

Rolando Carrasco Segovia

GASPAR SANZ

Suite española

Españoletas

Gallarda y Villano

Danza de las hadas

Rujero y Paradetas

Zarabanda al ayre español

Passacalle de la Cavallería de Nápoles

Folías

La miñona de Cataluña

Canarios

Esta obra ha sido grabada en disco por Narciso Yepes para
Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft. Disco estéreo n.º 139365.

Enregistrée en disque chez Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft
Numéro 139365 stereo, par Narciso Yepes.

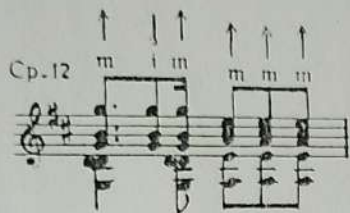
Recorded by Narciso Yepes for Deutsche Grammophon Ge-
sellschaft. Stereo 139365.

SIMBOLOS para la mano derecha

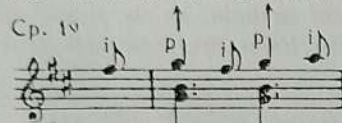
SYMBLES pour la main droite

SYMBOLS for the right hand

Passacalle



La miñona de Cataluña



Se pulsán todas las notas del acorde lo más simultáneamente posible con un solo dedo. En este caso: ↑, de la más grave a la más aguda y en éste: ↓, de la más aguda a la más grave.

Accord plaqué avec un seul doigt. Dans ce cas: ↑, de la note la plus grave à la plus aiguë et dans cet autre: ↓, de la note la plus aiguë à la plus grave.

As simultaneous a chord as possible with a single finger. In this case: ↑, from the lowest note towards the highest one, and in this case: ↓, from the highest towards the lowest note.

Españoletas

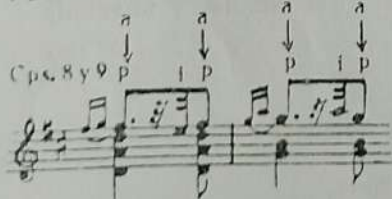
Cp. 12

Es igual al símbolo anterior, pero con el acorde arpegiado.

Même signification que le précédent, mais avec l'accord en arpège.

Just as the preceding symbol, but in arpeggio.

Passacalle

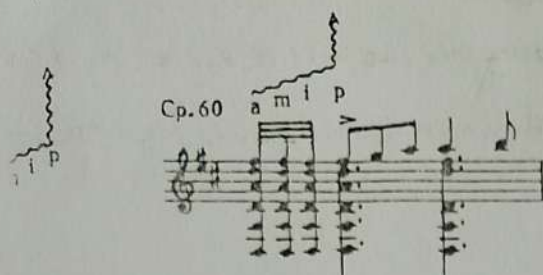


La nota más grave con el pulgar y las otras del acorde con el anular, comenzando por la más aguda. Ha de ser un impacto fuerte e incisivo.

Jouer la note la plus grave avec le pouce et les autres notes de l'accord avec l'annulaire qui doit commencer par la plus aiguë, avec une attaque forte et mordante.

The lowest note with the thumb and the rest of the notes, with the ring finger beginning with the highest. The attack must be strong and incisive.

La miñona de Cataluña

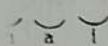


Es un rasgueado que comienza con el anular y termina con el pulgar, dándole a éste la mayor fuerza.

«Rasgueado» qui commence avec l'annulaire et qui finit avec le pouce. Donner la plus grande intensité au pouce.

This is a «rasgueado» (strumming) that begins with the ring finger and concludes with the thumb, giving the latter the greatest intensity.

Españoletas



Cp. 24

Zarabanda

Cp. 7

El dedo que tenga este símbolo, ha de pulsar apoyando en la cuerda inmediata, pero todas las notas del acorde han de sonar simultáneamente.

Un doigt avec ce symbole doit jouer «apoyando» sur la corde la plus proche, mais l'accord tout entier doit sonner plaqué.

The finger bearing this symbol must play «apoyando» on the adjacent string; however, all the notes of the chord must sound together.

Rujero y Paradetas

Cps. 9 / 12

Cánarios

Cps. 48 / 52

Apoyando en la cuerda inmediata con la yema del dedo pulgar.

