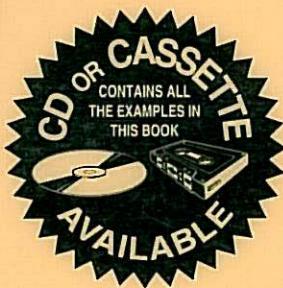


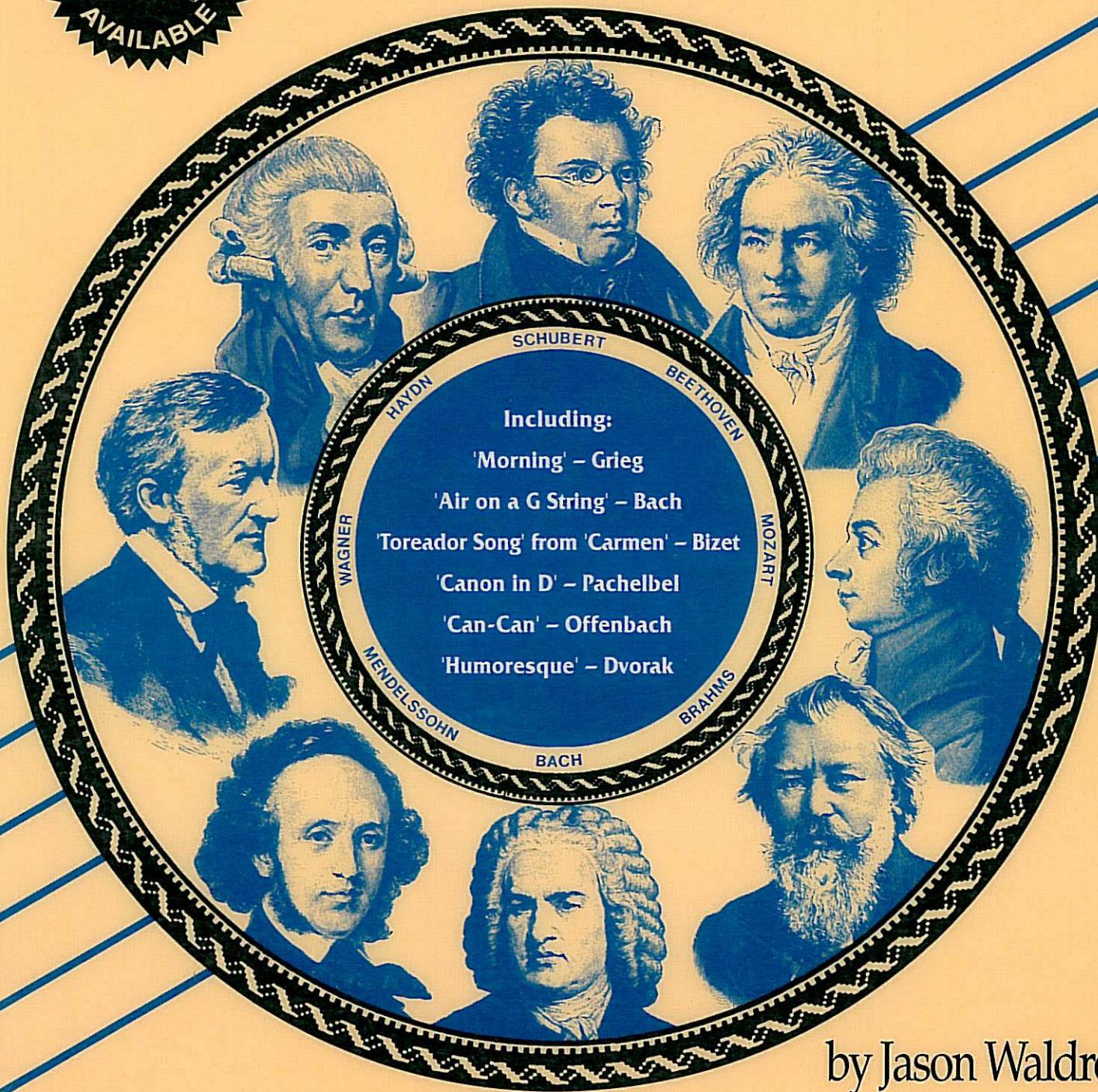
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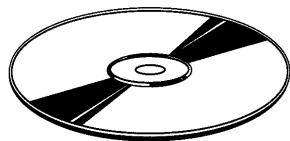
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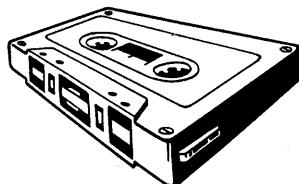
by Jason Waldron
Volume 2

Progressive POPULAR CLASSICS OF THE GREAT COMPOSERS VOLUME 2

**arranged by
Jason Waldron**



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Popular Classics of the Great Composers

Arranged by Jason Waldron

Foreword

There has always existed a need for a series of books to provide the classical guitarist with a repertoire, long been available to the pianist, of the music most loved by both player and listener alike.

The ‘Progressive Popular Classics’ series fills this gap by presenting the music in a clear, concise form.

Teachers will benefit greatly by virtue of being able to substitute teaching pieces written by Carulli, Sor, Giuliani, Carcassi etc. by the well known music of Chopin, Strauss, Tchaikovsky etc. This will allow the student to develop quicker and happier, because each piece would be well known and therefore easier to grasp.

Another important benefit of this series is that the student will acquire an excellent general knowledge of music outside the normal guitar repertoire which will stand him/her in good stead for later study.

TECHNICAL NOTE

1. Fingering is included for all pieces only once and not again for repeated passages.
2. Dynamics and tempo markings have been omitted to allow the player to use his/her own ideas based on the general ‘feel’ of the music.

Jason Waldron Biography

Jason Waldron is a leading Australian concert guitarist, music arranger, recording artist and teacher.

As well as a successful Wigmore Hall (London) debut in 1979, Jason has performed extensively in Australia and the U.S.A., including the U.S. premier of the Guillermo Flores Mendez guitar concerto at the 1988 Santa Fe Guitar Festival.

Jason is internationally known for his transcriptions of the Paraguayan master Agustín Barrios, some of which have been recorded by John Williams, and his work for the ‘Progressive’ series currently includes, ‘Classical Guitar Method’, ‘Guitar Masterpieces of the 19th Century’, and several volumes of ‘Popular Classics of the Great Composers’.

Jason Waldron is very much in demand for masterclasses and currently teaches the guitar at the University of South Australia.

