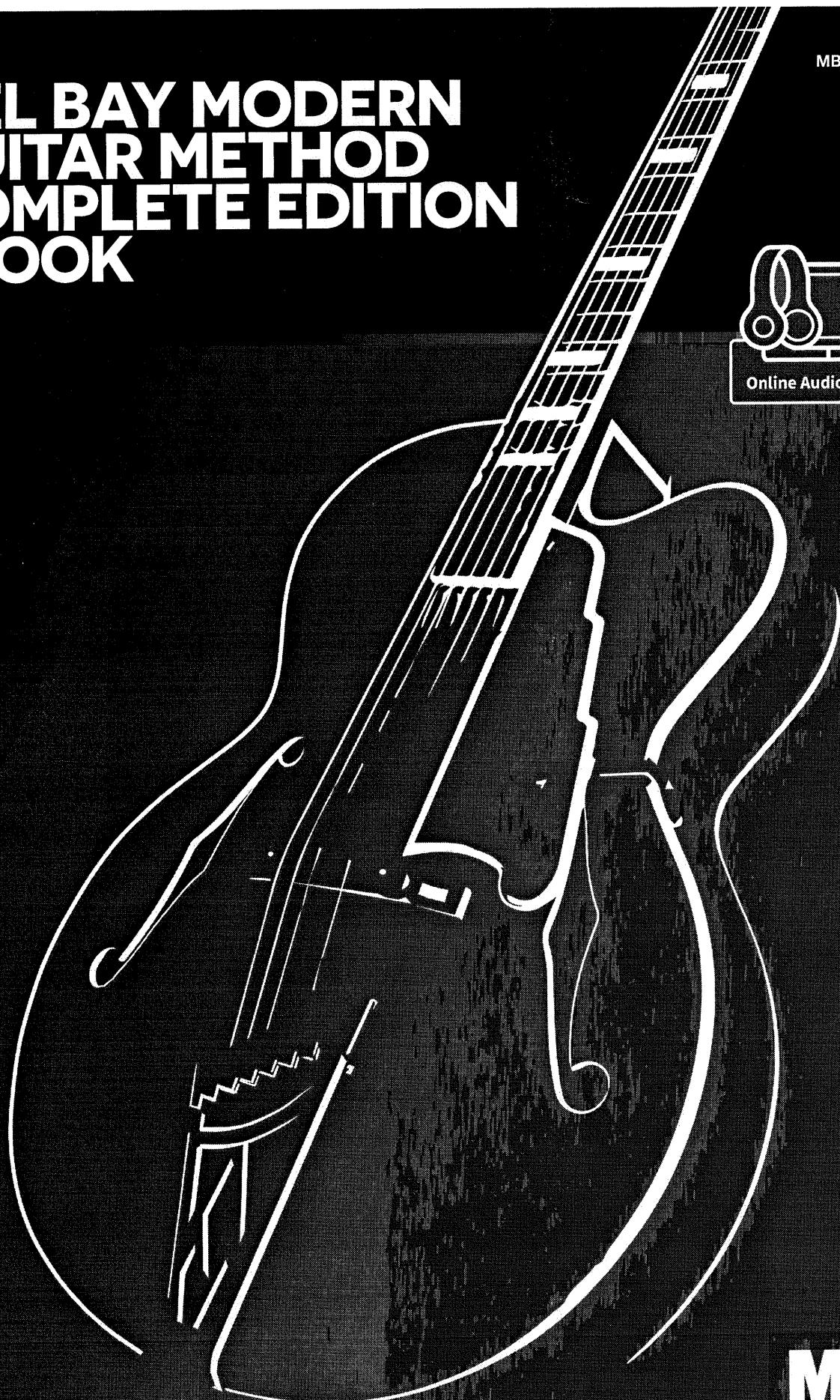


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Tk Pg Title

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[33]	Psalm 100 [0:41]
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[35]	20 D-Whole, Half and Quarter [1:12]
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Tk Pg Title

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[45]	Lafayette Square [1:03]
[46]	70 Song Without Words [0:56]
[47]	Terry's Tune [1:36]
[48]	71 A Dairy Drill [0:39]
[49]	Picking Studies in G 1-3 [1:05]
[50]	72 Picking Studies in G 4 & 5 [1:01]
[51]	73 Acc. Styles in the Key of G [1:08]
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[58]	76 A Scale Study [1:17]
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[60]	A Serenade [1:09]
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[68]	Picking Studies 7-8 [0:51]
[69]	81 All Styles Em 4/4, 3/4 & 2/4 [1:25]
[70]	Chord Studies 1-4 [0:56]
[71]	82 Morning Song [0:31]
[72]	Cindy [0:34]
[73]	Night Song [1:12]
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[80]	Bluegrass Waltz [0:31]
[81]	88 Running the Thirds in G [0:24]
[82]	A Little Bit of Hannon [0:46]
[83]	Southern Fried [0:29]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

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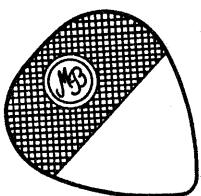


HOW TO HOLD THE GUITAR & PICK



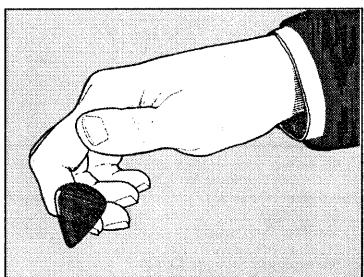
The correct way to hold the guitar.

#1



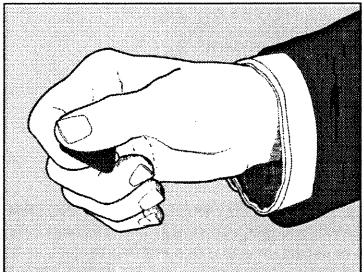
This is the pick.

#2



Hold it in this manner firmly between the thumb and first finger.

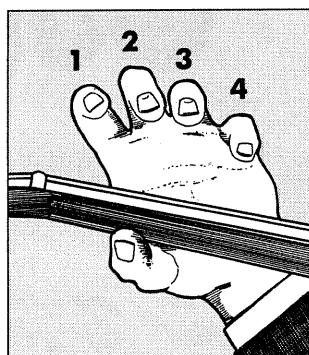
#3



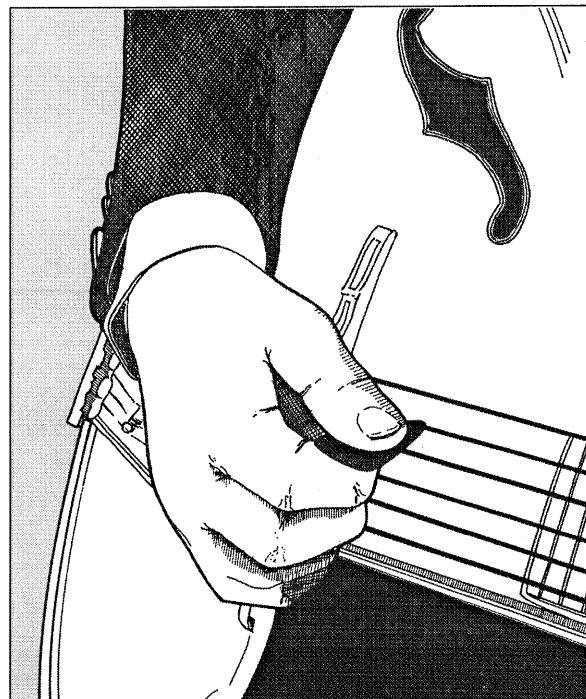
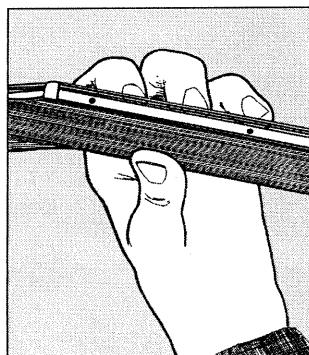
#4

■ = DOWN STROKE OF THE PICK.

#1

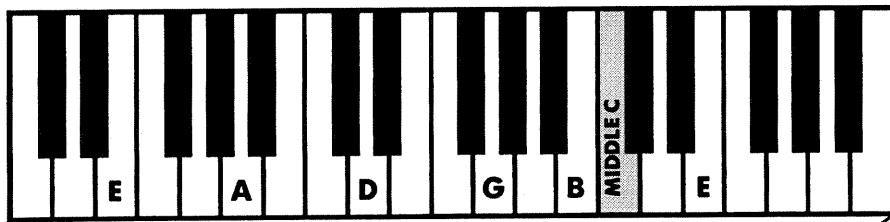


#2



TUNING THE GUITAR

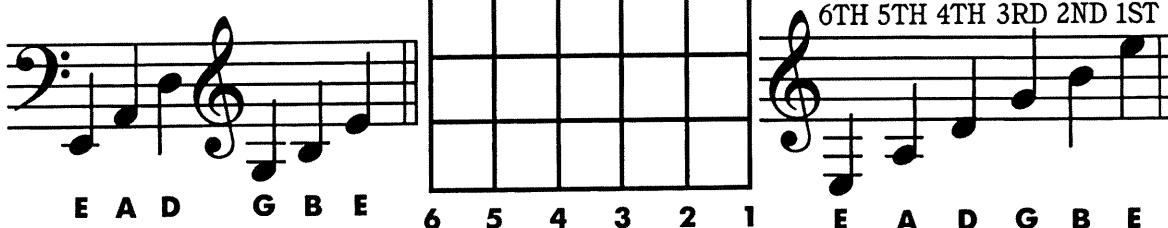
The six open strings of the guitar will be of the same pitch as the six notes shown in the illustration of the piano keyboard. Note that five of the strings are below the middle C of the piano keyboard.



PIANO NOTATION

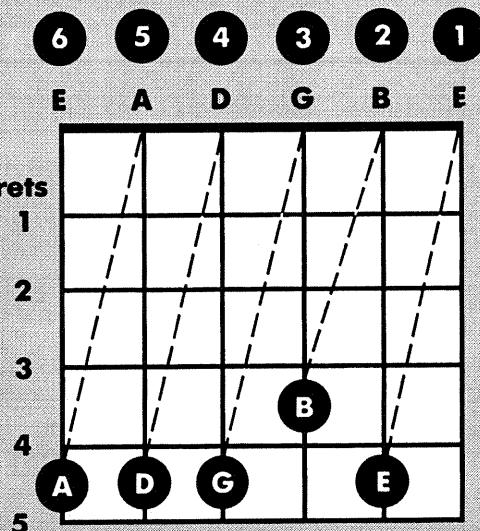
E A D G B E

GUITAR NOTATION

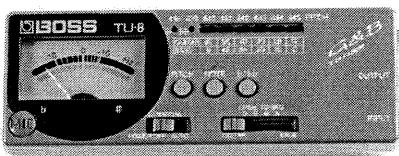


ANOTHER METHOD OF TUNING

1. Tune the 6th string in unison with the E or 12th white key to the LEFT of MIDDLE C on the piano.
2. Place the finger behind the fifth fret of the 6th string. This will give you the tone or pitch of the 5th string (A).
3. Place finger behind the fifth fret of the 5th string to get the pitch of the 4th string (D).
4. Repeat same procedure to obtain the pitch of the 3rd string (G).
5. Place finger behind the fourth fret of the 3rd string to get the pitch of the 2nd string (B).
6. Place finger behind the fifth fret of the 2nd string to get the pitch of the 1st string (E).



ELECTRONIC GUITAR TUNER



Electronic Guitar Tuners are available at your music store. They are a handy device and highly recommended.

THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC

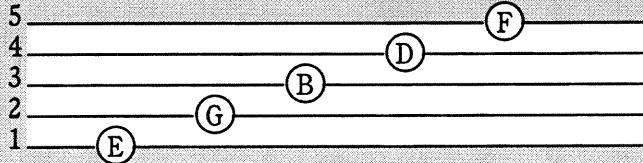
THE STAFF:

Music is written on a STAFF consisting of FIVE LINES and FOUR SPACES. The lines and spaces are numbered upward as shown:

5TH LINE	—	4TH SPACE
4TH LINE	—	3RD SPACE
3RD LINE	—	2ND SPACE
2ND LINE	—	1ST SPACE
1ST LINE	—	

The lines and spaces are named after letters of the alphabet.

The **LINES** are named as follows:



Fine
Does
Boy
Good

The letters can easily be remembered by the sentence—Every

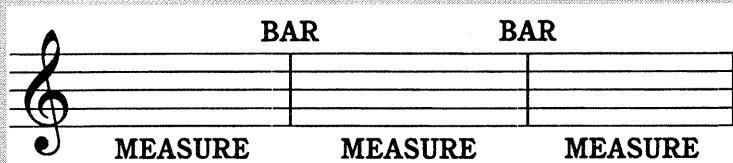
The letter-names of the **SPACES** are:

4	E
3	C
2	A
1	F

They spell the word **F-A-C-E**.

The musical alphabet has seven letters—**A B C D E F G**.

The **STAFF** is divided into measures by vertical lines called **BARS**.



DOUBLE BARS MARK THE
END OF A SECTION OR
STRAIN OF MUSIC.

