'Fine' marking and a double bar line. A 'Da Capo al Fine' instruction is at the bottom right.

Da Capo al Fine

Passacaglia

Santiago de Murcia

This musical score is for a piece titled "Passacaglia" by Santiago de Murcia. It is written for guitar and consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes a variety of techniques and fingerings:

- Staff 1:** Features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It begins with a series of eighth notes and includes a double bar line.
- Staff 2:** Shows a sequence of chords and eighth notes, with an upward-pointing arrow above the staff and a circled number 4.
- Staff 3:** Contains a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth notes and a circled number 3.
- Staff 4:** Includes a circled number 5 and a circled number 1, along with a circled number 4.
- Staff 5:** Features a circled number 8 and a circled number 4.
- Staff 6:** Shows a circled number 4 and a circled number 2.
- Staff 7:** Includes a circled number 8 and a circled number 10.
- Staff 8:** Contains a circled number 2 and a circled number 1.
- Staff 9:** Shows a circled number 3 and a circled number 1.
- Staff 10:** Features a circled number 4 and a circled number 1.

The score is characterized by its intricate rhythmic patterns and frequent use of circled numbers, likely indicating specific fingering or technique instructions for the performer.

Musical notation system 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties. Fingering numbers (1-4) are written above the notes. The bass line consists of simple chords and single notes.

Musical notation system 2: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Continuation of the melodic line from the first system. Includes slurs and ties.

Musical notation system 3: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Continuation of the melodic line. Includes slurs and ties.

Musical notation system 4: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Continuation of the melodic line. Includes slurs and ties. A circled number '4' is present in the bass line with the label "Vibr." below it.

Musical notation system 5: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Continuation of the melodic line. Includes slurs and ties.

Musical notation system 6: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Continuation of the melodic line. Includes slurs and ties. The label "Vibr. VI" is written above the first measure, and "Vibr. V" is written above the second measure.

Musical notation system 7: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Continuation of the melodic line. Includes slurs and ties.

Musical notation system 8: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Continuation of the melodic line. Includes slurs and ties.

Musical notation system 9: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Continuation of the melodic line. Includes slurs and ties.

Musical notation system 10: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Continuation of the melodic line. Includes slurs and ties.

Proportz

Musical score for 'Proportz' in 2/4 time. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Various musical notations are present, such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. Roman numerals VII and V are used to indicate chord positions. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Passacaglia

Santiago de Murcia

Musical score for 'Passacaglia' by Santiago de Murcia in 3/4 time. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music features a prominent bass line with a repeating rhythmic motif. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. Roman numerals I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X are used to indicate chord positions. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

This page of musical notation is for guitar and consists of ten systems of staves. The notation includes various musical elements such as chords, fingerings, and dynamics. Key features include:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed notes and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Dynamics like *m* (mezzo) and *f* (forte) are present.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic complexity. Includes markings for *V* and *VII* (likely vibrato or volume markings) and a circled *5*.
- Staff 3:** Shows a change in rhythm with more sustained notes and some triplet markings. A circled *8* is visible.
- Staff 4:** Features a series of sixteenth-note patterns with frequent slurs and ties. Dynamics *m* and *f* are used.
- Staff 5:** Continues the sixteenth-note patterns with various articulations like accents and slurs. A circled *8* is present.
- Staff 6:** Shows a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with some rests. A circled *8* is present.
- Staff 7:** Features a more melodic line with some longer note values and slurs. A circled *8* is present.
- Staff 8:** Continues the melodic development with various dynamics and articulations.
- Staff 9:** Shows a change in rhythm with some quarter notes and eighth notes. A circled *2* is present.
- Staff 10:** Ends with a series of sixteenth-note patterns and some rests. Includes markings for *V* and *III*.

Proporz

This musical score is for a piece titled "Proporz". It is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/4. The score consists of 11 staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several dynamic markings, including accents (↑) and a vibrato marking ("Vibr.") on the second staff. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above notes to indicate fingerings. There are also some performance instructions like "p." (piano) and "V" (Vibrato). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) appearing in several places. The overall style is that of a classical or early modern instrumental piece.

Passacaglia

Santiago de Murcia

This musical score is for a piece titled "Passacaglia" by Santiago de Murcia. It consists of 12 staves of music, all written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The piece is in common time (C). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below notes. There are several trills marked with "Vibr." and upward-pointing arrows. A section marked "VII" appears on the eighth and tenth staves, indicating a specific fingering or technique. The score is densely written with many notes and rests, typical of a complex piece like a passacaglia.

Proportz

This musical score is for a piece titled "Proportz" in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It is written for guitar, as evidenced by the presence of fret numbers (0-4) and techniques like triplets and vibrato. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The piece features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. Various musical markings are present throughout, including "Vibr." (vibrato), "Vibr.Vibr." (double vibrato), and Roman numerals (III, IV, V, VII) indicating specific chords or sections. The notation includes a variety of note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as accents and slurs. The overall style is that of a technical or advanced guitar piece.

PRÉLUDE

POUR GUITARE

Transcription de F. PUJOL

SANTIAGO de MURCIA

(1710)

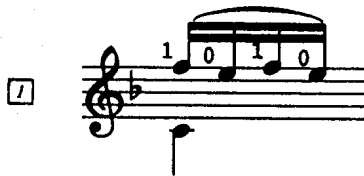
Modéré

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Modéré'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) are present. Bar numbers 1 through 10 are indicated at the start of each staff. Specific guitar techniques are marked with letters: 'B.I', 'B.II', 'B.III', 'B.V', and 'B.II' are placed above certain notes or groups of notes. Some notes have a circled 'S' below them, possibly indicating a specific fingering or technique. The music is written in a style typical of early 20th-century guitar sheet music.

Cancion O Tocata

Santiago de Murcia was a court musician to Phillip V of Spain, and guitar instructor to his first wife, Maria Luisa of Savoy. This piece is taken from a manuscript collection of his pieces dated 1732, and is one of the last examples of guitar tablature before the final decline of interest in the five-course guitar.

I would suggest a lively tempo ($\text{♩} = 96$) and a light hearted approach. The rather nebulous title translates as *Song or Instrumental Piece*.



- 3 It is important to damp the open A at the end of the measure to prevent an unpleasant over-ring. The right hand thumb is the most convenient to use for this.
- 4 This rather curious fingering facilitates the change to the next chord. The third finger should not leave the string in travelling from the B^b to the A.

Santiago de Murcia
(18th Century)

The image displays three staves of musical notation for guitar, likely in a minor key. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below the notes. There are also some circled numbers, such as a circled '2' and circled '4'. The music is written in a style that suggests a specific technique, possibly rasgueado, as mentioned in the caption below. The staves are separated by dashed lines, and there are some markings like 'III' and 'I' above the notes.



Jean Antoine Mezzetin Watteau
 The guitarist's hand indicates that he is playing in the "rasgueado" or strumming style. *The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Munsey Fund, 1934, New York, N. Y. 10028.*