No. 1

Plaisir d' Amour

Jean Paul Martini (1741-1816)

Andantino

The sheet music consists of four staves of musical notation. The first three staves are in common time (indicated by '4') and the fourth staff is in 3/4 time (indicated by '3'). The first staff starts with a note at '0'. The second staff starts with a note at '1'. The third staff starts with a note at '3'. The fourth staff starts with a note at '1'. The music includes various note heads with numbers (e.g., 0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and rests. Some notes have vertical stems pointing downwards, while others have stems pointing upwards. There are also horizontal stems connecting notes. The music concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



No. 2

Morning (Peer Gynt)**Edvard Grieg (1843-1907)**

Allegretto

No. 3

Dance of the Hours

Amilcare Ponchielli (1834-1886)

Allegretto

The musical score for 'Dance of the Hours' consists of four staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a key signature of 0 sharps or flats. The second staff begins with a key signature of 2 sharps. The third staff begins with a key signature of 0 sharps or flats. The fourth staff begins with a key signature of 1 sharp. The music is labeled 'Allegretto'.



No. 4

Anvil Chorus from Il Travatore

Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901)

Allegro

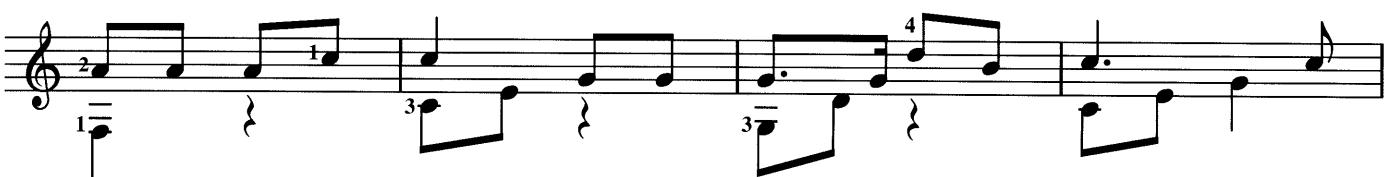
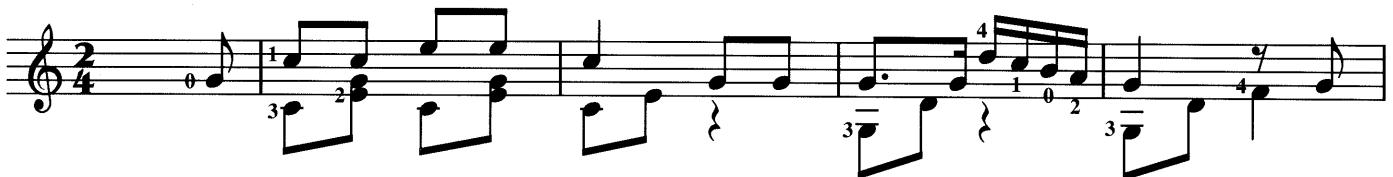
The sheet music contains eight staves of musical notation for a single instrument, likely a piano or harpsichord, given the presence of bass notes and chords. The music is set in 4/4 time and G major. The notation includes various note values (eighth and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings (p, f). Performance instructions like '3' and '2' are placed above certain notes. The music consists of a continuous sequence of measures, with the first staff starting with a bass note.



No. 5

The Trout

Franz Schubert (1797-1828)

Allegretto

No. 6

Light Cavalry

Franz von Suppe (1819-1895)

Allegro

The music is in G major, 6/8 time, Allegro. The notation uses a treble clef and includes various note heads with numbers (e.g., 0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and rests, indicating specific fingerings or performance techniques. The first staff begins with a grace note followed by a quarter note. The second staff starts with a half note. The third staff begins with a half note. The fourth staff starts with a half note. The fifth staff begins with a half note. The sixth staff begins with a half note.

No. 7

Theme from Symphony No. 5

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

Allegro



Listening area Beethoven.

No. 8

Lullaby

Johannes Brahms (1833-1897)

moderato

The musical score consists of five staves of music for a single instrument, likely a piano or harp. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature varies between common time (indicated by '4') and half time (indicated by '2'). The tempo is marked as 'moderato'. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as '3', '2', '1', and '0' are placed below the staff, likely indicating fingerings or performance techniques.



No. 9

Swan Lake Theme

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893)

Andantino

No. 10

March from William Tell

Gioacchino Rossini (1792-1868)

Allegro

The sheet music for 'March from William Tell' consists of ten staves of musical notation. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature is 2/4 throughout. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers are placed above the notes in some staves. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 'rit.' (ritardando). Performance instructions like 'rit.' with arrows are also present. The score ends with a repeat sign and two endings, labeled '1.' and '2.'

No. 11

Trumpet Voluntary

Jeremiah Clark (1660-1707)

Maestoso

The sheet music for 'Trumpet Voluntary' by Jeremiah Clark, No. 11, is presented in six staves. The music is in 4/4 time and treble clef. The notation uses a unique system of note heads (circles, squares, triangles) and rests, often with numerical or letter-like markings (1, 2, 3, 4, 0, A, B) placed above the notes. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

No. 12

Theme from Capriccio Italien

⑥=D

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893)

Allegretto

m i p

The first staff shows a bass line with strumming patterns (e.g., 1, 4, 2, 3) and a treble line with a curved line indicating a sustained note. The second staff shows a continuous bass line with alternating down and up strokes. The third staff shows a bass line with a circled measure and a treble line starting with a bass note followed by a treble note.

No. 13 Toreador Song from Carmen

Georges Bizet (1838-1875)

Allegretto

The first staff starts with a bass note (3) followed by a treble line with a sequence of notes (4, 0, 1, 2). The second staff continues with a bass line and a treble line featuring eighth-note patterns. The third staff concludes with a bass line and a treble line ending with a bass note (3).

No. 14

Waltz from Swan Lake

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893)

Andante

Three staves of musical notation for a string instrument. The first staff uses a treble clef and has fingerings 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 4, 5. The second staff uses a treble clef and has fingerings 0, 4, 0, 4, 0, 4, 2, 4, 4, 4. The third staff uses a treble clef and has fingerings 2, 0, 4, 2, 0, 3, 0, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4. The notation includes various slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like $\frac{1}{2}B$ V.



