

Copyright 1910, by Emile Leduc, P. Bertrand & C^{ie}
Tous droits de Reproduction et d'Execution réservés pour tous Pays
y compris la Suède et la Norvège

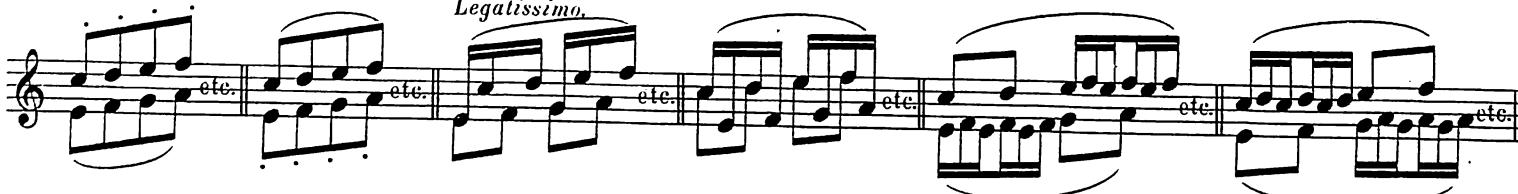
AVANT - PROPOS

Les Etudes qui suivent doivent tout d'abord être travaillées les deux mains séparées, *très lentement, mf* et sans articulation violente.

Puis avec les variantes suivantes: Ex.

ÉTUDE N° 1

Legatissimo.



On emploiera ensuite les variantes rythmiques qui suivent:

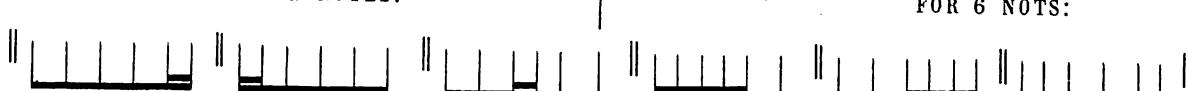
POUR QUATRE NOTES:



POUR HUIT NOTES:



POUR SIX NOTES:



Après avoir approfondi ainsi une étude et avoir aussi essayé de la travailler staccato, on jouera les deux mains réunies (la main gauche à deux octaves au-dessous de la main droite) en employant trois mouvements et trois nuances différentes, ainsi par exemple pour la première étude: $\text{♩} - \text{♩} - \text{♩} = 116$
 $f - mf - p$

I. Ph.

INTRODUCTION

Practice the following studies with separate hands, very slowly and without any stiffness.

Practice also with the following variations:

And with the following rythmical changings.

FOR 4 NOTS:

FOR 8 NOTS:

FOR 6 NOTS:

It is highly important also to practice staccato. After this play both hands together (the left hand two octaves lower) employing three movements and three different tone degrees for ex: $\text{♩} - \text{♩} - \text{♩} = 116$
 $f - mf - p$

I. Ph.

A FÉLIX FOX

1

DIX EXERCICES-ÉTUDES

EN DOUBLES NOTES

pour les deux mains réunies en mouvement semblable

I. PHILIPP

Op. 49.

(116 = ♩)

I

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for two hands. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The tempo is indicated as 116 BPM. The first staff starts with a sixteenth-note pattern: 4 5 4 2 1, 5 2 4 1, 5 2 4 1, 5 2 4 1, 4 1 5 2. Subsequent staves follow a similar pattern with variations in the right-hand fingering (e.g., 3, 4, 5, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1) and left-hand chords. Measure numbers 8^a, 5 4, 4, and 8^a are marked above specific measures. The music is divided into sections by vertical dotted lines and includes several slurs and grace notes.

Copyright 1940, by Emile Leduc, P. Bertrand & Cie

Tous droits d'Exécution réservés pour tous Pays.