Jouer «apoyando» sur la corde la plus proche avec la pulpe du pouce.

«Apoyando» on the adjacent string with the fleshy tip of the thumb.

Rujero y Panadetas

Cps. 13 / 16

Sonido delgado y metálico.

Son mince et métallique.

Lean and metallic sound.

Rujero y Paradetas

Cp. 18

Folías

Cp. 2

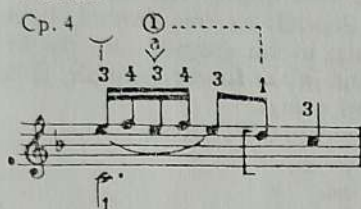
Pulsar dos o más notas con el mismo dedo en cuerdas diferentes y consecutivas.

Jouer deux notes ou plus avec le même doigt sur des cordes différentes et successives.

Strike two or more notes with the same finger on different and consecutive strings.

Folías

Cp. 4



Inmediatamente después de pulsar el primer «mi», coloque el dedo anular suavemente sobre la prima y quitelo después de que haya sonado el tercer «mi». De esta forma, tendrá la absoluta seguridad de que el dedo cuarto de la mano izquierda no rozará el «sol» de la prima en tercer traste.

Tout de suite après avoir joué le premier MI, placez doucement l'annulaire sur la première corde et enlevez-le après que le troisième MI ait sonné. De cette façon vous serez absolument sûr que le quatrième doigt de la main gauche ne va pas frôler le SOL de la première corde.

Immediately after striking the first E, place the ring finger gently on the first string and take it off after the third E has sounded. Thus, you will be absolutely sure that the fourth finger of the left hand will not brush over the G of the first string in third fret.

Coloque el borde exterior de la mano derecha perpendicularmente a las cuerdas y junto al puente. Vaya girando la mano lentamente, hasta que la palma quede completamente apoyada sobre las cuerdas. Logrará apagar el sonido progresivamente, en lugar de que se produzca un corte repentino.

Placez le bord extérieur de la main droite perpendiculairement aux cordes et le plus près du chevalier. Tournez la main lentement jusqu'à poser complètement la paume à plat sur les cordes. Vous arriverez ainsi à étouffer progressivement la résonance, au lieu d'arrêter brusquement.

Place the outer edge of the right hand perpendicular to the strings beside the bridge. Turn the wrist slowly in order to bring the palm down until it rests completely on the strings. Thus, you will succeed in muting the resonance progressively instead of stopping it brusquely.

Gallarda y Villano

Cp. 20

1º Españolaletas
Cp. 5

2º Folías
Cp. 4

3º Españolaletas
Cp. 8

4º Passacalle
Cp. 12

Ceja con el dedo primero. El número de cuerdas que el dedo ha de abarcar, depende de la longitud de este símbolo. En el primer ejemplo hasta la 6.^a En el segundo hasta la 5.^a En el tercero hasta la 2.^a En el cuarto ejemplo ha de abarcar solamente las cuerdas 4.^a y 3.^a

Barrer avec le premier doigt. Le nombre de cordes que l'on doit embrasser dépend de la longueur de ce signe. Dans le premier exemple: jusqu'à la cinquième corde. Dans le troisième exemple: jusqu'à la deuxième corde. Dans le quatrième exemple: seulement la quatrième et la troisième cordes.

Bridge with the first finger. The number of strings that the finger must cover depends on this symbol. In the first example until the sixth string; in the second, until the fifth; in the third, until the second; and in the fourth example, it has to cover only the fourth and third strings.

Folías
Cp. 7



Coloque el dedo primero como si tuviera que hacer una ceja hasta la 5.^a cuerda, pero levante la punta del dedo para que suene la cuarta al aire.

Placez le premier doigt comme s'il devait barrer à partir de la cinquième corde, mais ôtez la pointe du doigt pour laisser sonner la quatrième corde à vide.

Place the first finger as though you had to bridge until the fifth string, but lift the tip of the finger as that the fourth string sounds open.

Canarios
Cps. 0 y 110

La miñona
Cps. 54/55

Tiene dos significaciones: colocar el dedo anticipadamente o es aconsejable que no lo levante.