No. 15

Theme from Violin Concerto

Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847)

Allegretto

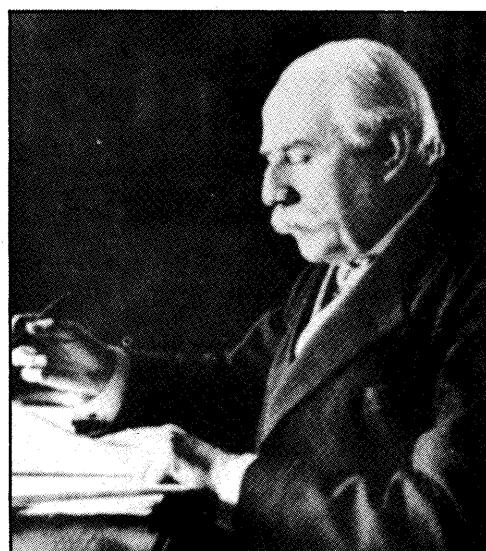
The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for violin. The first five staves are in common time (indicated by 'C') and the last staff is in 2/4 time (indicated by '2/4'). The key signature changes throughout the piece, including G major, F# major, E major, D major, C major, and B major. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and bowing is shown with vertical lines and dots. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of each staff. The music is divided into sections labeled B I, B II, and B III.

No. 16

Pomp and Circumstance

Edward Elgar (1857-1934)

Largo

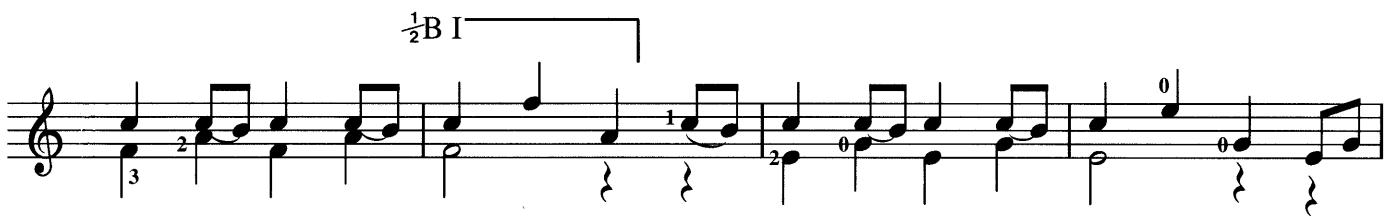
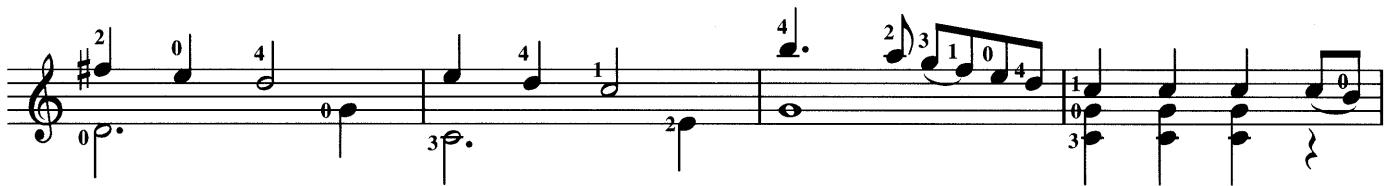


"Elgar"

No. 17

Radetzky March

Johann Strauss (1825-1899)

Allegretto

Sheet music for a band piece, likely for bagpipes, consisting of five staves of music. The music is in common time (indicated by '8') and includes various dynamics such as forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests.



No. 18

Serenade

Josef Haydn (1732-1809)

Andante cantabile

The sheet music for 'Serenade' by Josef Haydn, No. 18, is presented in eight staves. The key signature is two sharps (G major). The time signature is 4/4 throughout. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation uses standard musical symbols like quarter and eighth notes, along with unique note heads (circles, squares, triangles) and rests. Some notes have numerical or circled numbers above them, likely indicating performance techniques. Fingerings are indicated by small numbers below the notes. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

$\frac{1}{2}B\text{ VII}$

1.

2.



No. 19

You and You - Waltz

Johann Strauss (1825-1899)

Andantino Grazioso

Sheet music for "You and You - Waltz" by Johann Strauss (1825-1899). The music is arranged for a single melodic instrument, likely a flute or piccolo, with fingerings indicated above the notes.

The score consists of six staves of music, each with a different key signature and time signature. The first staff starts in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The second staff begins in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The third staff starts in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff begins in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff starts in 1/2 BI time with a key signature of one sharp. The sixth staff begins in 1/2 B III time with a key signature of one sharp.

Performance markings include dynamic changes (e.g., f , p , mf) and articulations (e.g., stacc , acci , sf , sfz). Fingerings are shown above the notes, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, and 3. Measure numbers are also present.

$\frac{1}{2}$ B V

B III

$\frac{1}{2}$ B V

B III



No. 20

La Paloma

Sebastian Yradier (19th Century)

B I

Moderate Tango

1.

2. B I

1.

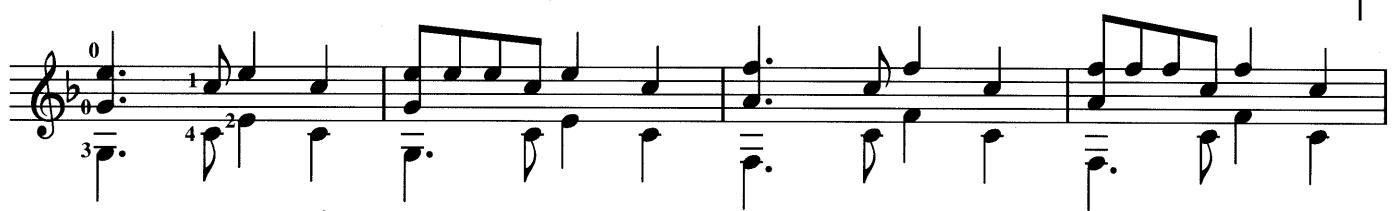
2.

B I

B I



B I



B I



No. 21

Sonata in C

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791)

Allegro

Sheet music for a six-string guitar, page 31. The music is divided into eight staves, each representing a string. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and dynamic markings (e.g., f , p , mf) are included. Measure numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are placed above certain measures. A section labeled "i m" is indicated with a bracket. The key signature changes from G major to B III (two sharps). The time signature is mostly common time.