THE CLEF:



This sign is the treble or G clef.

All guitar music will be written in this clef.



The second line of the treble clef is known as the G line. Many people call the treble clef the G clef because it circles around the G line.

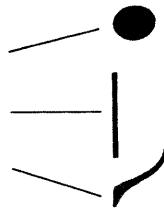
NOTES

THIS IS A NOTE:



A NOTE HAS THREE PARTS. THEY ARE

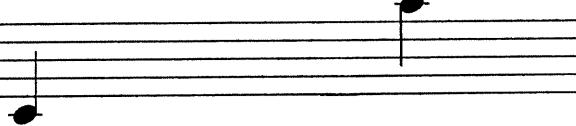
The HEAD
The STEM
The FLAG



NOTES MAY BE PLACED IN THE STAFF,



ABOVE THE STAFF,



AND BELOW THE STAFF.



A note will bear the name of the line or space it occupies on the staff.
The location of a note in, above, or below the staff will indicate the pitch.

PITCH: the height or depth of a tone.

TONE: a musical sound.

TYPES OF NOTES



THE TYPE OF NOTE WILL
INDICATE THE LENGTH OF
ITS SOUND.

- This is a whole note.
The head is hollow.
It does not have a stem.

= 4 Beats
A whole note will receive
four beats or counts.

- This is a half note.
The head is hollow.
It has a stem.

= 2 Beats
A half note will receive
two beats or counts.

- This is a quarter note.
The head is solid.
It has a stem.

= 1 Beat
A quarter note will receive
one beat or count.

- This is an eighth note.
The head is solid.
It has a stem and a flag.

= $\frac{1}{2}$ Beat
An eighth note will receive
one-half beat or count.
(2 for 1 beat)

REST

A REST is a sign used to designate a period of silence. This period of silence will be of the same duration of time as the note to which it corresponds.



This is an eighth rest.



This is a quarter rest.



Half rest

Half rests lie on the line.



Whole rest

Whole rests hang down from the line.

Notes

Whole 4 Counts	Half 2 Counts	Quarter 1 Count	Eighth 2 for 1 Count

Rests

THE TIME SIGNATURE



The above examples are the common types of time signatures to be used in this book.

The number of beats per measure.

4
4

Beats per measure

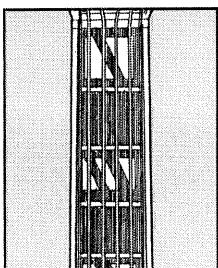
The type of note receiving one beat.

A quarter note receives one beat.



Signifies so-called "common time" and is simply another way of designating 4/4 time.

Notes on the E String

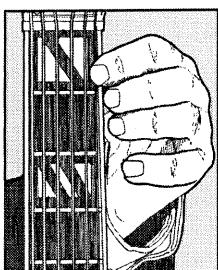


E

Open

First String

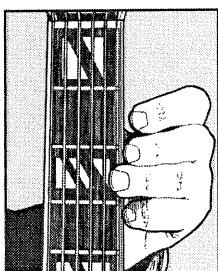
Note that the numbers of the fret and finger are identical.



F

1st Fret
1st Finger

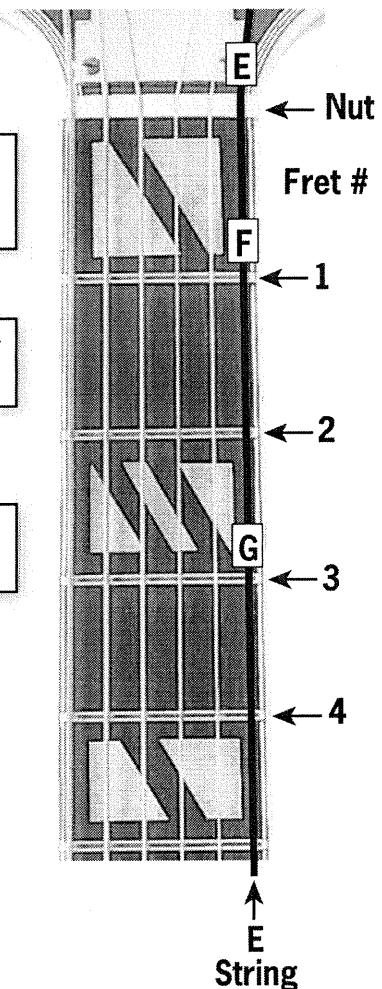
Press the fingers firmly behind the frets.



G

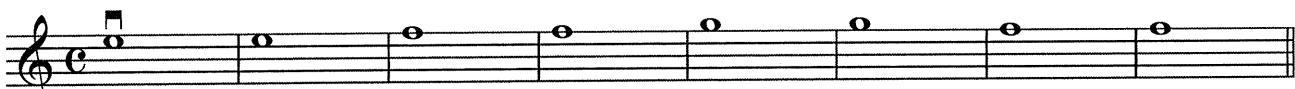
3rd Fret
3rd Finger

Never place the finger on the frets.



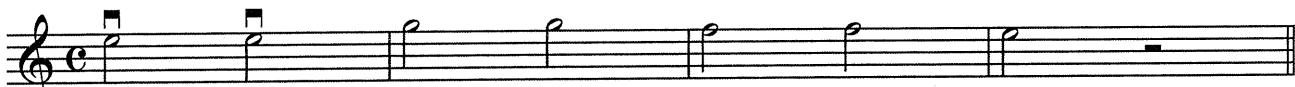
WHOLE Notes (○) receive four beats.

Slow



Count: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

HALF Notes (○) receive two beats.



Count: 1 - 2 3 - 4

1 - 2 (3 - 4)
(Rest)

QUARTER Notes (○) receive one beat.



Count: 1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4

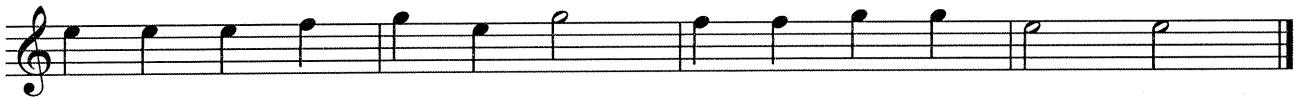
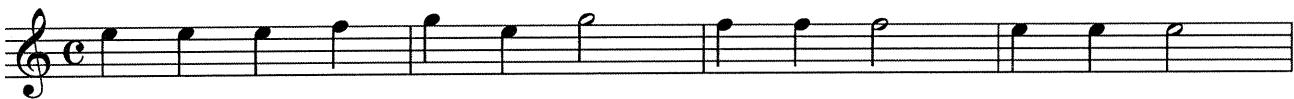
Playing the Notes



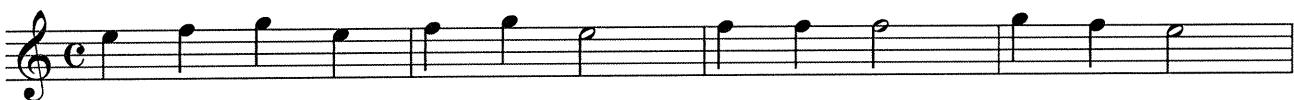
Working the Fingers



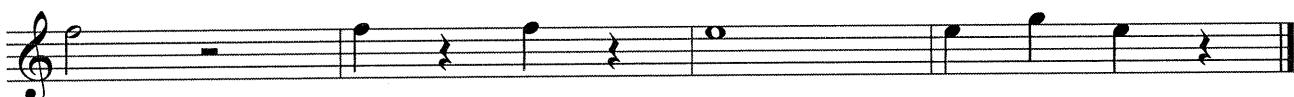
1st-String Etude



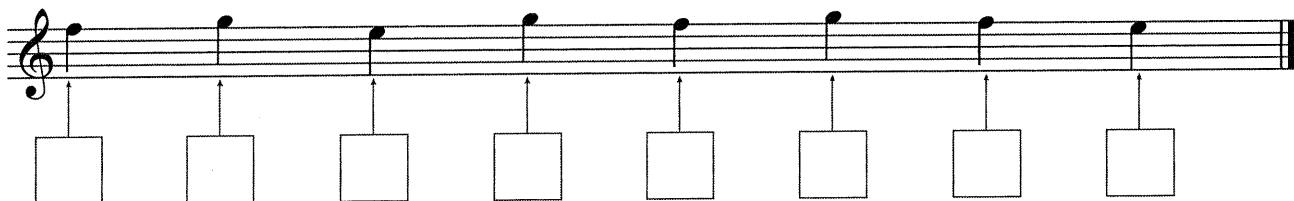
Etude No. 2



The Mixmaster

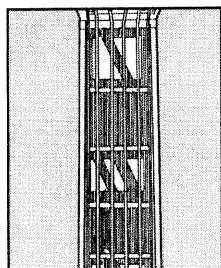


Notes on the First String (Fill in the blocks)

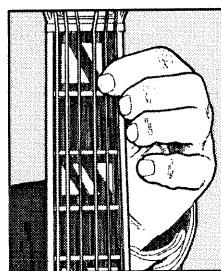


(Complete)

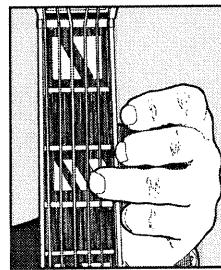
Notes on the B String



B
Guitar note on the B string.
Treble clef, open note.

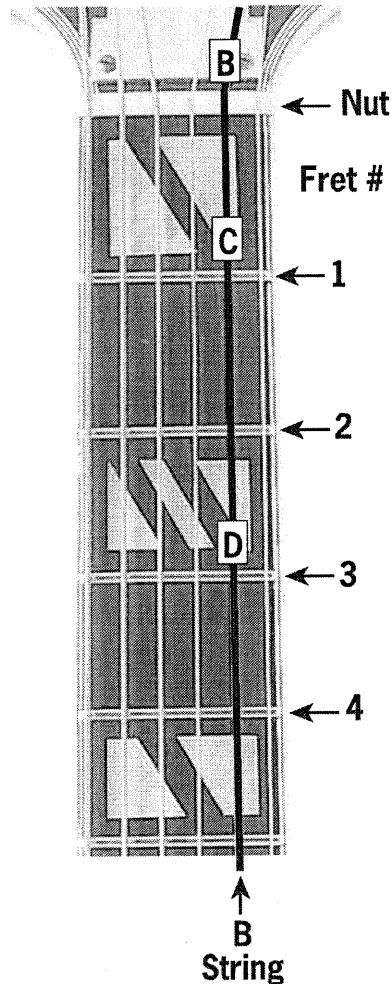


C
Guitar note on the B string.
Treble clef, 1st fret note.
1st Fret
1st Finger

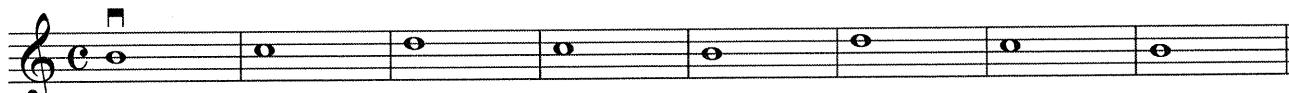


D
Guitar note on the B string.
Treble clef, 3rd fret note.
3rd Fret
3rd Finger

Second String



WHOLE NOTES



Count: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

HALF NOTES



Count: 1 - 2 3 - 4

QUARTER NOTES



Count: 1 2 3 4

B - E

A musical staff in common time with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The staff consists of eight notes: a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, a half note, two eighth notes, a quarter note, and a half note.

B - F

B - G

A musical staff in common time with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The staff consists of five horizontal lines. It begins with a quarter note, followed by three eighth notes, two sixteenth notes, and another quarter note at the end.

C - E

A musical staff in common time (indicated by 'C') and treble clef (indicated by a 'G' in a circle) shows a repeating pattern of eighth notes. The pattern consists of two eighth notes followed by a quarter note, then two eighth notes followed by a quarter note, and so on. The notes are positioned on the first, third, and fifth lines of the staff.

C - F

C - G

A musical staff in common time with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The staff consists of eight notes: a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, a half note, two eighth notes, a half note, a half note, and a half note. The notes are distributed across the four spaces of the staff.

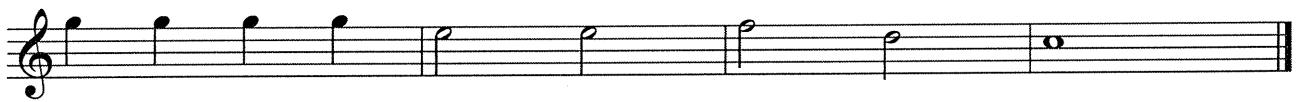
D - E

A musical staff in common time (indicated by a 'C') and treble clef (indicated by a 'G'). The staff consists of five horizontal lines. It features a sequence of eight notes: a half note on the second line, a whole note on the first line, a half note on the third line, a whole note on the fourth line, a quarter note on the second line, another quarter note on the second line, a quarter note on the third line, and a half note on the first line. The notes are separated by vertical bar lines.