Ce signe a deux significations: placer le doigt à l'avance ou conseiller de ne pas l'enlever.

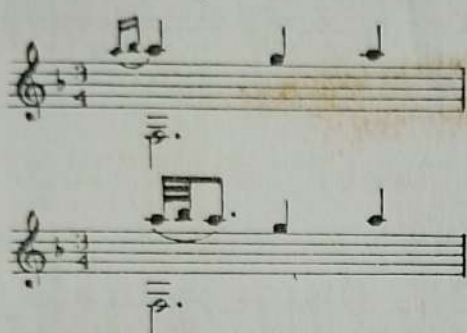
This has two meanings: place the finger ahead of time, or else it is advisable not to take it off.

REALIZACION DE ALGUNOS ADORNOS COMO EJEMPLOS PRACTICOS
 REALISATION DE QUELQUES EXEMPLES D'AGREMENTS
 RELIZATION OF SEVERAL ORNAMENTATION EXAMPLES

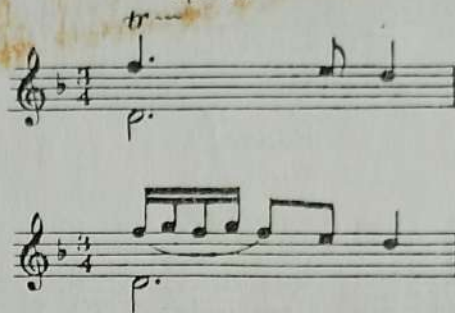
ESPAÑOLETAS

a)

Cp. 5

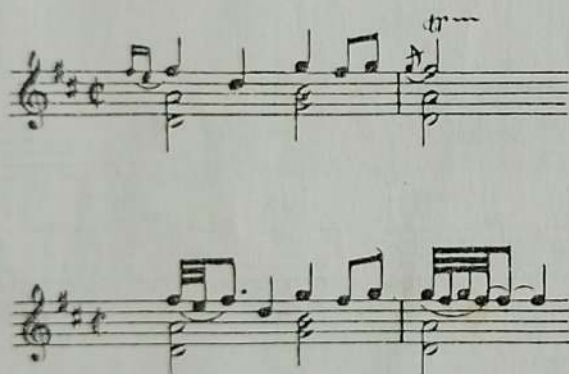


Cp. 14



GALLARDA y VILLANO

Cps. 13 y 14

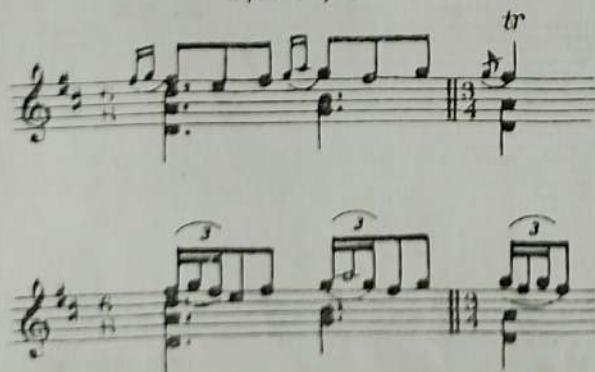


Cps. 17 y 18

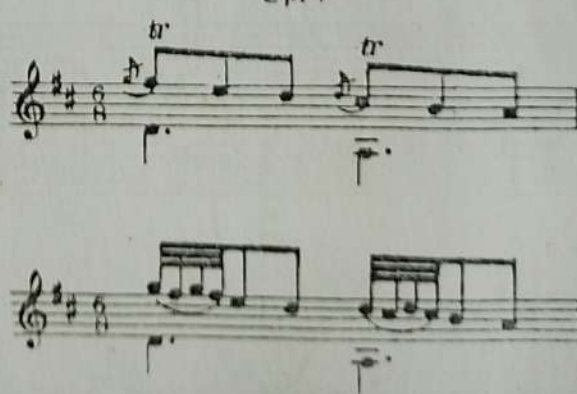


ZARABANDA AL AYRE ESPAÑOL

Cps. 1 y 2



Cp. 7



a)

Cp. = Compás número;
 Cps. = Compases números;

Mesure numéro
 Mesures numeros

Beat number;
 Beat numbers:

($\downarrow$ = 108 / 112)

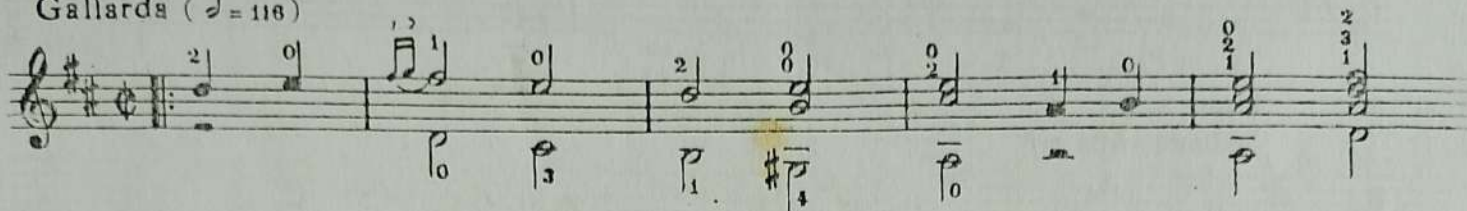
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2135½

GALLARDA y VILLANO

6. to
C. R.

Gallarda (♩ = 116)



(♩ = 108)

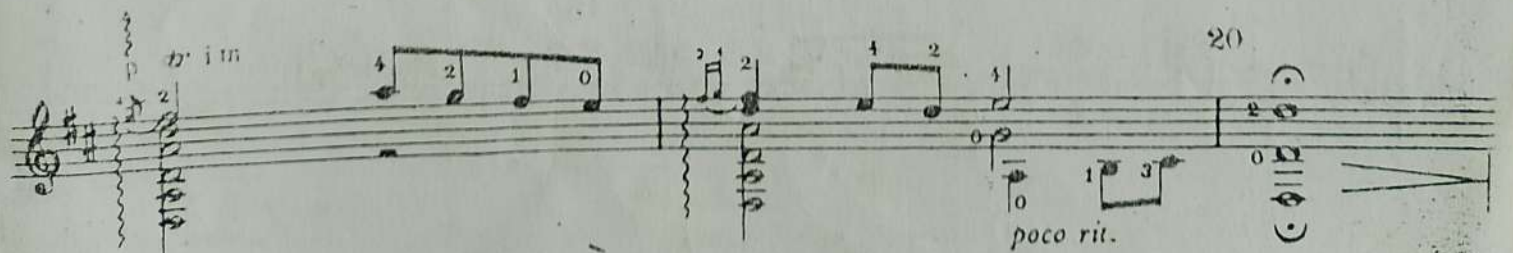
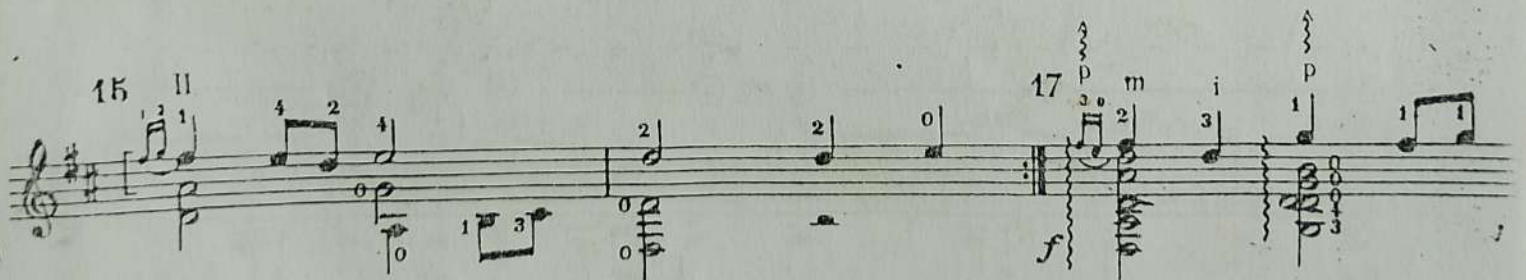
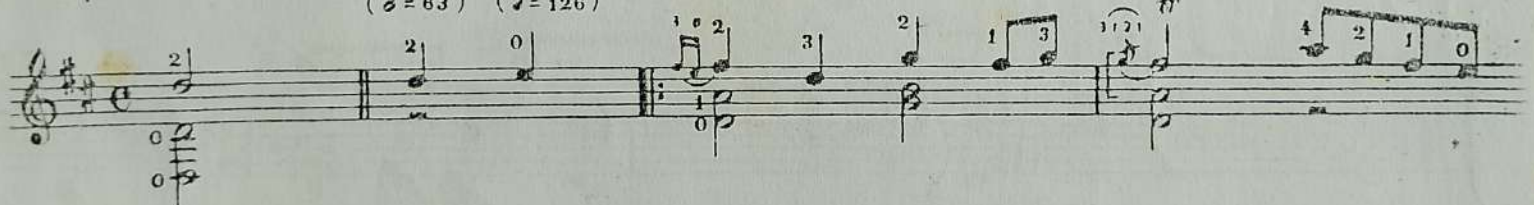