1. Staff (Low E string):
Measure 1: $\text{E} \text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B} \text{A}$
Measure 2: $\text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G}$
Measure 3: $\text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G}$
Measure 4: $\text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G}$

2. Staff (B string):
Measure 1: $\text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D}$
Measure 2: $\text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D}$
Measure 3: $\text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D}$
Measure 4: $\text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D}$

3. Staff (G string):
Measure 1: $\text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B}$
Measure 2: $\text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B}$
Measure 3: $\text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B}$
Measure 4: $\text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B}$

4. Staff (D string):
Measure 1: $\text{D} \text{C} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F}$
Measure 2: $\text{D} \text{C} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F}$
Measure 3: $\text{D} \text{C} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F}$
Measure 4: $\text{D} \text{C} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F}$

5. Staff (A string):
Measure 1: $\text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D} \text{C}$
Measure 2: $\text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D} \text{C}$
Measure 3: $\text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D} \text{C}$
Measure 4: $\text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D} \text{C}$

6. Staff (E string):
Measure 1: $\text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G}$
Measure 2: $\text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G}$
Measure 3: $\text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G}$
Measure 4: $\text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G}$

7. Staff (String 6):
Measure 1: $\text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D}$
Measure 2: $\text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D}$
Measure 3: $\text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D}$
Measure 4: $\text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D}$

8. Staff (String 5):
Measure 1: $\text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B}$
Measure 2: $\text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B}$
Measure 3: $\text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B}$
Measure 4: $\text{G} \text{F} \text{E} \text{D} \text{C} \text{B}$

No. 22

Danube Waves

Jan Ivanovici (1848-1905)

Allegretto

1.

B III

2.

B I —————— B I ——————

B III ——————

B IV ——————

No. 23

Can - Can

Jacques Offenbach (1819-1880)

Andantino

1. 2.

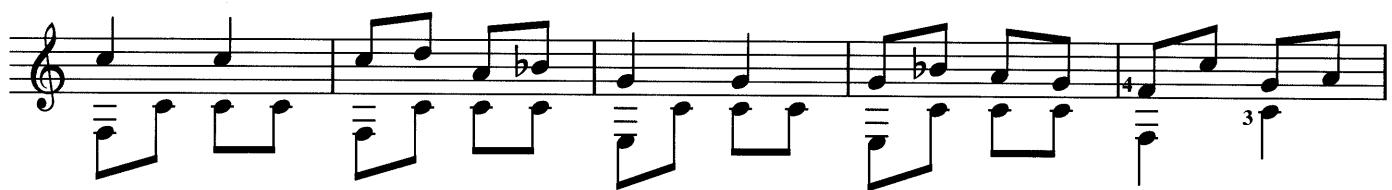
1. 2.

1. 2.

B I

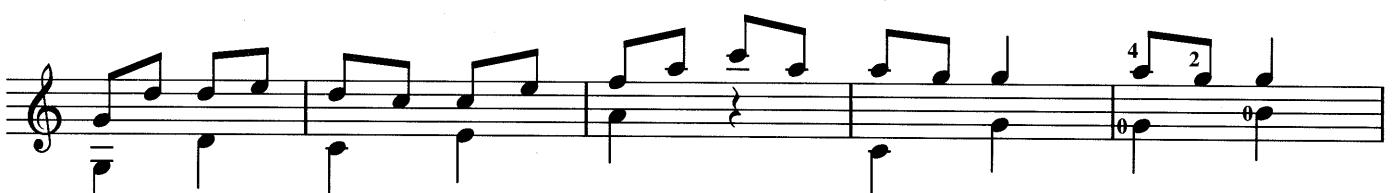
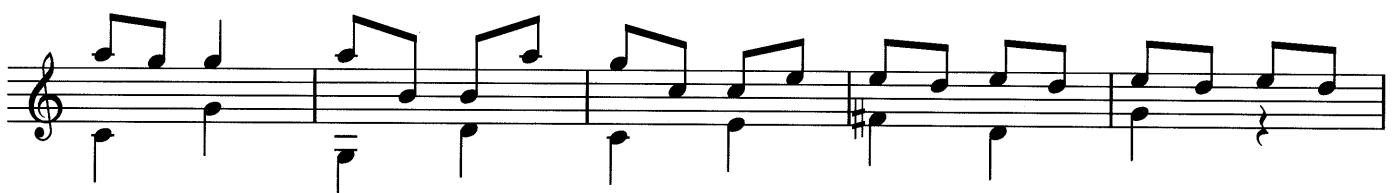
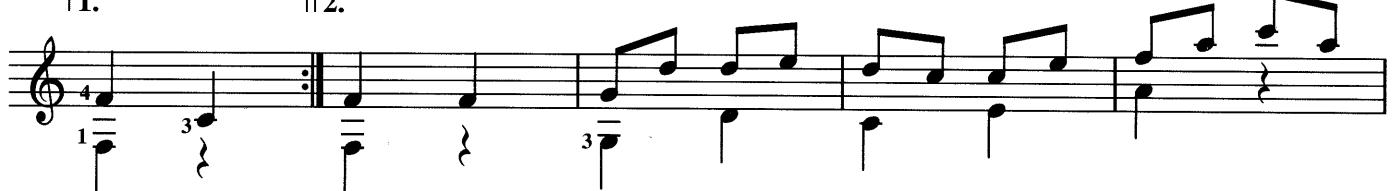
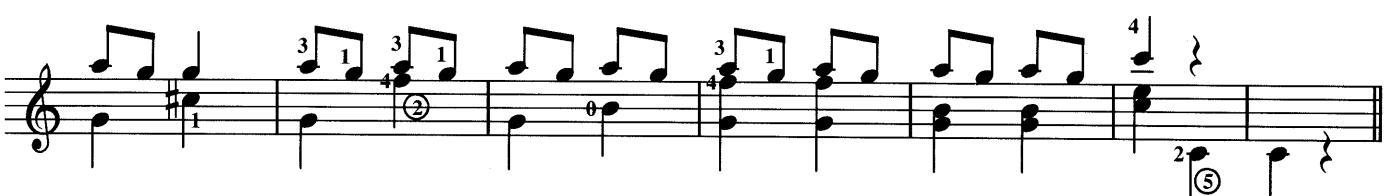
B I

B I



1.