D - F

D - G

March



Steps



Study #1



Study #2



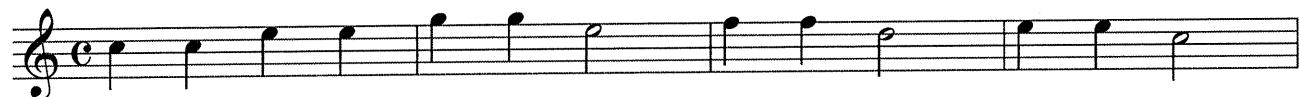
Inch Worm



Frolic



E - B



Indian Drum



Three-Four Time

This sign  indicates **three-four time**.

3 – beats per measure.

4 – type of note receiving one beat (quarter note).

In three-four time, we will have three beats per measure.

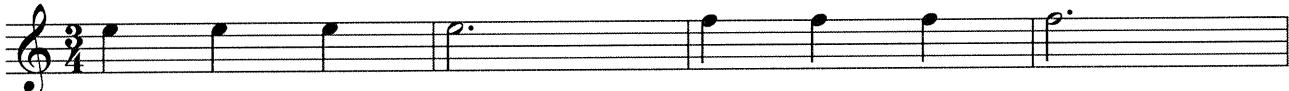
Dotted Half Notes

A dot (•) placed behind a note increases its value by one-half.

A dotted half note () will receive three beats.

Examples:  = 2 counts  = 3 counts

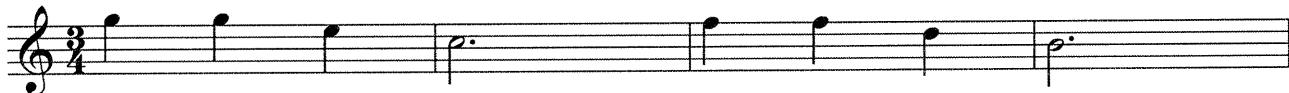
3/4 Song



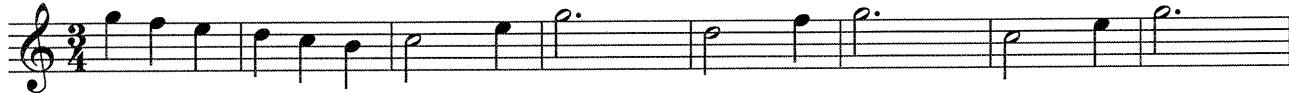
3/4 Study



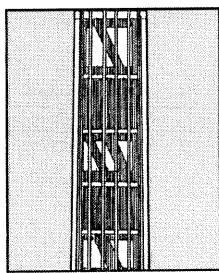
Waltz



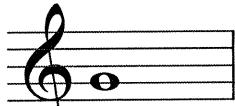
The Merry Men



Notes on the G String

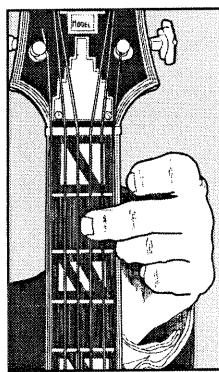


G

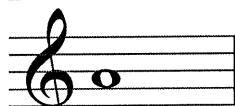


Open

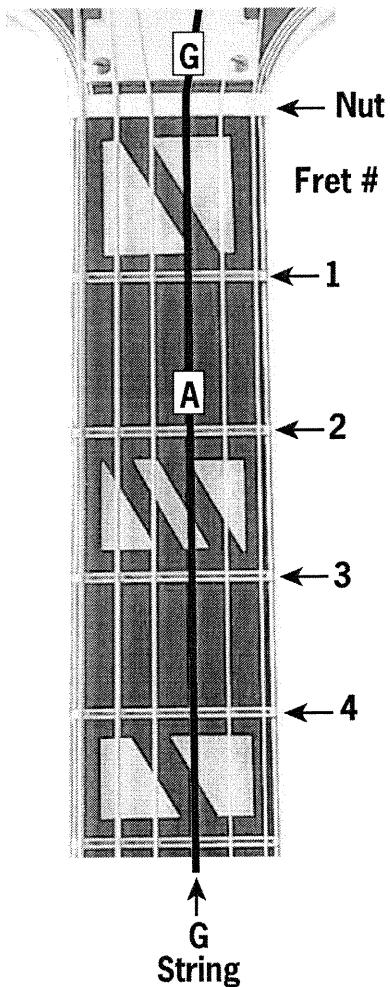
Third String



A



2nd Fret
2nd Finger



A Study on the Third String



Count: 1-2-3-4

Sparkling Stella



Prelude

Four staves of musical notation for a prelude. The notation consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, primarily in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by three eighth notes. The second staff begins with a half note followed by two eighth notes. The third staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note. The fourth staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note, then a half note.

Descending

Two staves of musical notation for descending scales. The notation consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, primarily in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The first staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note. The second staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note.

Ascending

Three staves of musical notation for ascending scales. The notation consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, primarily in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The first staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note. The second staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note. The third staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note.

Sunset

Teacher Acc.

Musical score for 'Sunset' featuring four staves of music. The chords are indicated above each staff: C, G, F, G, G7, C; G, C, G, D7, G, G7, C; C, F, G, C, G7, C; F, C, G7, C. The music consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, primarily in common time.

Aura Lee

Teacher Acc.

Folk Song

Musical score for 'Aura Lee' featuring five staves of music. The chords are indicated above each staff: C, D7, G7, C; D7, G7, C; E7, Am, E7; C, A7, D7, G7, C. The music consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, primarily in common time.

Pick-Up Notes

One or more notes at the beginning of a strain before the first measure are referred to as **pick-up notes**.

The rhythm for pick-up notes is taken from the last measure of the selection and the beats are counted as such.

When the Saints Go Marchin' In

Teacher Acc.

G

Spiritual

Musical score for "When the Saints Go Marchin' In" in common time (C). The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a half note (G), followed by a quarter note (D7), another quarter note (G7), and a half note (C). The second staff starts with a half note (G), followed by a quarter note (D7), another quarter note (G7), and a half note (C). The third staff starts with a half note (G), followed by a quarter note (D7), another quarter note (G7), and a half note (C). The fourth staff starts with a half note (G), followed by a quarter note (D7), another quarter note (G7), and a half note (C).

Two Note Pick-up

Teacher Acc.

C

G F

C

G7 C G7

Musical score for "Two Note Pick-up" in common time (C). The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a half note (C), followed by a quarter note (G), another quarter note (F), and a half note (G7). The second staff starts with a half note (C), followed by a quarter note (G7), another quarter note (C), and a half note (G).

One Note Pick-up

Teacher Acc.

C

Dm Am G7

C

G7 C

Musical score for "One Note Pick-up" in common time (C). The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a half note (C), followed by a quarter note (Dm), another quarter note (Am), and a half note (G7). The second staff starts with a half note (C), followed by a quarter note (G7), another quarter note (C), and a half note (C).

The Tie

The tie is a curved line between two notes of the same pitch. The first note is played and held for the time duration of both. The second note is not played, but held.

TIE TIE TIE TIE

Count: 1 - 2 - 3 (1 - 2 - 3)

Psalm 100

Teacher Acc.

C C Em Am G C G7 C

G Am Dm C G7 C G7 C G7 Am F G7

C Em Am Dm C G7 C

Louis Bourgeois
1510-1561

Red River Valley

Teacher Acc.

Western Song

C G C G C F

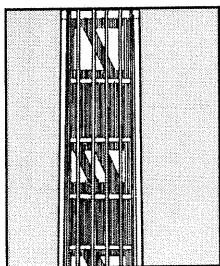
C Em Dm C G

G7 C G C C7 F

G7 C G C C7 F

G7 C G C C

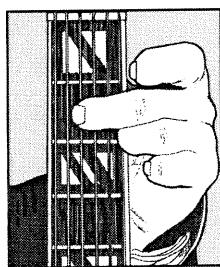
Notes on the D String



D



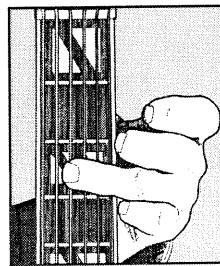
Open



E



2nd Fret
2nd Finger

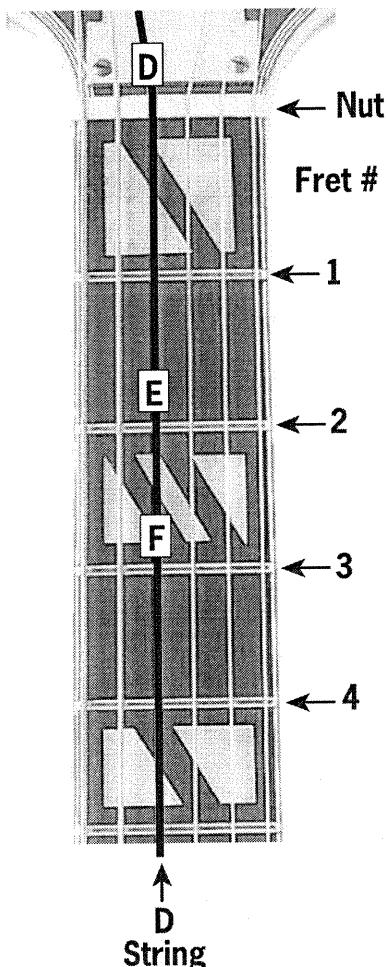


F

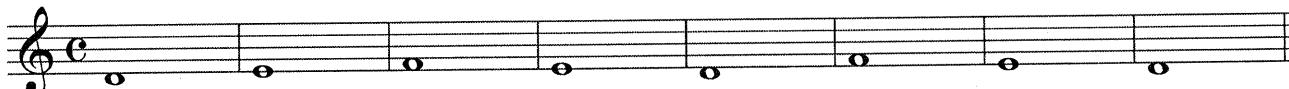


3rd Fret
3rd Finger

Fourth String



WHOLE NOTES



Count: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

HALF NOTES



Count: 1 - 2 3 - 4

(Rest)

1 - 2 (3 - 4)

QUARTER NOTES



Count: 1 2 3 4

(Rest)



1 2 3 (4)

4 String Note Review

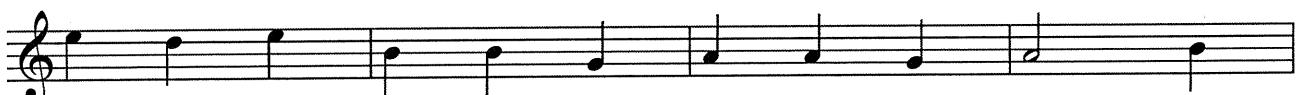
Native Flute



Bear Dance



Prairie Song



Native Drum



Cockles and Mussels

Teacher Acc.

Ballad

G Em Am D7
G Em A7 D7
G Em Am D7
G Em Am D7 G

Hymn

Teacher Acc.

C G C Dm G C
Am G Dm Am Dm Am
G F C G G7 C

German Waltz

Teacher Acc.

C F G C
G G7 C

The Eighth Note

An **eighth note** receives one-half beat. (One quarter note equals two eighth notes.)

An eighth note will have a head, stem, and flag. If two or more are in successive order, they may be connected by a beam. (See example.)

EIGHTH NOTES EIGHTH RESTS



Eighth-Note Studies

█ = Downstroke of Pick

▽ = Upstroke of Pick

Ten musical studies for practicing eighth-note techniques. Each study consists of a single staff in common time (indicated by a 'C') with a treble clef. Study ① shows eighth-note pairs with alternating downstrokes (█) and upstrokes (▽). Studies ② through ⑩ show various patterns of eighth notes, some with beams connecting them, and some with stems pointing in different directions, all using alternating downstrokes and upstrokes.

Tudor Dance

Teacher Acc.

Am G C G Am E7 Am G C G E7 G
Am C G Em Am E7 Am

Mohican Lament

Teacher Acc.

Am Em Am C G Am Em Am

Dance of the Royal Court

Teacher Acc.

C G Am G F
C G C G7 C G
Am G F G Am

Village Waltz

Teacher Acc.

C F G C
F G C G7 C

Amazing Grace

Teacher Acc.

G

G7

C

G

Hymn

Musical notation for Amazing Grace, a hymn. The music is in 3/4 time, treble clef, and consists of three staves of music. Chords indicated above the staff are G, G7, C, G, D7, G, C, G, D7, G. The melody is simple, primarily using quarter notes and eighth notes.

Tenting Tonight

Teacher Acc.

C Am

F

C

G7

Song of the Civil War

C

Musical notation for Tenting Tonight, a song of the Civil War. The music is in common time, treble clef, and consists of six staves of music. Chords indicated above the staff are C, Am, F, C, G7, C, Am, F, C, G7, C, F, C, F, C, G7, C, F, G7, C. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and rests.

Melancholy

Teacher Acc.

Am

Dm

Am

E7

Am

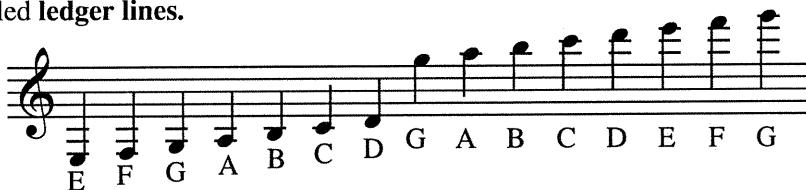
W. Bay

Musical notation for Melancholy by W. Bay. The music is in 3/4 time, treble clef, and consists of three staves of music. Chords indicated above the staff are Am, Dm, Am, Em, Am, Dm, Em, Am, E7, Am, Dm, Am, Em, Am. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and rests.