Villano

(♩ = 63) (♩ = 126)

13

II



DANZA DE LAS HACHAS

(♩ = 54)

Prima volta *f*
 Seconda volta *mf*

5

The score for 'Danza de las Hachas' is written on two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as (♩ = 54). The first system contains four measures, with the first two measures marked 'Prima volta f' and the last two 'Seconda volta mf'. The second staff continues the melody, starting with a measure marked '5'. The music features various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3) and dynamic markings.

RUJERO y PARADETAS

Rujero (♩ = 100)

5

10

15

The score for 'Rujero y Paradetas' is written on three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as Rujero (♩ = 100). The first system contains four measures. The second staff continues the melody, starting with a measure marked '5'. The third staff contains measures marked '10' and '15'. The music features various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and dynamic markings (p, mf). The score includes a variety of musical notations, including slurs, accents, and fingerings.

Paraderas (♩ = ♩)

20

25

30

1 2

Handwritten musical score for guitar, consisting of three systems of music. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is divided into measures by bar lines. The first system includes a tempo marking "(♩ = 63 / C♭)". The second system includes a measure marked "5". The third system includes a measure marked "10" and a key signature change to D major. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

- PASSACALLE DE LA CAVALLERIA DE NAPOLES

(♩. = 69)

This musical score is for a piece titled "PASSACALLE DE LA CAVALLERIA DE NAPOLES". The tempo is marked as (♩. = 69). The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece is in 2/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Measure numbers 5, 10, 15, and 20 are clearly marked. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *ff* (fortissimo). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. The score is presented in a single system with multiple staves, showing measures 1 through 20.

25

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The lyrics are written below the staff, and the notes are written above the staff. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The second measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The third measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The fourth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The fifth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The sixth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The seventh measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The eighth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The ninth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The tenth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The eleventh measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The twelfth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The thirteenth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The fourteenth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The fifteenth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The sixteenth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The seventeenth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The eighteenth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The nineteenth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The twentieth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and the notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The score is written in a clear, legible hand.

30

35

[illegible]

40

[illegible]

FOLIAS

(♩ = 108/112)

The musical score for "FOLIAS" is written for a single melodic line, likely for guitar, in 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as (♩ = 108/112). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with extensive fingering and fretting instructions. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1-4 in circles, and fretting is indicated by numbers 0-4 below the notes. Dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *m* (mezzo) are used throughout. The score features several complex passages, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs, and is marked with Roman numerals (I, II, III) and other symbols (i, a, b) to denote specific musical sections or techniques. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs at the end of the final staff.

35 II III III

40 III II II

45 III III II

50 III (2) III (2)

55 m

(2) III (2)

m 65

LA MIÑONA DE CATALUÑA

(♩ = 96)