2.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ B V

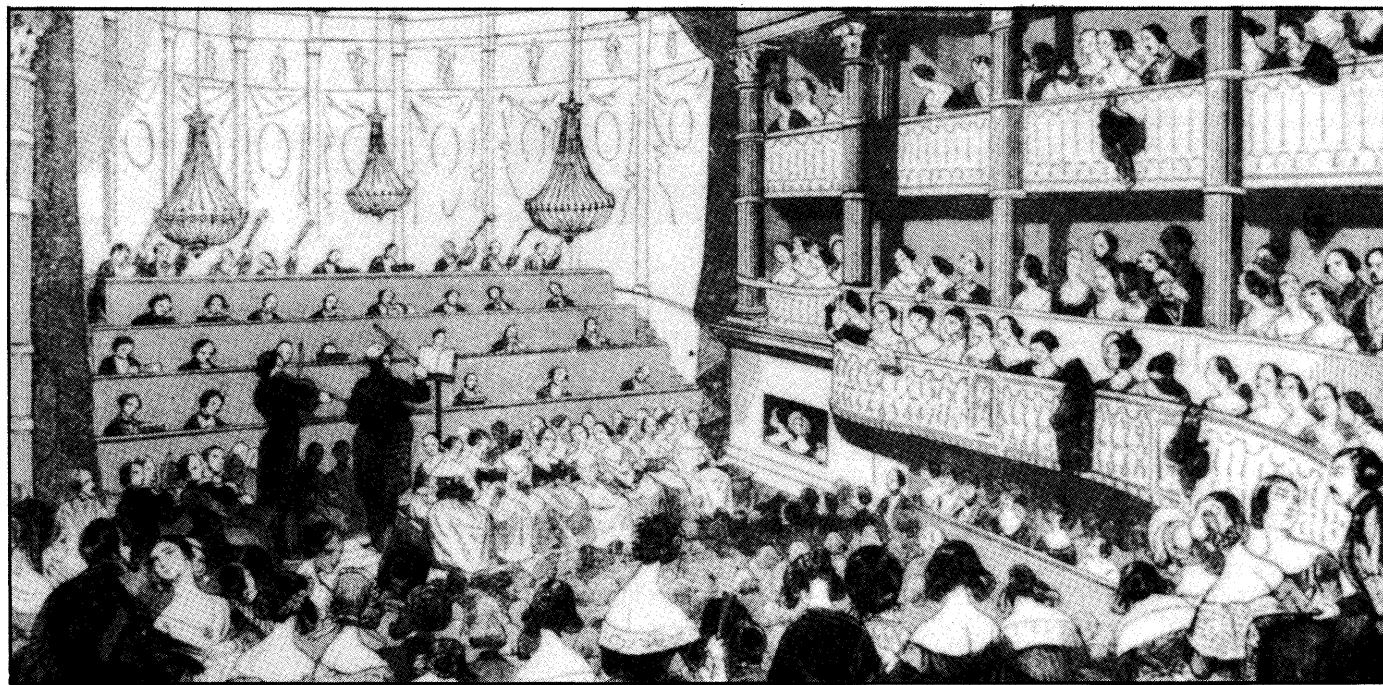
No. 24

Prelude No. 7

Frederic Chopin (1810-1849)

Andantino

Musical score for piano, showing four staves of music. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). The tempo is marked 'Andantino'. The score consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers 1 through 5 are indicated above the staff. The section ends with a repeat sign and the label 'B II'.



No. 25

Valse Lente

⑥=D

Leo Delibes (1836-1891)

Andantino Grazioso

The sheet music for "Valse Lente" by Leo Delibes, No. 25, is presented in eight staves. The key signature is indicated by a circled 6 followed by a D, representing D major. The tempo is marked as *Andantino Grazioso*. The music is in 3/4 time. The notation includes various sixteenth-note patterns, grace notes, and dynamic markings such as accents and slurs. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

No. 26

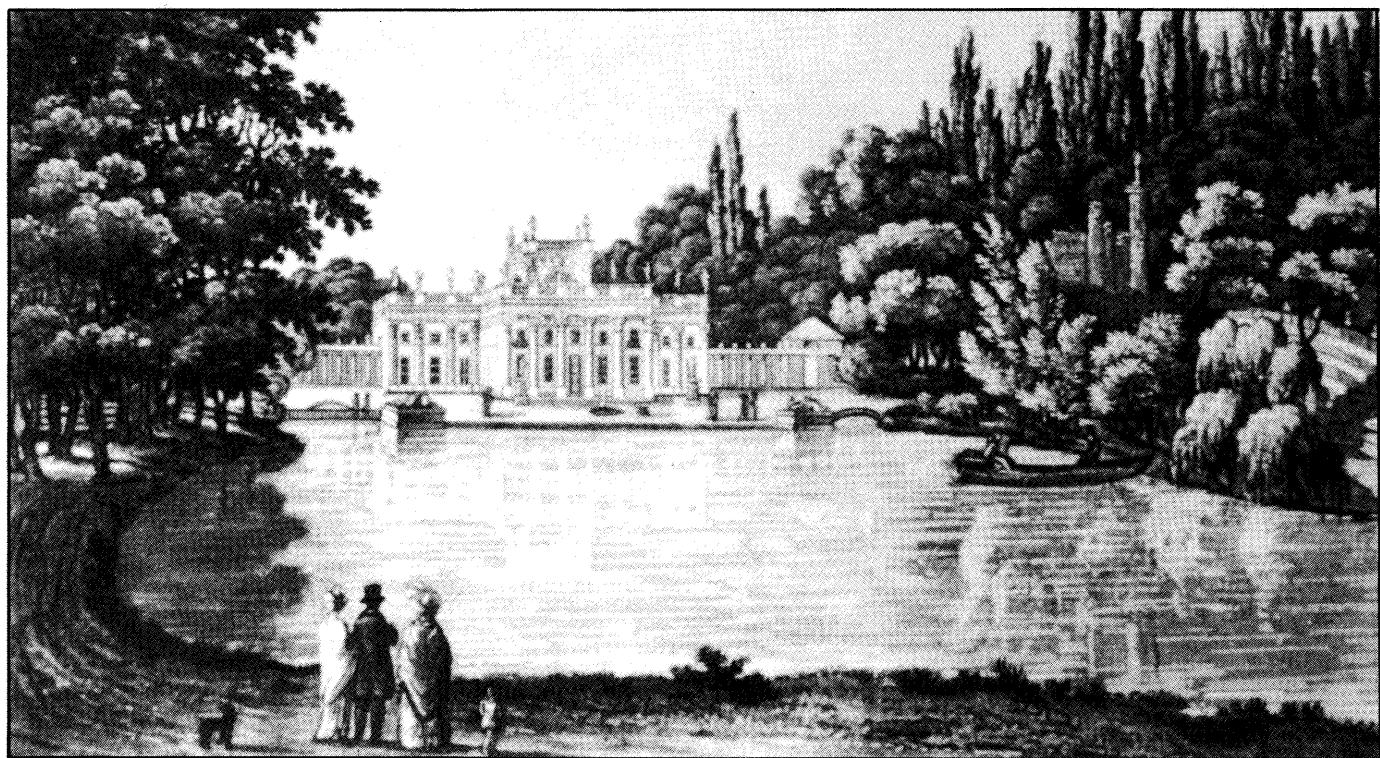
Nocturne

Frederic Chopin (1810-1849)

Andante

The sheet music consists of six staves of tablature for guitar, arranged in two columns of three staves each. The first column contains staves 1 through 3, and the second column contains staves 4 through 6. Each staff begins with a specific fret number: Staff 1 (Measures 1-2) starts with a 0; Staff 2 (Measures 3-4) starts with a 4; Staff 3 (Measures 5-6) starts with a 3; Staff 4 (Measures 7-8) starts with a 0; Staff 5 (Measures 9-10) starts with a 4; and Staff 6 (Measures 11-12) starts with a 0. The music is in 6/8 time and treble clef. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '0', '4', '3', '0', '4', and '0'. The piece concludes with a section labeled 'B I' and a circled '③'.