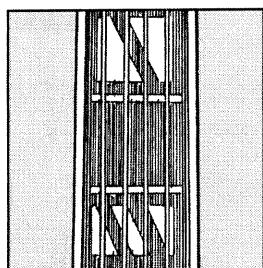
Ledger Lines

When the pitch of a musical sound is below or above the staff, the notes are then placed on or between extra lines called **ledger lines**.

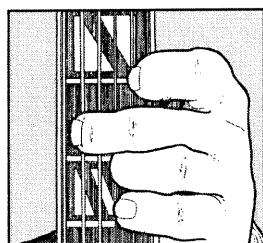
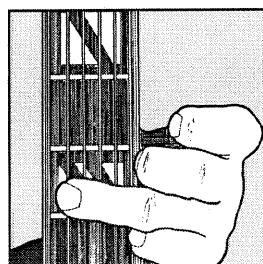
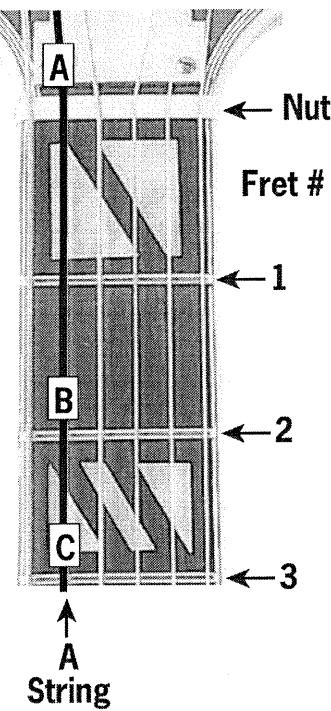
They will be like this:



Notes on the A String

**A****Fifth String**

Open

**B**2nd Fret
2nd Finger**C**3rd Fret
3rd Finger

WHOLE NOTES

Count: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

HALF NOTES

Count: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

QUARTER NOTES

Count: 1 2 3 4 (Rest)

Wilderness Trail

Teacher Acc.

Am G Am G Am C E7
C G Am G Am E7 Am

Westward Ho!

Teacher Acc.

C F C F C G C G7 C
F G C G7 C

Chord Waltz

Teacher Acc.

$\frac{3}{4}$ C Am F G
C Am G7 C

Elsie's Waltz

Teacher Acc.

Musical notation for Elsie's Waltz, a 3/4 time piece. The melody consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with an Am chord, followed by G, C, and F chords. The second staff starts with a C chord, followed by Em, Am, G, C, and Am chords. The music is written in common time (indicated by a '4' over a '3') with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Buffalo Gals

Teacher Acc.

Musical notation for Buffalo Gals, a Western Song. The melody consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a C chord, followed by G7 and C chords. The second staff starts with a G7 chord, followed by C chords. The third staff starts with an F chord, followed by C, G7, and F chords. The fourth staff starts with an F chord, followed by C, G7, and C chords. The music is written in common time (indicated by a '4' over a '4') with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Chester

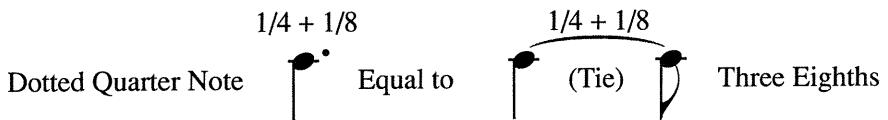
Teacher Acc.

Song of the Revolutionary War

Musical notation for Chester, the Song of the Revolutionary War. The melody consists of five staves of music. The first staff starts with a C chord, followed by F, G, and C chords. The second staff starts with an F chord, followed by C, F, and C chords. The third staff starts with an F chord, followed by C, Dm, Am, G, and G7 chords. The fourth staff starts with a C chord, followed by F, C, F, G, C, F, G, and C chords. The fifth staff starts with an F chord, followed by C, Dm, G, F, C, G7, and C chords. The music is written in common time (indicated by a '4' over a '4') with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Dotted Quarter Notes

A dot after a note increases its value by one-half.



The count for the dotted quarter note is as follows.

A musical staff in G clef and common time. It shows a sequence of notes: a dotted quarter note, a eighth note, a sixteenth note. Below the staff, the count is indicated as: Count: 1 2 & 3 4 & 1 2 & 3 4 & 1 2 & 3 4 & 1 2 & 3 4 &

Kum-Ba-Ya

Teacher Acc.

African Hymn

A musical score for "Kum-Ba-Ya" in common time. The melody is in G clef. The chords are indicated above the staff: C, F, C, Dm, C, G, G7, C, F. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into three staves. The first staff starts with a half note C. The second staff starts with a quarter note Dm. The third staff starts with a half note C.

Michael, Row the Boat Ashore

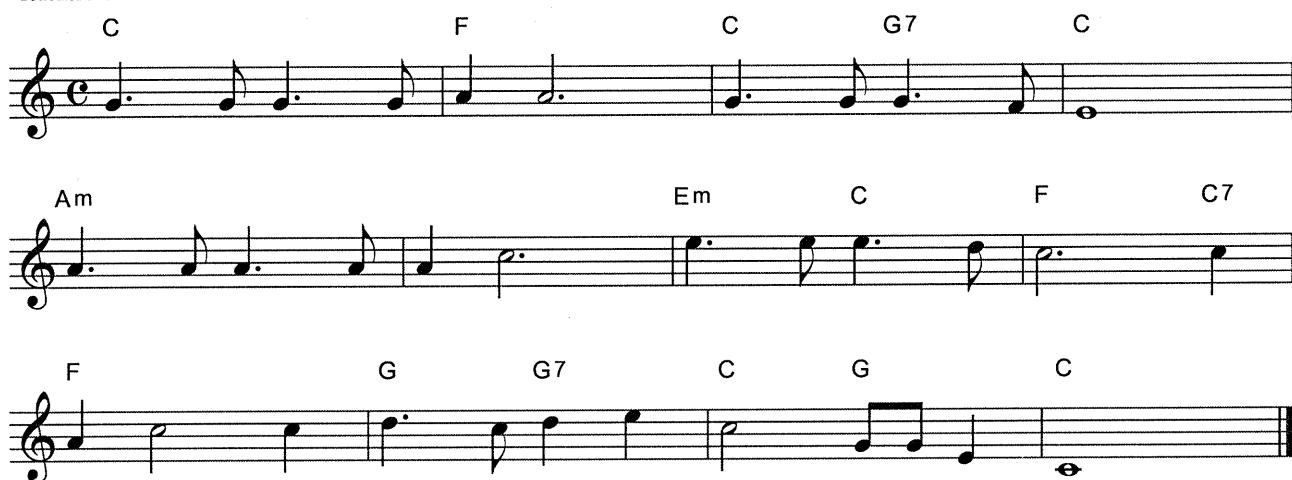
Teacher Acc.

Spiritual

A musical score for "Michael, Row the Boat Ashore" in common time. The melody is in G clef. The chords are indicated above the staff: C, F, C, F, C, Em, Dm, Am, Dm, C, G, C, G7, C. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into two staves. The first staff starts with a half note C. The second staff starts with a quarter note Em.

Mountain Flower

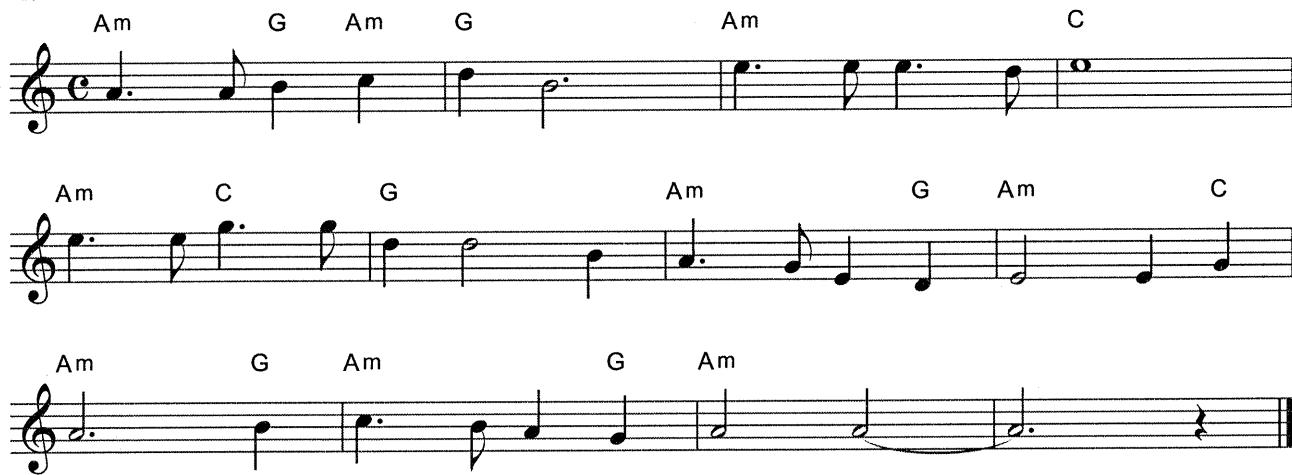
Teacher Acc.



Musical score for "Mountain Flower" featuring three staves of music. The first staff starts with a C chord, followed by an F chord, then a C, G7, and C chord progression. The second staff begins with an Am chord, followed by Em, C, F, and C7 chords. The third staff starts with an F chord, followed by G, G7, C, G, and C chords. The music is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and uses quarter notes and eighth notes.

Quest

Teacher Acc.



Musical score for "Quest" featuring three staves of music. The first staff starts with an Am chord, followed by G, Am, G, Am, and C chords. The second staff begins with Am, C, G, Am, G, Am, and C chords. The third staff starts with Am, G, Am, G, Am, and ends with a fermata over the final note. The music is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and uses quarter notes and eighth notes.

Homeward Bound

Teacher Acc.



Musical score for "Homeward Bound" featuring two staves of music. The top staff is in 3/4 time and starts with a C chord, followed by Am and G chords. The bottom staff starts with an F chord, followed by G, C, G, G7, and C chords. The music uses quarter notes and eighth notes.

Note Review

Daydreams

Teacher Acc.

Musical notation for the song "Daydreams". The key signature is common C. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords indicated above the staff are C, F, C, G, and G7.

Musical notation for the song "Daydreams". The key signature is common C. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords indicated above the staff are C, F, C, G, and C.

Ozark Stream

Teacher Acc.

Musical notation for the song "Ozark Stream". The key signature is common A. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords indicated above the staff are Am, Dm, Am, Dm, Am, and E7.

Musical notation for the song "Ozark Stream". The key signature is common A. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords indicated above the staff are Am, C, E7, C, Am, E7, and Am.

Waterfall

Teacher Acc.

Musical notation for the song "Waterfall". The key signature is common A. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords indicated above the staff are Am, G, F, and C.

Musical notation for the song "Waterfall". The key signature is common D. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords indicated above the staff are Dm, Am, E7, and Am.

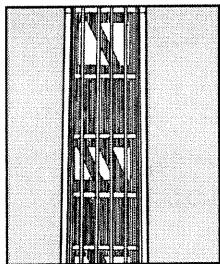
Mountain Trail

Teacher Acc.

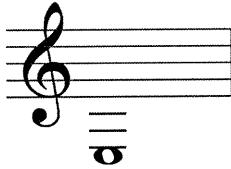
Musical notation for the song "Mountain Trail". The key signature is common C. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords indicated above the staff are C, G, F, C, G, F, and C.

Musical notation for the song "Mountain Trail". The key signature is common G. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords indicated above the staff are G, F, C, G7, C, G, and C.

Notes on the E String

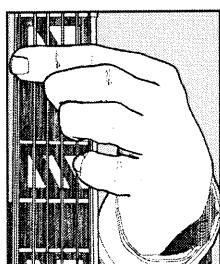


E



Sixth String

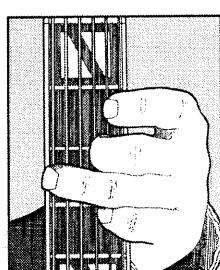
Open



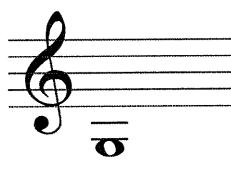
F



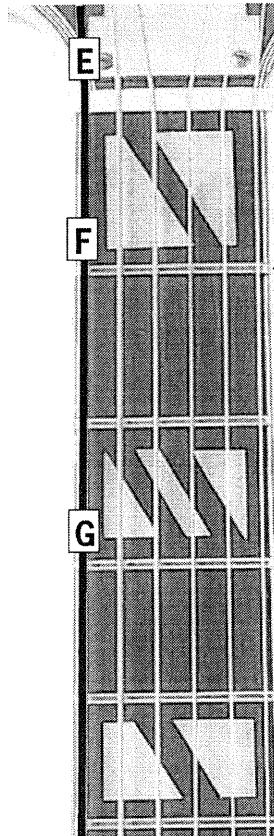
1st Fret
1st Finger



G



3rd Fret
3rd Finger



Nut

Fret #

1

2

3

4

E
String

WHOLE NOTES



HALF NOTES



(Rest)

QUARTER NOTES



Driving Bass

Teacher Acc.