tr 13 3 tr 2 tr 12 2 4 tr 24 II 4 2 1 2

5 tr tr tr tr a m i p a i p a

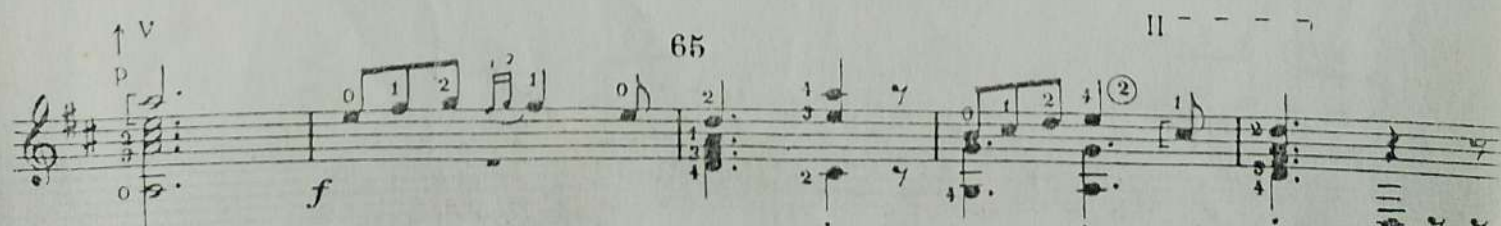
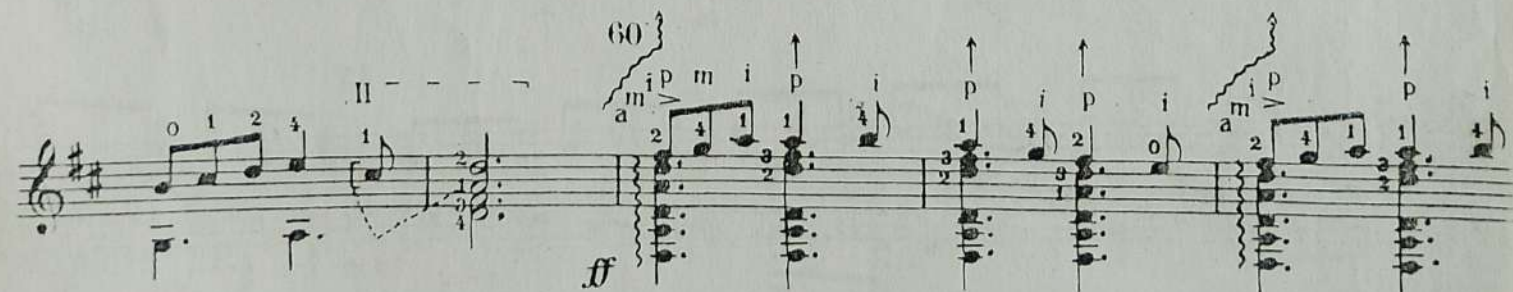
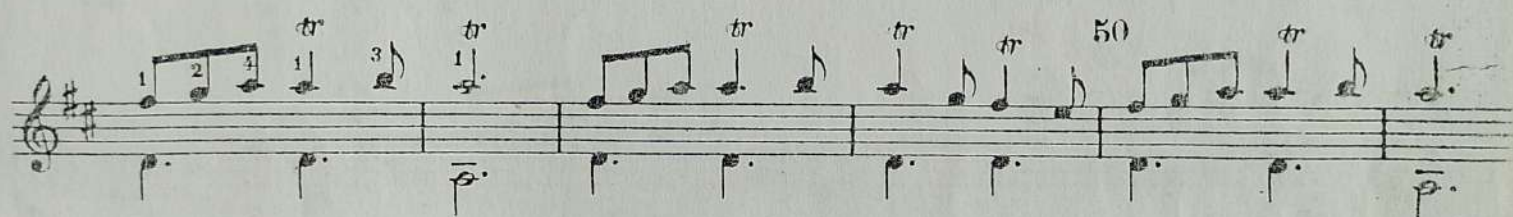
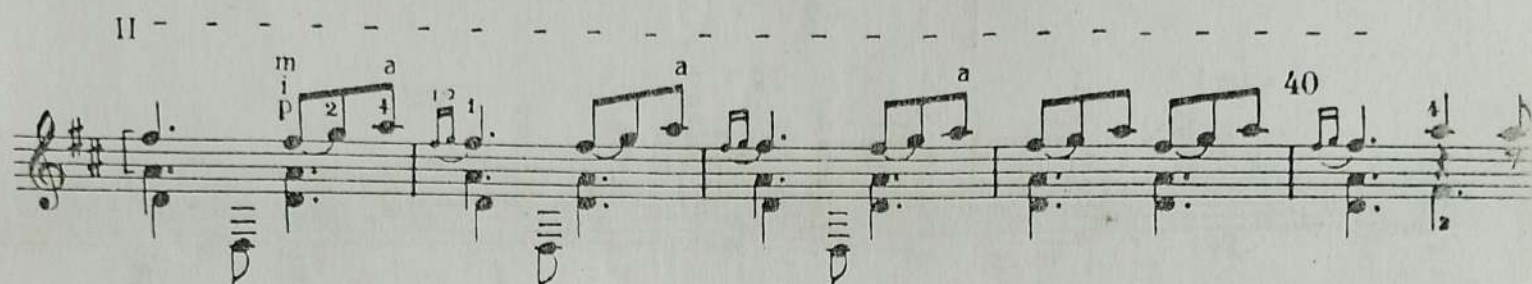
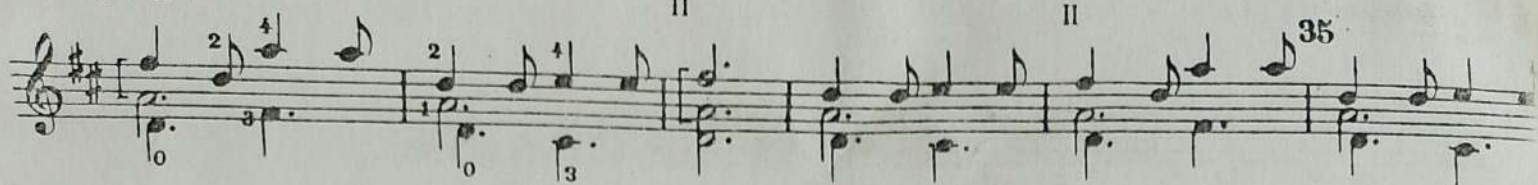
10 III ↑ p i p i p 4 2 1 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 1 2