The image displays four staves of musical notation. The first three staves are in G clef, while the fourth is in F clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and grace notes. Some notes have numerical or symbol-based heads, like '3' or '#'. The fourth staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



No. 27

La Donna e Mobile

⑥=D

Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901)

Allegretto

The sheet music for 'La Donna e Mobile' is composed of eight staves of musical notation. The key signature is two sharps (D major). The time signature is 3/4 throughout. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and pedaling is indicated below the notes. The music begins with a bass note followed by a series of eighth-note chords. The notation includes various dynamic markings and performance instructions. The piece concludes with a section labeled 'B VII'.

1.

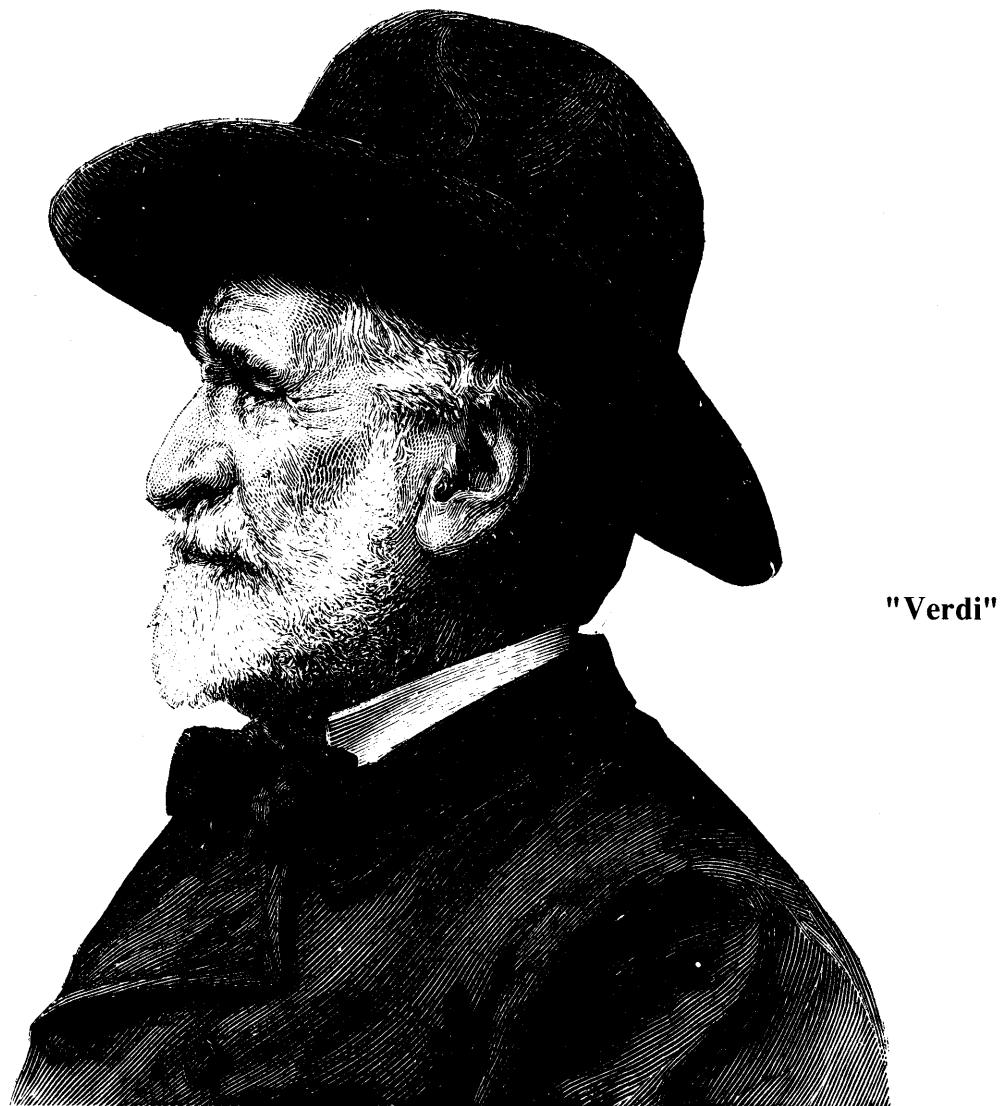
2.

3.

4.

0

$\frac{1}{2}$ B VII



No. 28

Humoresque

Antonin Dvorak (1841-1904)

Lento

The sheet music for guitar (tablature) consists of eight staves. The key signature is two sharps (A major). The time signature is 4/4 throughout. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and dynamic markings like accents and slurs are present. Measure numbers are not explicitly written but implied by the staff positions. The first staff begins with a bass note at the bottom of the staff. The second staff starts with a high note. The third staff has a measure starting with a bass note. The fourth staff has a measure starting with a high note. The fifth staff has a measure starting with a bass note. The sixth staff has a measure starting with a high note. The seventh staff has a measure starting with a bass note. The eighth staff concludes the piece.

Sheet music for a six-string guitar, page 43. The page contains eight staves of musical notation with fingerings and strumming patterns.

The first staff shows a complex sequence of notes and rests with fingerings 4, 2, 4, 2, 0, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 0, 4. The second staff starts with 0, 2, 4, 4, 2, 0. The third staff starts with 3, 1. The fourth staff starts with 0, 3, 1. The fifth staff starts with 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 2, 4. The sixth staff starts with 2, 4. The seventh staff starts with 4, 2, 4, 3, 4, 4, 2, 2, 4. The eighth staff starts with 4, 2, 4, 1.

Musical score consisting of three staves of music in G major, 2/4 time. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like p (piano) and \bar{p} (fortissimo). The third staff concludes with a measure ending in a double bar line, followed by measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 3 \bar{p} .



"Dvorak"

No. 29

Song of India

⑥ = D

Nicolai Rimsky - Korsakov (1844-1908)

Lento

$\frac{1}{2}$ B IV $\frac{1}{2}$ B II

$\frac{1}{2}$ B II 1. 2.