Paris, ALPHONSE LEDUC. (Emile Leduc, P. Bertrand & Cie)

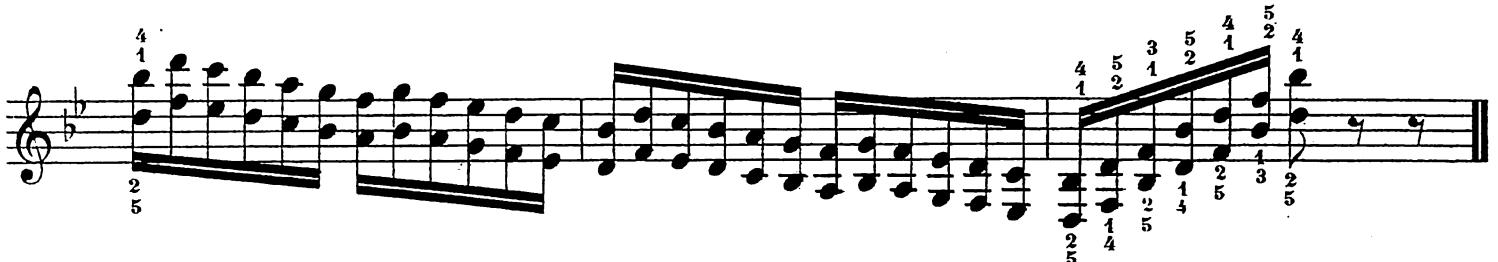
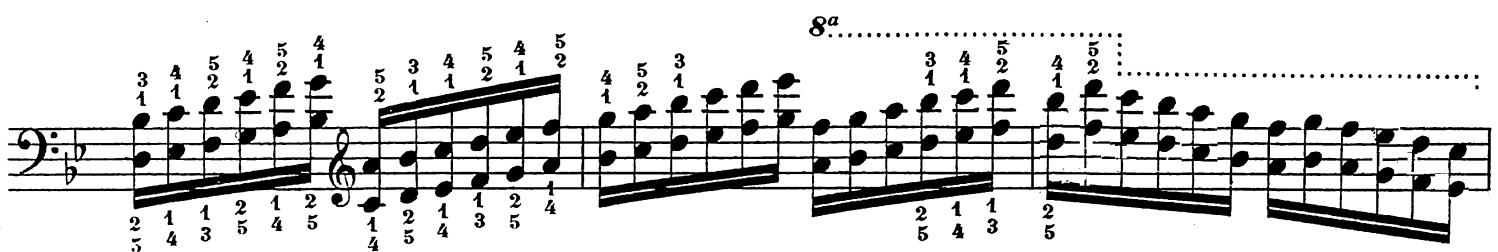
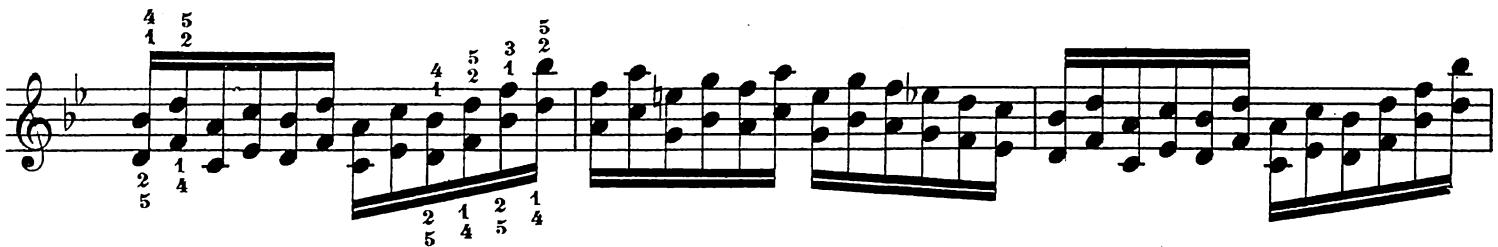
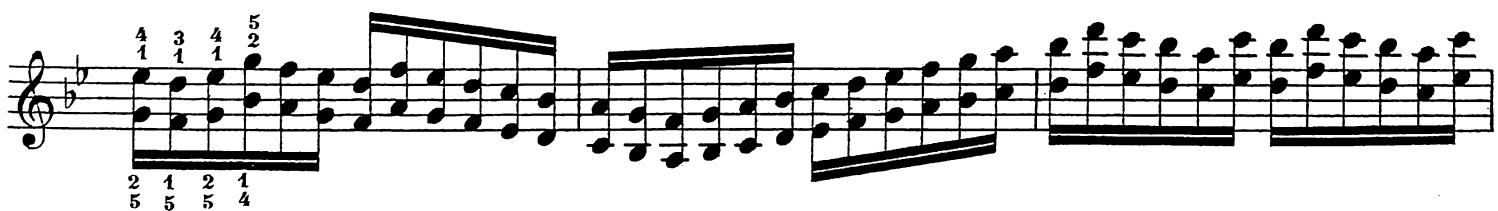
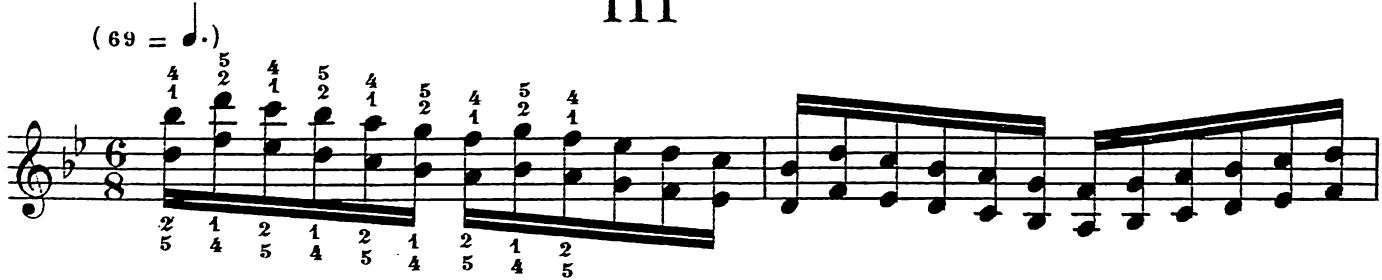
A. L. 14,644.