15 4 2 1 4 2 1 2 1 0 1 0 1 2 4 2 1 m 3 2 1 2 1 2

20 ↑ p i p i p III ↑ p i p i p 4 2 1 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 1 2

25 m 3 2 1 2 1 2

The musical score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked as (♩ = 96). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 indicated at the start of their respective staves. The music features various ornaments, including trills (tr) and mordents (m), and includes fingerings (1-4) and breath marks (a). There are also dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the last measure shown.



CANARIOS

(♩. = 116)

The musical score is written for guitar and voice. It consists of five systems of music. The guitar part is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The voice part is in bass clef. The tempo is marked as (♩. = 116). The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and fingerings. The lyrics are written below the voice staff.

System 1: The guitar part begins with a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) followed by a quarter note (D). The voice part has the lyrics "i m" and "p a".

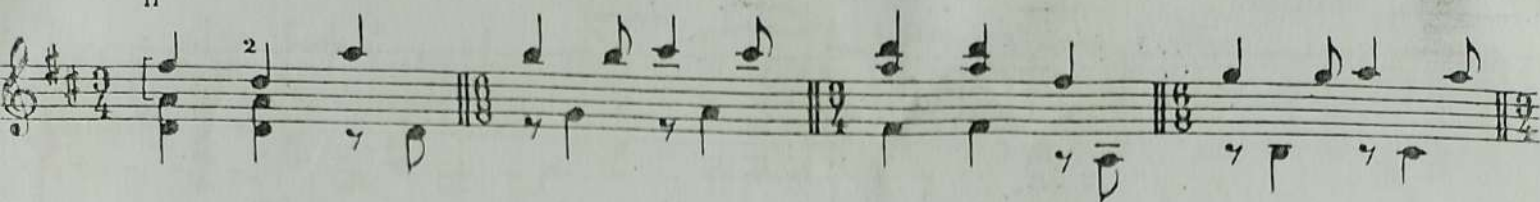
System 2: The guitar part continues with a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) followed by a quarter note (D). The voice part has the lyrics "5".

System 3: The guitar part continues with a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) followed by a quarter note (D). The voice part has the lyrics "10".

System 4: The guitar part continues with a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) followed by a quarter note (D). The voice part has the lyrics "15".

System 5: The guitar part continues with a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) followed by a quarter note (D). The voice part has the lyrics "f" and "3".

