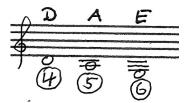
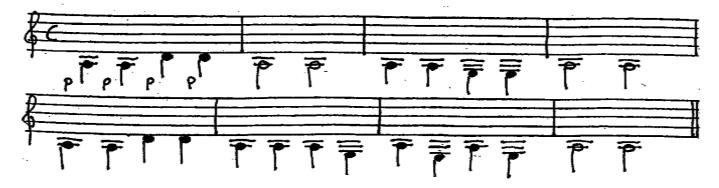
15

The open bass strings: D, A & E p = play the bass strings with the thumb









* Frere Jacques is a "round". Instead of an accompaniment the 2^{nd} (3^{rd} / 4^{th}) guitar can start at any marked *



Sharps - here f# (always the first sharp)

- A sharp=# raises the written note by one fret (or semitone); instead of e.g. 1^{st} fret (f) the 2^{nd} fret (f#) needs to be played.
- This instruction counts to the next bar line, unless written at the beginning of the piece or at the last double line.



18 Andantino

Matteo Carcassi



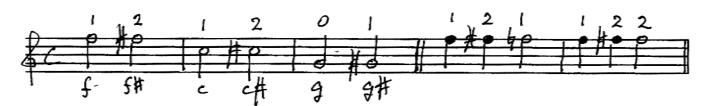
Accompaniment to "Andantino"



For # (sharps) and abla (naturals) see No 16 and 18

In the original version the melody and the accompaniment are played together on one guitar. See No 28

the natural ($abla_{7}$) cancels the sharp (#)



The low E string:
The "semibreve" (no stem) is 4 beats long







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22a

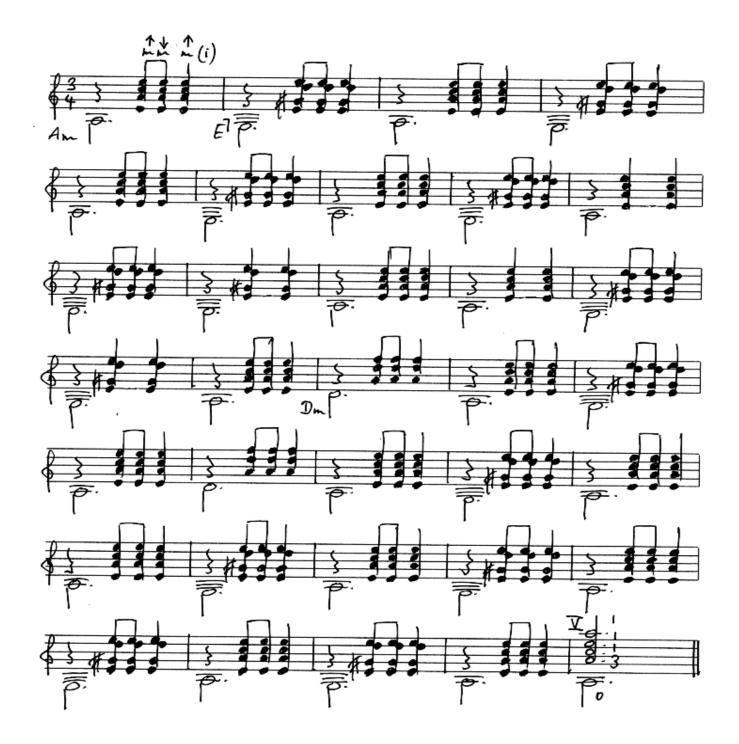
The general Notation for the Classical guitar

Notes played with a, m & i are written with the stem up.

Notes played with p (thumb, the bass), are written with the stem down.



Accompaniment to Flamencino 1





24 The Clown - for the independence of the thumb

G. Mertens



Acc. to No 24 - The Clown



Melancholy - holding fingers down

G. Mertens



26

The Blind Study

G. M.

hitting the right fret and stringwithout looking at the fingerboard

The Notes in the Blind Study



The Blind Study