Am

E7



Am

E7 Am



Low Gear

Teacher Acc.

G

F

G

D7



G

F

G

D7

G



Running the Notes

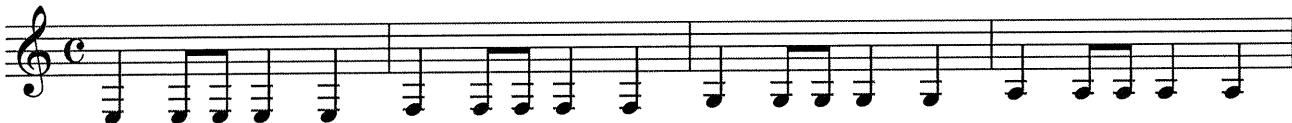
Teacher Acc.

C

F

G

F



G

F

G

C



F

G

F

C



C

G7

C

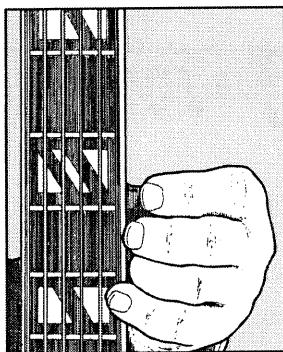
F

G

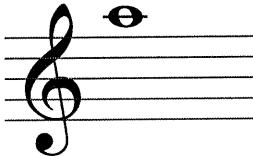
C



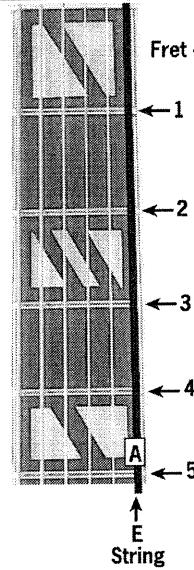
Introducing the A Note



A



5th Fret
4th Finger



Minor Melody

Teacher Acc.

W. Bay

Am Dm E7 Am Dm E7 Am G E7

Am Dm Am C G Am E7 Am

Notes on the Guitar in the First Position

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
	E F G	A B C	D E F	G A	B C D
					E F G A

Hitting on All Six

Teacher Acc.

Mel Bay

Playing High A

Smoky Ridge

Teacher Acc.

Teacher Acc.

Am G Am G Am

G Am E7

Am C G Am E7

Am E7 Am

Voyage

Teacher Acc.

Teacher Acc.

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The top staff starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a sequence of notes: a quarter note followed by three eighth notes, then a half note, a quarter note, and a dotted half note. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth notes and quarter notes. The third staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It includes a half note, a quarter note, and a dotted half note. The bottom staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes.

A Word About Duets

One of the first requisites of a good guitarist is the ability to play well with others. It is with this point in mind that I am stressing the value of duet training.

The modern guitarist has to have the ability to play **solo, harmony, and rhythm**.

Duet training will teach the student to perform his or her own part independently without the bewilderment or confusion caused by the rhythm or counterpoint appearing in the second part.

This is one of the most important phases of the student training.

The second part in the following duets will be played by the teacher. The student will be required to play both parts later

Our First Duet

Guitar Duet

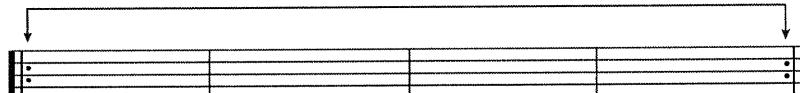
S = Student

T = Teacher

Arr. by Mel Bay

Count: 1 2 3 4

Dots before and after a double bar mean repeat the measures between.



The Repeater

I = 1st Part

II = 2nd Part

The dots placed above and below the third line of the staff at the double bar indicate that the piece is to be repeated.

Two Guitars

S = Student

T = Teacher

Musical score for Two Guitars. The score consists of two staves: Student (S) and Teacher (T). Both staves are in common time (indicated by 'C') and treble clef. The Student staff has a single melodic line. The Teacher staff has a harmonic line consisting of chords and single notes.

Continuation of the musical score for Two Guitars. The Student staff continues its melodic line. The Teacher staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.

Sunset

Musical score for Sunset. The score consists of two staves: Student (S) and Teacher (T). Both staves are in common time (indicated by 'C') and treble clef. The Student staff features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The Teacher staff provides harmonic support with chords.

Continuation of the musical score for Sunset. The Student staff continues its melodic line. The Teacher staff provides harmonic support with chords.

Chords

A melody is a succession of single tones.

A chord is a combination of tones sounded together



Tones in a Melody



The Same Tones as a Chord

We will construct our chords by playing the chordal tones separately as in a melody and, without raising the fingers, striking them together.

The Chord Waltz



Mel Bay

The Builder



Mel Bay

Small Chord Etude



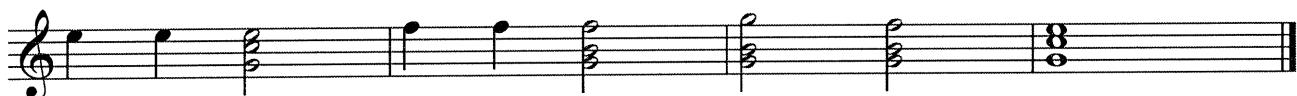
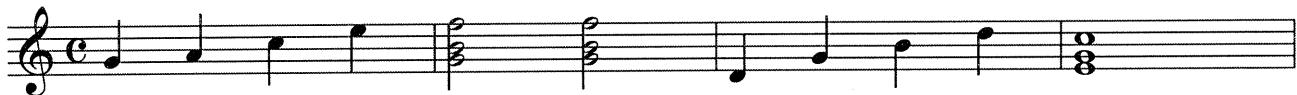
Mel Bay

Practice the above etude until it can be played without missing a beat.

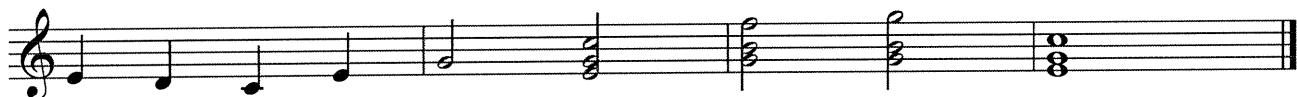
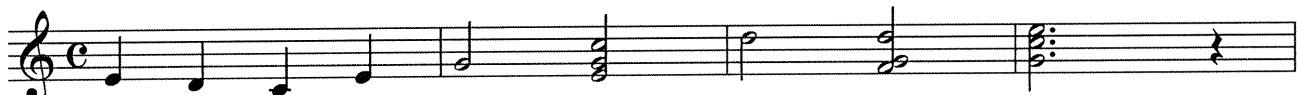
*Note that the first finger holds down two notes (C-F) in the second chord.

Chord Songs

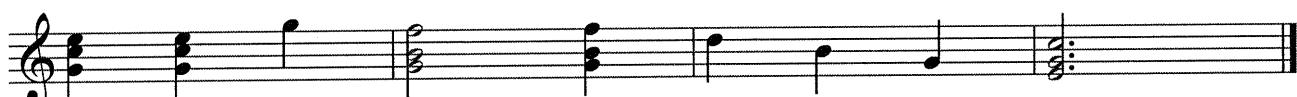
Chord March



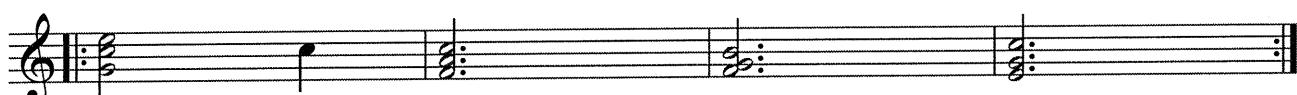
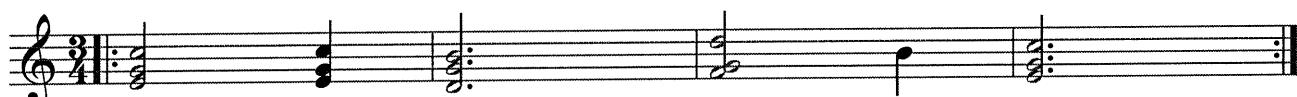
Autumn



Chording Along

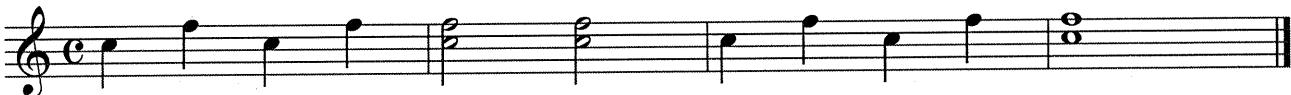


Echoes

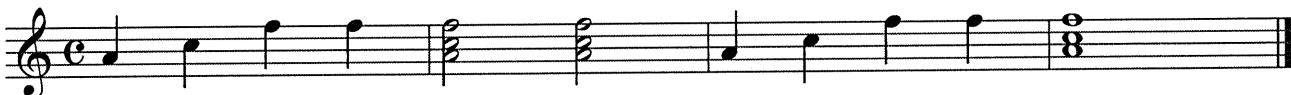


Building the F Chord

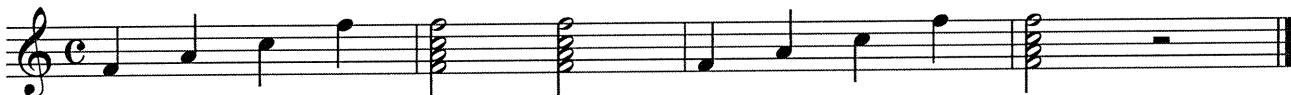
Two Notes



Three Notes



Four Notes



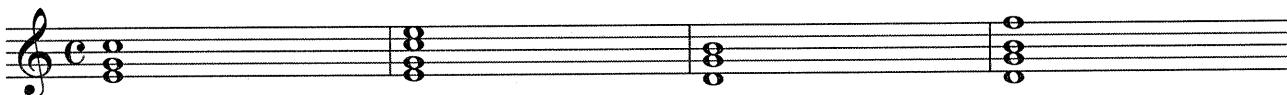
Four-String Chord Study

We use the same method for building four-string chords as we did in building the three-string chords. Play the chordal tones melodically, holding the fingers down until chord is reached, then strike them together producing the desired chord.

Exercise

Two staves of musical notation. The top staff shows a sequence of chords: C, F, G7, and C. The bottom staff shows a repeating sequence of chords: C, F, C, G7, C, F, G7, C. Both staves include fingerings and dashed lines indicating where to hold previous notes.

Chimes



Chord Studies

Bottom Floor

Teacher Acc.

Chord Walk

Teacher Acc.

May Song

Teacher Acc.

Running in the Chord

Teacher Acc.

My Country Tis of Thee

Teacher Acc.

The sheet music consists of three staves of chords and fingerings. The first staff starts with C, followed by G7, C, G7, C, Dm, C, G7, and C. The second staff starts with G7, C, G7, C, followed by a sequence of chords with fingerings: 4, 1, 0, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. The third staff starts with G7, C, Dm, G7, C, followed by F, C, G7, and C.

Green Grow the Lilacs

Teacher Acc.

The sheet music consists of three staves of chords and fingerings. The first staff starts with C, followed by F and C. The second staff starts with G7 and C. The third staff starts with F, C, F, C, G7, and C.

Chord Bouquet

Teacher Acc.

The sheet music consists of two staves of chords and fingerings. The top staff starts with C, followed by F, C, G7, and C. The bottom staff starts with C, followed by F, C, G7, and C.

Follow the Leader

Guitar Duet

Arr. by Mel Bay

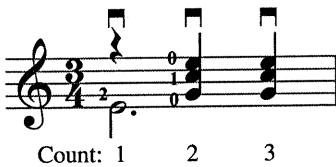
The musical score consists of four staves of music for two guitars. The first staff (Guitar I) starts with a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then rests. The second staff (Guitar II) starts with a eighth note, then rests. This pattern repeats throughout the piece. A count-in section at the beginning provides a guide: 'Count: 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4'. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are primarily eighth notes and sixteenth notes.

Tallis Canon

The musical score consists of four staves of music for two guitars. The first staff (Guitar I) starts with a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then rests. The second staff (Guitar II) starts with a eighth note, then rests. This pattern repeats throughout the piece. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are primarily eighth notes and sixteenth notes.

Bass Solos with Chord Accompaniment

When playing bass solos with chord accompaniment, you will find the solo with the stems turned downward and the accompaniment with the stems turned upward.



In the example shown above, you see the dotted half note (E) with the stem downward. It is played on the count of one and held for counts two and three.

The quarter rest over the dotted half note indicates that there is no chord accompaniment at the count of one. The chords with the stems upward are played on counts two and three.

Three staves of musical notation in 3/4 time. The first staff starts with a bass note (C) with a stem down, followed by four chords with stems up. The second staff starts with a quarter rest over a dotted half note (E), followed by four chords with stems up. The third staff starts with a bass note (G7) with a stem down, followed by four chords with stems up. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines.