III

(126 = ♩)

Sheet music for guitar, featuring six staves of tablature with corresponding standard notation above them. The music is in common time, key signature of one flat. Measure 126 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo of 126 beats per minute. Measures 127-130 show complex chords and arpeggiated patterns. Measures 131-134 continue with similar patterns. Measures 135-138 show a transition with different chord voicings. Measures 139-140 conclude the section.

III



IV

V

(112 = ♩)

8^a.....

8^a.....

VI



8^a

8a.....

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

8a.....

8a.....

VII

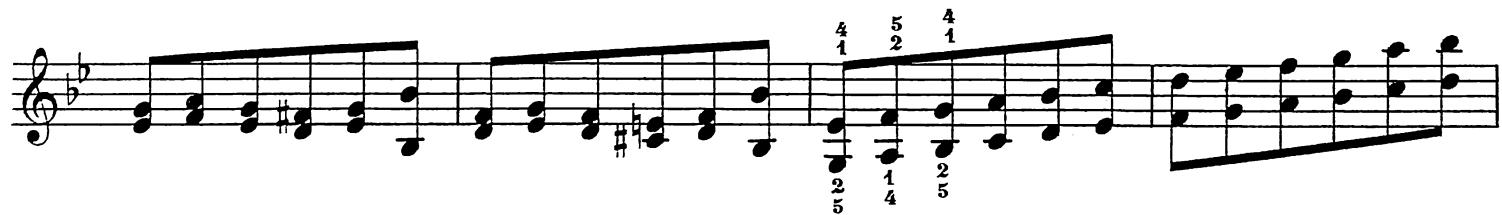
The image shows eleven staves of musical notation for a six-string guitar. The notation uses a treble clef and includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and dynamic markings (e.g., V, >). The first staff begins with a tempo of 116 BPM. The notation is primarily in common time, with occasional measures in 2/4 or 3/4 time indicated by the time signature. The guitar strings are numbered 1 through 6 from top to bottom.

VIII

(120 = ♩)

Sheet music for guitar, featuring six staves of music with tablature below each staff. The music is in common time, with a tempo of 120 BPM indicated by a quarter note symbol. The key signature is C minor (two flats). The tablature uses a standard six-string guitar notation where the top string is the 6th string and the bottom string is the 1st string. Fingerings are indicated above the strings, and dynamic markings like accents and slurs are present. The music consists of six measures, followed by a repeat sign and the instruction "8a.", then another six measures, and finally a concluding section.

IX

(76 = $\text{d}.$)

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

8^a.....;

A. L. 14, 644.

(69 = $\frac{1}{8}$)

X

A. L. 14, 644.

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for a six-string guitar. The staves are arranged vertically, each starting with a treble clef and five horizontal lines. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines. Fingerings are indicated by small numbers above or below specific notes, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Slurs are used to group notes together. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.