$\frac{1}{2}$ B IV $\frac{1}{2}$ B III $\frac{1}{2}$ B IV

(2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2)

B II

No. 30

Air on a G String

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)

Lento

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for a solo instrument, likely a violin or cello. The music is in common time (indicated by '4') and uses a treble clef. Fingerings are indicated by numbers above or below the notes, and bowing is suggested by curved lines. The first staff begins with a sustained note followed by a series of eighth-note chords. Subsequent staves continue the melodic line with various rhythmic patterns and harmonic changes, including a shift to a different key signature in the later staves.



Bach Family

No. 31

Star of Eve (from Tannhäuser)

⑥=D

Richard Wagner (1813-1883)

Andantino

The sheet music for 'Star of Eve' (No. 31) is arranged in eight staves. The key signature is D major (one sharp). The time signature is 6/8 throughout. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) are used. Measure numbers are placed above the staves. The music is divided into sections:

- Staff 1: Starts with a grace note (F#), followed by eighth-note pairs (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D). Measure number 1 is above the first measure.
- Staff 2: Continues with eighth-note pairs. Measure number 2 is above the second measure. Section label: $\frac{1}{2}B\ I$.
- Staff 3: Starts with a grace note (G), followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure number 3 is above the third measure. Section label: $\frac{1}{2}B\ I$.
- Staff 4: Continues with eighth-note pairs. Measure number 4 is above the fourth measure. Section label: $\frac{1}{2}B\ V$.
- Staff 5: Continues with eighth-note pairs. Measure number 5 is above the fifth measure. Section label: $\frac{1}{2}B\ I$.
- Staff 6: Continues with eighth-note pairs. Measure number 6 is above the sixth measure. Section label: B III.
- Staff 7: Continues with eighth-note pairs. Measure number 7 is above the seventh measure. Section label: $\frac{1}{2}B\ II$.
- Staff 8: Continues with eighth-note pairs. Measure number 8 is above the eighth measure. Section label: $\frac{1}{2}B\ II$.

B IV

(1)

1

$\frac{1}{2}$ B I

Harm. 12 Harm. 12

No. 32

La Marsellaise

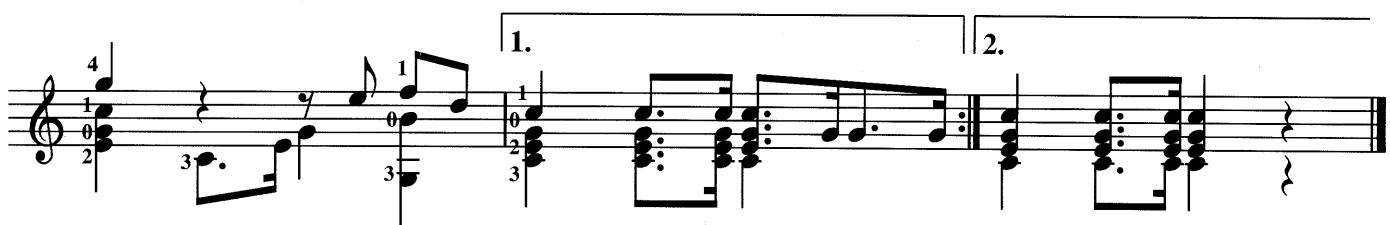
Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle (18th Century)

Allegretto Maestoso

i m i B I

B I B IV B III

m i m i m i B I



"Rouget de Lisle"

No. 33

On Wings of Song

⑥=D

Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847)

Andante

1/2B II

B II

1/2B II-

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation, likely for a guitar or banjo. The key signature is G major (two sharps). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music is divided into sections by brackets and measure numbers:

- 1/2B II**: Measures 1-4
- B II**: Measures 5-8
- 1/2B II**: Measures 9-12
- 1/2B II**: Measures 13-16
- 1/2B II**: Measures 17-20
- 1/2B II**: Measures 21-24

Below each staff is a corresponding tablature staff, showing the fret and string for each note. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and picking patterns are shown as downward strokes (|) or up-down pairs (|·). Measure numbers are placed above the first note of each measure.

No. 34

The Skaters' Waltz

⑥=D

Emil Waldteufel (1837-1915)

Allegretto

$\frac{1}{2}B\text{ II}$

$\frac{1}{2}B\text{ II}$

$\frac{1}{2}B\text{ II}$

$\frac{1}{2}B\text{ II}$ 1.

2. i m i m

i a m a i a m a

B II

55

B III

$\frac{1}{2}$ B V

B VII

$\frac{1}{2}$ B II

$\frac{1}{2}$ B II

1.

2.

No. 35

Canon in D

(6)=D

Johann Pachelbel (1653-1706)

Andante

Sheet music for guitar, 4/4 time, key of G major (two sharps). The music consists of eight staves of tablature with corresponding standard notation above them.

Staff 1: Shows a melodic line with various slurs and grace notes. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. Measures end with vertical bar lines and repeat signs.

Staff 2: Continues the melodic line. A bracket labeled "B II" spans measures 11-12.

Staff 3: Continues the melodic line. A bracket labeled "B II" spans measures 13-14.

Staff 4: Shows a melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes.

Staff 5: Shows a melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes. Measures end with vertical bar lines and repeat signs.

Staff 6: Continues the melodic line. Measures end with vertical bar lines and repeat signs.

Staff 7: Continues the melodic line. Measures end with vertical bar lines and repeat signs.

Staff 8: Continues the melodic line. A bracket labeled "½ B II" spans measures 18-19. A bracket labeled "½ B III" spans measures 20-21. Measures end with vertical bar lines and repeat signs.

B II

The musical score consists of three staves of violin notation. The first staff begins with a dynamic of p . The second staff starts with a dynamic of $\frac{3}{8}$. The third staff begins with a dynamic of $\frac{4}{8}$. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines. Measure numbers 1 through 5 are indicated above the staves. The first staff ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The second staff ends with a single bar line. The third staff ends with a double bar line.