Gliding Along

Mel Bay

A musical score for "Gliding Along" in 3/4 time. The top staff shows a bass line with notes and rests, and a chord line with stems up. The bottom staff shows a bass line with notes and rests. The score includes labels for chords: "C" above the first two measures, "Dm" above the third measure, "C" above the fourth measure, "G7" above the fifth measure, and "C" above the sixth measure. The "Mel Bay" logo is in the top right corner.

Hymn

Teacher Acc.

Sheet music for Hymn in 3/4 time, C major. The music consists of three staves of chords and notes. The first staff starts with a C chord. The second staff starts with a C chord. The third staff starts with a G7 chord. The music includes various notes and rests, with some notes having numerical values above them (e.g., 1, 2, 3).

Country Waltz

Teacher Acc.

Sheet music for Country Waltz in 3/4 time, C major. The music consists of two staves of chords and notes. The first staff starts with a C chord. The second staff starts with a C chord. The music includes various notes and rests, with some notes having numerical values above them (e.g., 1, 2, 3).

Western Song

Teacher Acc.

Sheet music for Western Song in 3/4 time, C major. The music consists of four staves of chords and notes. The first staff starts with a C chord. The second staff starts with a C chord. The third staff starts with an F chord. The fourth staff starts with a G7 chord. The music includes various notes and rests, with some notes having numerical values above them (e.g., 1, 2, 3).

Oh Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie

Teacher Acc.

The sheet music consists of three staves of chords in common time. The first staff starts with a C chord. The second staff starts with a G7 chord. The third staff starts with a C chord. All staves feature a mix of open and muted strings, indicated by '0' and '3' respectively, with a 'P' symbol indicating a muted effect.

Red River Valley

Teacher Acc.

The sheet music consists of four staves of chords in common time. The first staff starts with a C chord. The second staff starts with a G7 chord. The third staff starts with a C chord. The fourth staff starts with an F chord. The music includes muted strings (indicated by '3') and a final repeat sign at the end of the fourth staff.

Sawdust Trail

Teacher Acc.

The sheet music consists of two staves of chords in common time. The first staff starts with a C chord. The second staff starts with an F chord. Both staves include muted strings (indicated by '3') and a final repeat sign at the end.

The Key of C

All music studied so far in this book has been in the key of C. That means that the notes have been taken from the C scale (shown at right) and made into melodies.

It is called the C scale because the first note is a C and we proceed through the musical alphabet until C reappears: C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C.

We will cover the subject of keys and scales more thoroughly in the theory and harmony chapters appearing later in this course.

At present we will deal only with basic fundamentals.

The C Scale

Ascending

Steps 1 1 1/2 1 1 1 1/2



Descending



Scale Studies

①

A musical staff in G clef with 16 eighth notes. The notes are grouped into four measures of four notes each, starting with a quarter note C.

②

Teacher Acc.

C

F

G7

C

A musical staff in G clef with 16 eighth notes. The notes are grouped into four measures of four notes each, starting with a quarter note C. Chords are indicated above the staff: C, F, G7, and C.

Am

F

G7

C

A musical staff in G clef with 16 eighth notes. The notes are grouped into four measures of four notes each, starting with a quarter note C. Chords are indicated above the staff: Am, F, G7, and C.

③

Teacher Acc.

C

F

C

G7

F

G7

C

A musical staff in G clef with 16 eighth notes. The notes are grouped into four measures of four notes each, starting with a quarter note C. Chords are indicated above the staff: C, F, C, G7.

F

G7

F

C

G7

C

A musical staff in G clef with 16 eighth notes. The notes are grouped into four measures of four notes each, starting with a quarter note C. Chords are indicated above the staff: F, G7, C, G7, C.

④

Teacher Acc.

Musical notation for Teacher Acc. exercise 4. The music is in common time (C) and consists of two staves. The top staff has notes C, F, C, G, F, G7. The bottom staff has notes C, F, C, G7, F, C. The notes are primarily eighth notes with some sixteenth-note patterns.

⑤

Teacher Acc.

Musical notation for Teacher Acc. exercise 5. The music is in common time (C) and consists of two staves. The top staff has notes C, F, G7, C, G7, C, G7. The bottom staff has notes F, C, G7, C, G7, C. The notes are primarily eighth notes with some sixteenth-note patterns.

⑥

Teacher Acc.

Musical notation for Teacher Acc. exercise 6. The music is in common time (C) and consists of two staves. The top staff has notes C, G7, C, F, G7. The bottom staff has notes F, G, G7, C, G7, F, C. The notes are primarily eighth notes with some sixteenth-note patterns.

⑦

Teacher Acc.

Musical notation for Teacher Acc. exercise 7. The music is in common time (C) and consists of two staves. The top staff has notes C, G, G7. The bottom staff has notes F, G7, C, G7, C. The notes are primarily eighth notes with some sixteenth-note patterns.

⑧

Teacher Acc.

Musical notation for Teacher Acc. exercise 8. The music is in common time (C) and consists of two staves. The top staff has notes C, G, C, F. The bottom staff has notes Am, G, F, G7, C. The notes are primarily eighth notes with some sixteenth-note patterns.

Shenandoah

Teacher Acc.

Slowly

Musical score for "Shenandoah" featuring a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The tempo is marked "Slowly". The chords are indicated above the staff: C, Am, F, C, F, C, F, Am, G, C, Am, Em, Am, G7, C, C, Am, F, C, F, C, F, Am, Em, Am, G7, C. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns, with some notes grouped by parentheses and slurs.

Shenandoah – Advanced Version

Teacher Acc.

Slowly

Musical score for "Shenandoah – Advanced Version" featuring a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The tempo is marked "Slowly". The chords are indicated above the staff: C, Am, F, C, F, C, F, Am, G, C, Am, Em, Am, G7, C, C, Am, F, C, F, C, F, Am, Em, Am, G7, C. The melody includes more complex patterns, such as sixteenth-note chords in the first measure and sustained notes with grace notes in the third measure.

Blue Bells of Scotland

Teacher Acc.

Moderato

The music consists of four staves of musical notation. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and the word "Moderato". It includes chords C, G, F, C, F, C, G7, and C. The second staff begins with a bass clef and includes chords C, G, F, C, F, C, G7, and C. The third staff begins with a treble clef and includes chords C, Am, G, D7, and G7. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef and includes chords C, G, F, C, F, C, G7, and C. The notation uses quarter notes and eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns indicated by vertical dashes.

Blue Bells of Scotland – Advanced Version

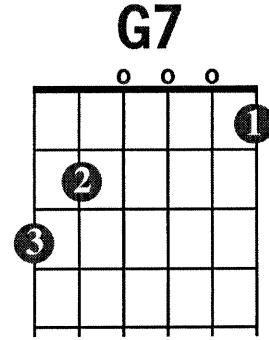
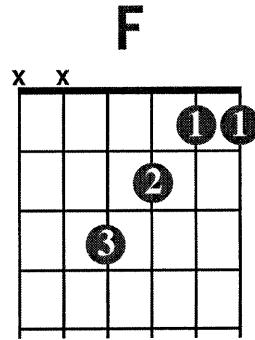
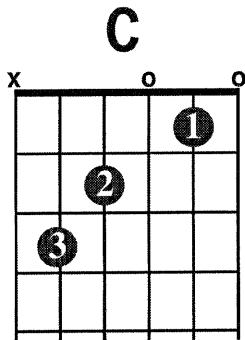
Teacher Acc.

Moderato

This advanced version of the music features four staves of musical notation. The first staff starts with a treble clef and includes chords C, G, F, C, F, C, G7, and C. The second staff begins with a bass clef and includes chords C, G, F, C, F, C, G7, and C. The third staff begins with a treble clef and includes chords C, Am, G, D7, and G7. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef and includes chords C, G, F, C, F, C, G7, and C. This version adds more complex harmonic structures, including Am and D7 chords, and includes sixteenth-note patterns indicated by vertical dashes.

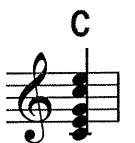
Chords in the Key of C Major

The key of C has three principal chords. They are C, F, and G7.



- The circles indicate the position where your fingers should be placed.
- Numerals inside circles indicate the fingers.
- "X" over the strings means that the strings are not to be played.
- "O" over the strings indicates the strings be played open.
- Place fingers in positions indicated by the circles and strike them all together.

Musical Notation of the Chords



Accompaniment Styles

Alternate Basses

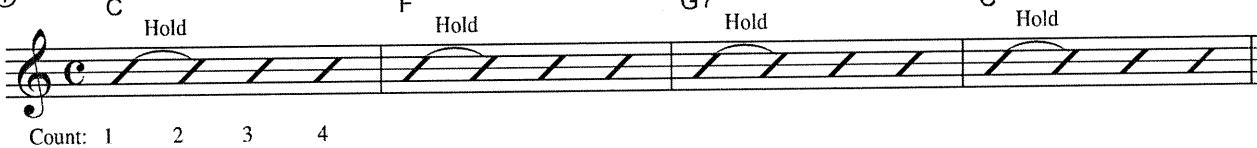
In Three-Four Time

Chord Studies in C

/ = Strum chord down across strings

 = Down - up strum

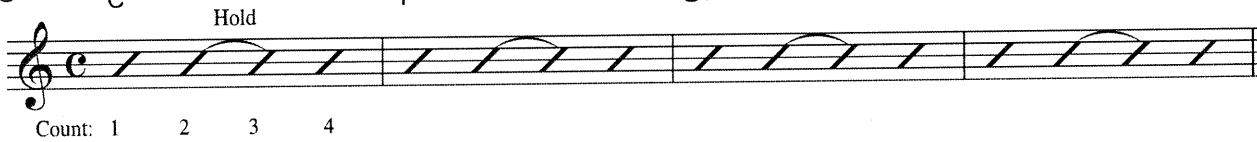
①



C Hold F Hold G7 Hold C Hold

Count: 1 2 3 4

②



C Hold F G7 C

Count: 1 2 3 4

③



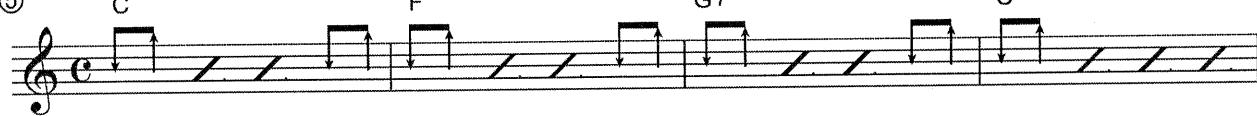
C F G7 C

④



C F G7 C

⑤



C F G7 C

⑥



C F G7 C

⑦



C F G7 C

Hold

A Daily Scale Study



Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &



(Repeat □ V □ V)

The above study should be played slowly with a gradual increase of speed until a moderate tempo has been reached. It is an excellent daily exercise.

Running Around

Teacher Acc.

A single measure of music in common time and treble clef. It consists of six eighth notes followed by a sixteenth note. The notes are grouped into pairs by vertical bar lines. Chords labeled: C, F, C, G7, C, G7, C.

A single measure of music in common time and treble clef. It consists of six eighth notes followed by a sixteenth note. The notes are grouped into pairs by vertical bar lines. Chords labeled: F, C, G7, C, G7, C.

A single measure of music in common time and treble clef. It consists of six eighth notes followed by a sixteenth note. The notes are grouped into pairs by vertical bar lines. Chords labeled: F, C, G7, C, C7.

A single measure of music in common time and treble clef. It consists of six eighth notes followed by a sixteenth note. The notes are grouped into pairs by vertical bar lines. Chords labeled: F, C, G7, C.

Home, Home, Can I Forget Thee

Musical score for "Home, Home, Can I Forget Thee" in 3/4 time. The score consists of five staves of music. The first four staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The first staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The third staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The fourth staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The fifth staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The music features chords G7, C, Dm, G7, and C. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Long, Long Ago

Musical score for "Long, Long Ago" in common time. The score consists of seven staves of music. The first six staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The first staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The third staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The fourth staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The fifth staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The sixth staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The seventh staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The music features chords G7, C, G7, C, G7, C, G7, C, G7, C, G7, C, and G7. The score concludes with a final measure ending with a half note followed by eighth notes.

Steps

A half-step is the distance from a given tone to the next higher or lower tone. On the guitar, the distance of a half step is one fret.

A whole step consists of two half steps. The distance of a whole step on the guitar is two frets.

The C scale has two half steps. They are between E-F and B-C. Note the distance of one fret between those notes. The distances between C-D, D-E, F-G, G-A, and A-B are whole steps.

Whole steps and half steps are also referred to as whole tones and half tones. We will refer to them as whole steps and half steps.

Chromatics

The alteration of the pitches of tones is brought about by the use of symbols called **chromatics** (also referred to as **accidentals**).

The Sharp ♯

The sharp placed before a note raises its pitch 1/2 step or one fret.

Fret: 1 2 1 2 0 1 3 4 0 1 3 4 3 4 1 2

The Flat ♭

The flat placed before a note lowers its pitch 1/2 step or one fret.

Fret: 2 4 2 3 1 4 1 4 1 4 2

The Natural ♮

The natural restores a note to its normal position. It cancels all accidentals previously used.

Fret: 1 2 2 1 2 3 2 1

Sharps

A sharp placed in front of a note *raises* the pitch 1/2 step or one fret. Study the notes below

1st String



Remember: when a note is sharpened, all notes of that pitch remain sharpened throughout the measure unless a natural sign (\natural) appears. A natural sign cancels a sharp.

1st String Sharps & Naturals



2nd String



3rd String



4th String



5th String



6th String



Walking Guitar

Three staves of musical notation for guitar, showing walking bass patterns. The first staff uses quarter notes and half notes. The second staff uses eighth notes. The third staff uses sixteenth notes.

Flats

A flat (\flat) placed in front of a note lowers the pitch 1/2 step or one fret. Study the notes below.
A natural sign (\natural) cancels out the flat.

1st String

Musical notation for the 1st string. The notes are labeled with their positions: 0, 1, \flat 2, \sharp 3, \flat 4, \sharp 4. The pattern repeats every four notes.

2nd String

Musical notation for the 2nd string. The notes are labeled with their positions: 0, 1, \flat 2, \sharp 3, \flat 4, \sharp 4. The pattern repeats every four notes.

3rd String

Musical notation for the 3rd string. The notes are labeled with their positions: 0, 1, \flat 2, \sharp 3, \flat 4, \sharp 4. The pattern repeats every four notes.

4th String



5th String



6th String



Benny's Flat



Tempo

Tempo is the rate of speed of a musical composition. Three types of tempos used in this book will be:
Andante: A slow, easy pace. **Moderato:** Moderate. **Allegro:** Lively.

Playtime

Guitar Duet **Moderato**

Pleyel
Arr. by Mel Bay

The sheet music for 'Playtime' is arranged for two guitars. It features six staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a 'G' time signature. The music is in 3/4 time and has a moderate tempo. The arrangement is by Pleyel, arranged by Mel Bay. The first staff (I) starts with a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff (II) starts with a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. The music continues with various patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a section with sharps.

The Key of A Minor

(Relative to C Major)

- Each major key will have a relative minor key.
- The relative minor scale is built upon the sixth tone of the major scale.
- The key signature of both will be the same.
- The minor scale will have the same number of tones (7) as the major.
- The difference between the two scales is the arrangement of the whole steps and half steps.
- There are three forms of the minor scale: 1) pure or natural, 2) harmonic, 3) melodic.

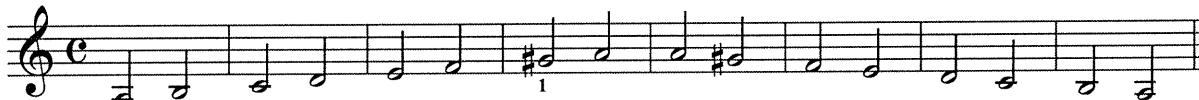
The A Minor Scale

Natural (Pure)



Harmonic

The 7th tone is raised one half step ascending and descending.



Melodic

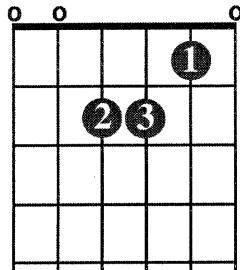
The 6th and 7th tones are raised one half step ascending and lowered back to their normal pitch descending.



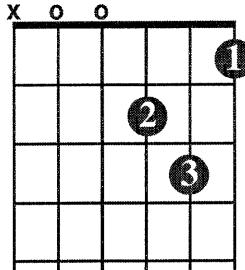
The Chords in the Key of A Minor

m = minor

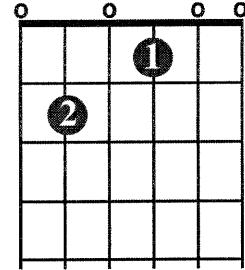
Am



Dm



E7



Accompaniment Styles in A Minor

The top staff is in common time (C) and the bottom staff is in 3/4 time. Both staves feature chords Am, Dm, and E7.

Orchestration Style

The Diagonal line (✓) indicates a chord stroke. They will fall only on each beat of the measure.

A musical staff illustrating the orchestration style. It shows a sequence of chords: C, F, G7, C, E7, Am, Dm, E7, Am. Diagonal lines (✓) are placed under the notes of the first four chords, indicating where to play them.

Repeat the accompaniment exercises until they can be played without missing a beat.

Chord Studies in the Key of Am

✓ = Strum chord down across strings

= Down – up strum
Down Up

① Count: 1 2 3 4

A Daily Scale Study in A Minor

Harmonic



(Repeat □ V □ V)

Picking Studies in A Minor

①



②



③



④



⑤



⑥



⑦



Sailing

Teacher Acc.

Minor Song

Teacher Acc.

Teacher Acc.

Am E7 Am Dm E7

Am G Dm Am Dm E7 Am

Journey

Teacher Acc.

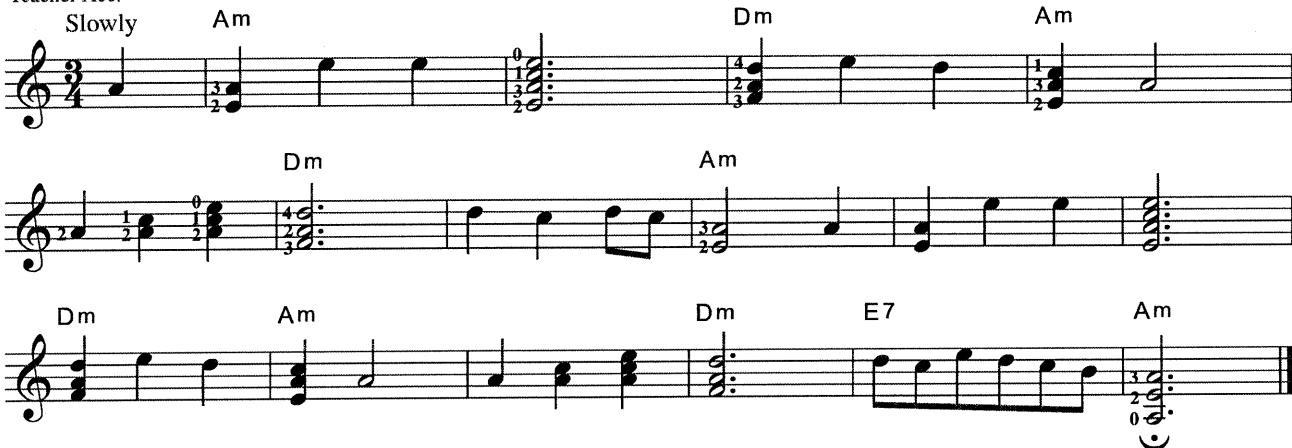
Sheet music for "I'm Gonna Be (5-Blocks)" by Earth, Wind & Fire. The music is arranged in two staves. The top staff consists of five measures: Am, E7, Am, Dm, E7. The bottom staff consists of six measures: Am, Dm, E7, Am, E7, Am.

Hold Sign:  This sign placed over or under a note or rest indicates the prolonging of its time value.

Wayfaring Stranger

Teacher Acc.

Slowly



Another Daily Scale Study in A Minor

Melodic



(Repeat □ V □ V)

The Up Stroke:  This stroke will be used on repeated eighth notes of the same pitch.

A Visit to the Relatives

C Major



A Minor (Harmonic)



Melodic




C Major



First and Second Endings

Sometimes two endings are required in certain selections... one to lead back into a repeated chorus and one to close it. They will be shown like this:



The first time, play the bracketed ending No. 1. Repeat the chorus. The second time, skip the first ending and play ending No. 2.

Shady Glen

Teacher Acc.

Musical notation for 'Shady Glen' in common time. The top staff starts with Am, then G, then Am, then E7. The bottom staff starts with Am, then C, then a section starting with 1. E7, followed by Am, E7, then 2. Dm, C, Am. Fingerings are indicated above the notes.

Careless Love

Teacher Acc.

Musical notation for 'Careless Love' in common time. The top staff starts with C, then G7, then C. The middle staff starts with G7, then C, then C7, then F. The bottom staff starts with C, then G7, then 1. C, then G7, then 2. C. Fingerings are indicated above the notes.

Picking Solos

Foggy Mountain Run

Teacher Acc.

Am C Am E7 Am C
Dm E7 1. Am G Am E7 2. Am C Am G Am
Am E7 Am E7 Am C G Am

The Shire

Teacher Acc.

Am G
Am C G Am E7 Am

Bluegrass Sunrise

Teacher Acc.

C C7
F C7 F C

Cradle Song

Teacher Acc.

Teacher Acc.

C

Em Am F G G7

C

F C G7 C C7

C

F C G7

1. C

2. C

D.C. al Fine means to go back to the beginning of a piece of music and play until you see the word **Fine** which means “**The End.**”

Blue Ridge Trail

Teacher Acc.

Teacher Rec.

C F C G7 C G7

C F C C F C G7 C Fine

Am G Am C E7

Am G Am C E7

D.C. al Fine

Am G Am E7 Am

Am G Am E7 Am

Words Indicating Variations of Tempo

Ritardando or Ritard (rit.)...To grow slower

Accelerando (acc.)...To increase the speed

Billy's Duet

1 1 2 4 2 1 1

Fine

Lafayette Square

Am C E7 Am E7

Am G C E7 Am E7 Am Fine

G Am G C E7

Am C Am E7 Am D.C. al Fine
E7 Am

Song Without Words

Guitar Duet

Arr. by Mel Bay

Terry's Tune

C Dm G7 Mel Bay

The Key of G

The key of G will have one sharp (F \sharp). It will be identified by this signature:



The F notes will be played as shown:

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) with three notes. Below the staff, fingerings are indicated: 6th String 2nd Fret 2nd Finger., 4th String 4th Fret 4th Finger., and 1st String 2nd Fret 2nd Finger.

The G Scale

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) showing the G major scale. Below the staff, fingerings are indicated: Steps: 1 1 1/2 1 1 1 1/2 1 1 1 1/2.

Note that, in order to have the half steps falling between the seventh and eighth degrees of the scale, the F must be sharpened. Our major scale pattern is then correct (1-1-1/2-1-1-1-1/2 Steps).

A Daily Drill

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) consisting of two measures. The first measure contains sixteenth-note patterns, and the second measure contains eighth-note patterns. Measure endings are indicated as 1. and 2.

Picking Studies in G

Two musical staves in G major (one sharp) for picking studies. Staff 1 consists of sixteenth-note patterns, and Staff 2 consists of eighth-note patterns.

2

A musical score for a single instrument, likely a flute or recorder. It consists of two staves of music. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a common time signature (C). Both staves feature a series of eighth-note patterns. The first staff has a sixteenth-note rest followed by a sixteenth-note grace note before the main eighth-note pattern begins. The second staff has a similar sixteenth-note grace note pattern. The music concludes with a final sixteenth-note grace note on the second staff.

A musical score for a single melodic line. The key signature is one sharp, indicating G major. The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The melody consists of eighth-note patterns. It begins with a sixteenth-note grace followed by a eighth-note, then a sixteenth-note grace followed by a eighth-note, and so on. There are two measures of sixteenth-note patterns, followed by a measure of eighth notes, then another measure of sixteenth-note patterns, and finally a measure of eighth notes.

3

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). Measure 11 starts with a quarter note in the treble clef staff, followed by eighth notes in pairs (two pairs) and a sixteenth-note cluster (two groups of four) in the bass clef staff. Measure 12 begins with a half note in the treble clef staff, followed by eighth notes in pairs (two pairs) and a sixteenth-note cluster (two groups of four) in the bass clef staff.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). Measure 11 consists of eighth-note patterns: the treble staff has a descending scale (A-G-F-E-D-C-B-A), and the bass staff has a descending scale (D-C-B-A-G-F-E-D). Measure 12 begins with a forte dynamic (F) and consists of eighth-note patterns: the treble staff has a descending scale (G-F-E-D-C-B-A-G), and the bass staff has a descending scale (C-B-A-G-F-E-D-C).

4

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 11 starts with a half note in the bass staff followed by a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble staff. Measure 12 begins with a quarter note in the bass staff followed by a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble staff.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). Measure 11 begins with a half note in the bass staff, followed by eighth-note pairs in the treble staff. Measure 12 begins with a half note in the bass staff, followed by eighth-note pairs in the treble staff.

5

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 11 starts with a quarter note in the treble staff followed by eighth-note pairs in the bass staff. Measure 12 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble staff, followed by eighth-note pairs in the bass staff.

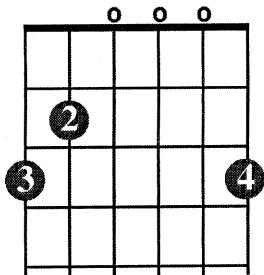
A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). Measure 11 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble staff, followed by eighth notes in the bass staff. Measure 12 continues with eighth-note patterns in both staves, maintaining a steady rhythmic flow.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 11 starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern of B, A, G, F-sharp, E, D, C, B. Measures 12 and 13 continue with eighth-note patterns: measure 12 has B, A, G, F-sharp, E, D, C, B; measure 13 has B, A, G, F-sharp, E, D, C, B.