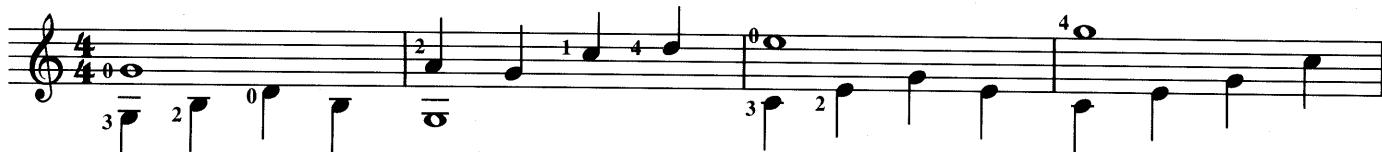
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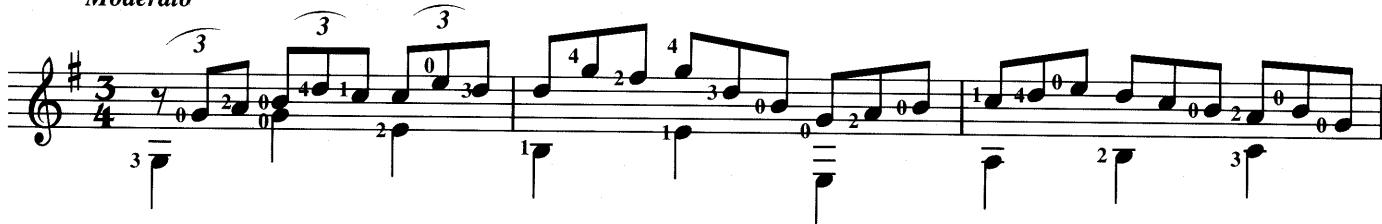
Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1843)



Jesu Joy of Man's Desire

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)

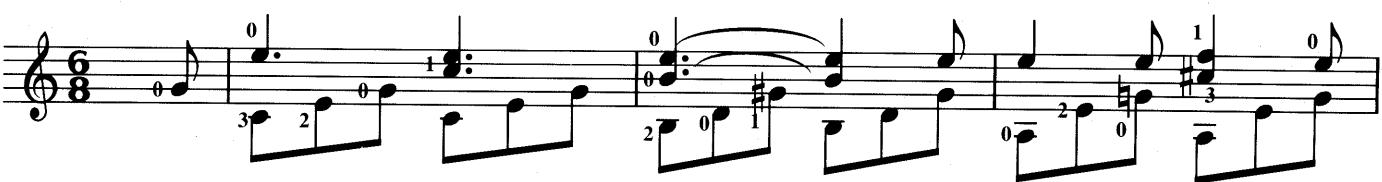
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Liebestraum

Franz Liszt (1811-1886)

Moderato

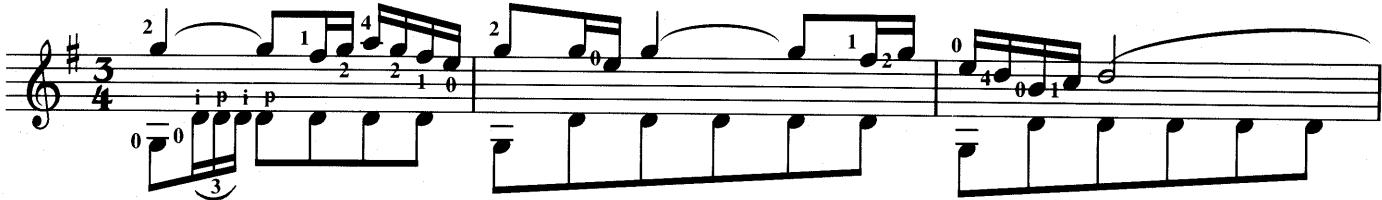


Bolero

Maurice Ravel (1875-1937)

⑤ = G

Moderato





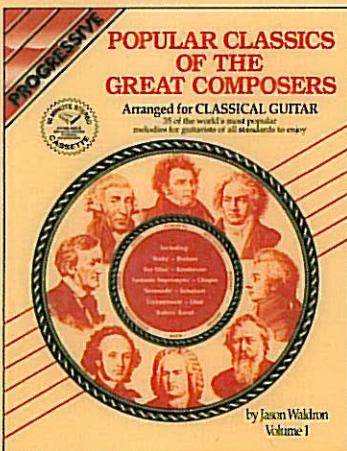
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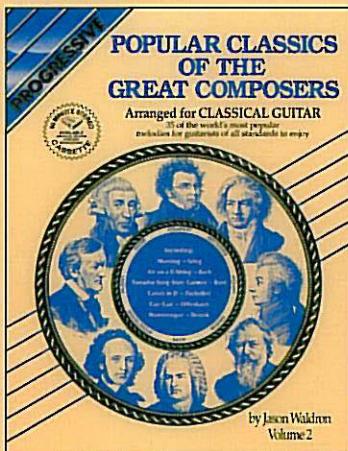
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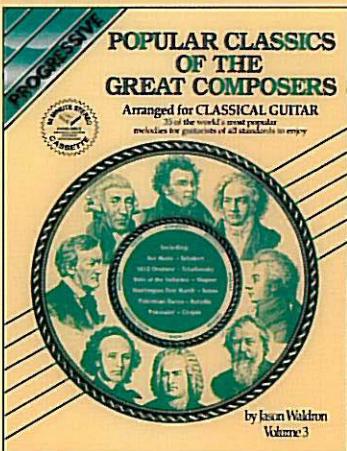
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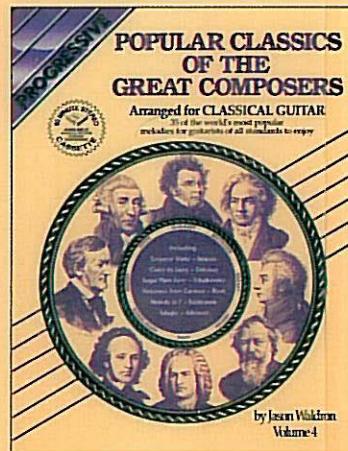
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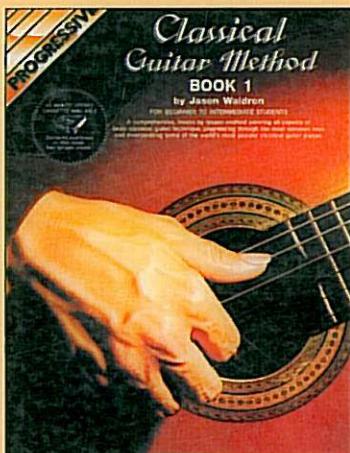
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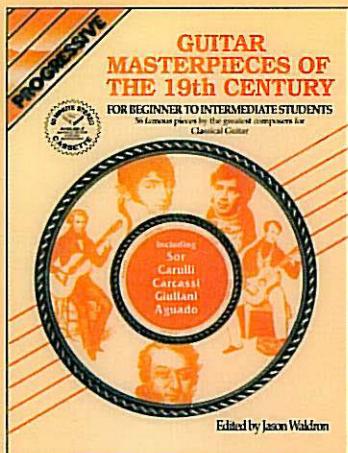
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