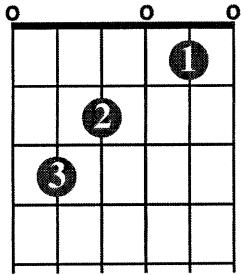
A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time. Measure 11 starts with a half note in the bass staff followed by eighth-note pairs in the treble staff. Measure 12 begins with a quarter note in the bass staff, followed by eighth-note pairs in the treble staff.

Chords in the Key of G

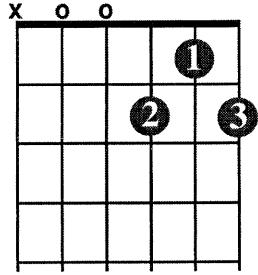
G



C



D7



Accompaniment Styles in the Key of G

①

②

③

Count: 1 2 3 4

④

⑤

⑥

G Boogie

Teacher Acc.

G7

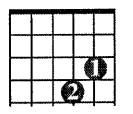
The music consists of three staves of sixteenth-note patterns. The first staff begins with a G7 chord. The second staff begins with a C7 chord. The third staff begins with a D7 chord, followed by a C7 chord and a G7 chord.

In the Evening by the Moonlight

The music consists of three staves of chords. The chords are: G, G7, C, Cm, G, Em, A7, D7, G, G7, C, Cm, G, G7, E7, A7, D7, G.



The following etude introduces the notes D and B being played together. This is done by playing the note D with the first finger on the third fret of the second string and playing the note B with the second finger on the fourth fret of the **third** string.



Etude

Etude I consists of two staves of eighth-note chords. Staff I ends with a 'Fine' marking. Staff II continues the pattern.

Etude II consists of two staves of eighth-note chords. It concludes with a 'D.C. al Fine' marking.

Two-Four Time

This sign



indicates two-four time.

2 – beats per measure.

4 – a quarter note receives one beat.

Two-four time will have two beats per measure with the quarter note receiving one beat.

The Old Mill

Guitar Duet

Moderato

I

II

Fine

I

II

I

II

D.C. al Fine

Two-Four Picking

Teacher Acc.

G D7 G D7 G C G D7 G D7

G C G C D7 G

A Scale Study

Count: 1 2 & 3 & 4 &

(Repeat □ V □ V)

Opening Day

D7

C D7 G C G D7 G D7 G

D7 G C G C G C G

Fine

D7 G C G C G D7 G

D.C. al Fine

A Serenade

Guitar Solo

Mel Bay

Moderato

G D7 D9 D7

G° G G7 C C#

D7 D9 D7 G D7 G

Austrian Hymn

Guitar Duet

Haydn

Andante

The musical score consists of two staves, I and II, for a guitar duet. Staff I is in common time and staff II is in 2/4 time. Both staves are in G major. The music is divided into three sections, each starting with a single note followed by a series of eighth notes. The first section ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second section begins with a single note followed by eighth-note pairs. The third section begins with a single note followed by eighth-note pairs.

Home on the Range

Guitar Solo

Andante

G

G7 C

> = Accent

Cm

G

A7

Am

D7

The musical score consists of six staves of guitar solo music. The first staff starts with a single note followed by eighth-note pairs. The second staff starts with a single note followed by eighth-note pairs. The third staff starts with a single note followed by eighth-note pairs. The fourth staff starts with a single note followed by eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff starts with a single note followed by eighth-note pairs. The sixth staff starts with a single note followed by eighth-note pairs.

The Little Prince

Mazas
Arr. by Mel Bay

Guitar Duet

Andante

Carry Me Back to Old Virginny

Bland
Arr. by Mel Bay

Guitar Solo

Andante

* The wavy line before the last chord means to glide the pick slowly over the strings, producing a harp-like effect. The musical term for this is Quasi Arpi.

The Key of E Minor

(Relative to G Major)

The key of E minor will have the same key signature as G major.

Two E Minor Scales

Harmonic



Melodic



The above scales should be memorized.

Picking Studies

①

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) showing a picking study. It consists of two measures. The first measure shows a downstroke (D) followed by an upstroke (U) over a sixteenth-note pattern. The second measure shows a downstroke (D) followed by an upstroke (U) over a eighth-note pattern.

②

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) showing a picking study. It consists of two measures. The first measure shows a downstroke (D) followed by an upstroke (U) over a sixteenth-note pattern. The second measure shows a downstroke (D) followed by an upstroke (U) over a eighth-note pattern.

③

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) showing a picking study. It consists of two measures. The first measure shows a downstroke (D) followed by an upstroke (U) over a sixteenth-note pattern. The second measure shows a downstroke (D) followed by an upstroke (U) over a eighth-note pattern.

④



⑤



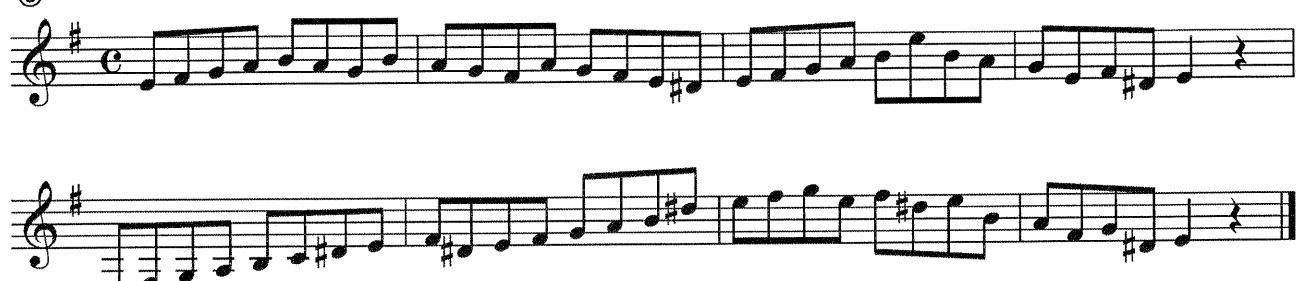
⑥



⑦

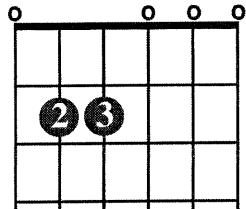


⑧

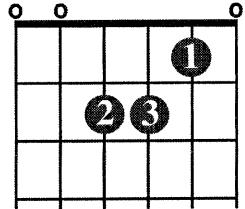


Chords in the Key of E Minor

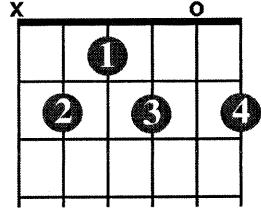
Em



Am



B7



Accompaniment Styles in the Key of E Minor

* This sign (✗) means that the previous measure is to be repeated.

Orchestration Styles

Chord Studies

① Em Am B7 Em

② Em Am B7 Em

③ Em Am B7 Em

④ Em Am B7 Em

Morning Song

American Folk Hymn

Em Bm G
D Em
Bm Em D Em
G Am Em D Em
D Em D Em

Cindy

G - D7 G
G C G G7 C - G
G7 C G D7 G

Night Song

Sor
Arr. by Mel Bay

Em Am Em B7 Am Em
C Am B7 B7 E C E7 Am Dm E7
E7 Am B7 Am Em F#7 B7 Em
Am Em B7 Am Em E7 Am Em7 B7 Em
rit.

East River

Teacher Acc.

Em B7 Em B7 Em Am

Em B7 Em Am Em B7 Em *Fine*

B7 Em B7 Em

B7 Em Am Em B7 Em *D.C. al Fine*

Goblins

Teacher Acc.

Em B7 Em B7

Em Am B7 Em *Fine*

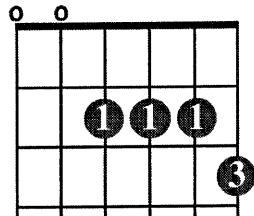
B7 Em Am Em B7 Em B7

Am B7 Em Am Em B7 Em *D.C. al Fine*

A Chord Review

- The key of C has six chords. They are C, F, G7, Am, Dm, and E7.
- The latter three are in the relative minor key but use the key signature of C.
- All "outside" chords are **Accidental Chords**.
- The most commonly used of these chords are D7 and A7.
- The six chords found in the key of G are G, C, D7, Em, Am, and B7.
- The most common accidental chords found in the key of G are A7 and E7.

A7



Spotting the accidentals in the various chords will facilitate the reading of them... for example:

- B7 will have a D \sharp
- E7 will have a G \sharp
- A7 will have a C \sharp
- D7 will have a F \sharp

In the following studies, you will see how they appear.

Lament

Guitar Solo

Mel Bay

Maytime

Guitar Duet

Wanhall-Bay

Tone

Music is composed of sounds pleasant to the ear.

Sound maybe made from **noise** or **tone**.

Noise is made by irregular vibrations such as would be caused by striking a table with a hammer, the shot of a gun, or slapping two stones together.

Tone is produced by regular vibrations as would be caused by drawing a bow over the strings of a violin, striking the strings of a guitar, or blowing through a wind instrument such as a trumpet.

A tone has four characteristics ... **pitch, duration, dynamics, and timbre**.

Pitch: the highness or lowness of a tone.

Duration: the length of a tone.

Dynamics: the force or power of a tone (loudness or softness).

Timbre: quality of the tone.

A note represents the pitch and duration of a tone.

Dynamics are indicated by words such as:

<i>Pianissimo</i>	(<i>pp</i>)	very soft
<i>Piano</i>	(<i>p</i>)	soft
<i>Mezzo piano</i>	(<i>mp</i>)	medium soft
<i>Mezzo forte</i>	(<i>mf</i>)	medium loud
<i>Forte</i>	(<i>f</i>)	very loud

Timbre depends upon the skill of the performer plus the quality of the instrument which is being played.

Rondo

Guitar Duet

Allegro

Student should play both parts

Mazas, Op. 85
Arr. by Mel Bay

Musical score for piano duet, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. Staff I (top) starts with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs. Staff II (bottom) starts with eighth-note pairs followed by a quarter note. The music continues with eighth-note pairs and quarter notes, with measure 12 concluding with a half note.

A musical score for two staves, labeled I and II, in G major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. Staff I begins with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs. Staff II begins with eighth-note pairs followed by a quarter note. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for piano, two staves:

Staff I (Top): Treble clef, Key signature of one sharp, Common time. Notes: eighth-note pairs, dotted half note, eighth-note pairs, measure 1, eighth-note pairs, eighth-note pairs, eighth-note pairs.

Staff II (Bottom): Treble clef, Key signature of one sharp, Common time. Notes: eighth-note pairs, eighth-note pairs, eighth-note pairs, eighth-note pairs, eighth-note pairs, eighth-note pairs, eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for two voices (I and II) in G major, 2/4 time. The score consists of two staves. Voice I starts with eighth-note pairs, followed by a dotted half note, a quarter note, and sixteenth-note patterns. Voice II starts with eighth-note pairs, followed by a dotted half note, a quarter note, and sixteenth-note patterns. Both voices end with eighth-note pairs. Measure numbers 1-6 are indicated above the staff.

Sor's Waltz

G

E7 Am

D7

Arr. by Mel Bay

The sheet music for Sor's Waltz consists of eight staves of musical notation. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature is 3/4. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords indicated above the staff include G, Am, D7, E7, Am, D7, G, Em, Am, B7, Em, A7, D7, G, Am, D7, G, E7, Am, D7, G, Em, Am, D, D7, G, C, G, D7, C, G, G7, C, D, C, G, D7, G, D7, G. Measure numbers 1 through 16 are present, with some measures containing multiple measure numbers (e.g., 3, 2; 4).

Bluegrass Waltz

G

C

D7

C

G

Mel Bay

The sheet music for Bluegrass Waltz consists of five staves of musical notation. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature is 3/4. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords indicated above the staff include G, C, G, D7, D9, D7, G, G7, C, D, C, G, D7, G, D7, G. Measure numbers 1 through 12 are present.

Running the Thirds in G

Sheet music for 'Running the Thirds in G'. The music is in common time (C) and G major (one sharp). It consists of two staves of eighth-note patterns. The first staff starts with a sixteenth note followed by a eighth-note pattern: (E, E), (F, F), (G, G), (A, A), (B, B), (C, C), (D, D), (E, E). The second staff continues the pattern: (F, F), (G, G), (A, A), (B, B), (C, C), (D, D), (E, E).

A Little Bit of Hanon

Mel Bay

Sheet music for 'A Little Bit of Hanon'. The music is in common time (C) and G major (one sharp). It consists of five staves of eighth-note patterns. The patterns involve various eighth-note groupings and some sixteenth-note figures.

Southern Fried

Swing Feeling

Mel Bay

Sheet music for 'Southern Fried'. The music is in common time (C) and G major (one sharp). It consists of two staves of eighth-note patterns. The first staff includes a harmonic progression: G, F, F♯, G, F, F♯, G, F♯, G. The second staff includes a harmonic progression: F, F♯, G, F, F♯, G, G°, D7. Below the music, there are two sets of counting instructions: 'Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &' and 'Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &'. The second staff also includes a harmonic progression: G, D7, G, D7, G.