20

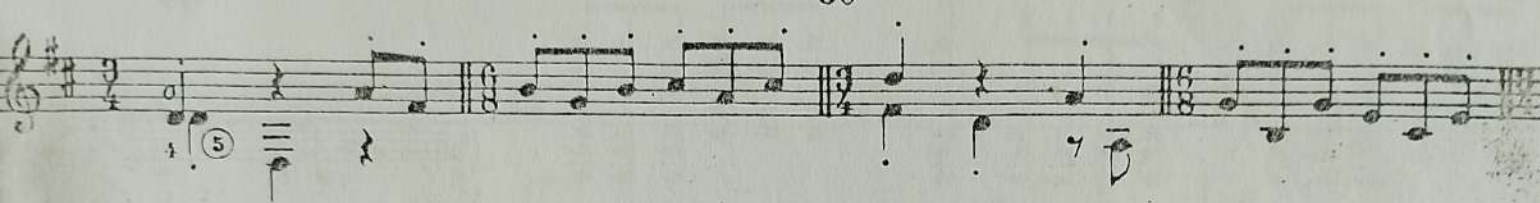


11

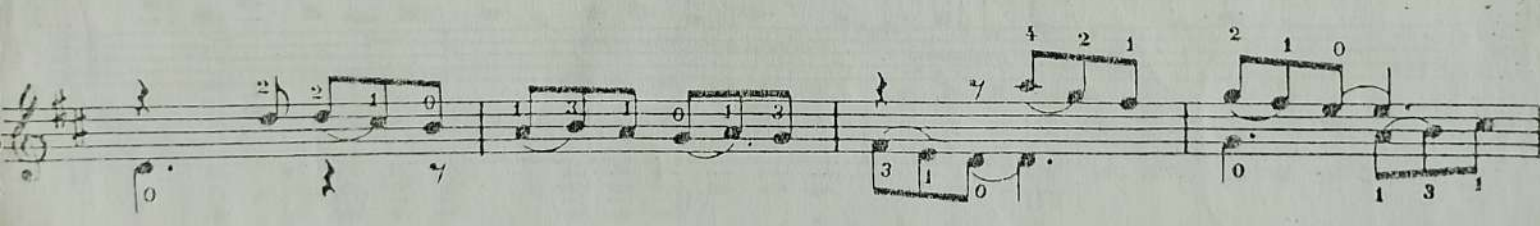
25



30



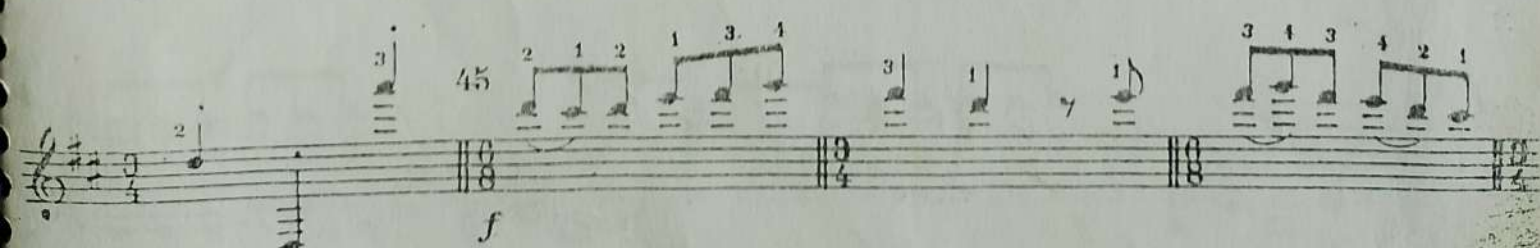
35



40



45



2 50

mf

55

Ossia

f *mf*

f *mf*

Ossia

60

f *mf*

VII

65

f *mf* *f*

VII

70

mf *f* *mf* *f*

Handwritten notes: *D*, *P*, *A*, *G*, *D*, *75*, *II*

mf f

Handwritten notes: *II*, *mp*, *5*, *0*, *5*, *0*, *5*, *0*

mf mp

Handwritten notes: *80 II*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*

p ff f ff

Handwritten notes: *85*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*

f ff f ff

Handwritten notes: *90*, *f*, *ff*

f ff

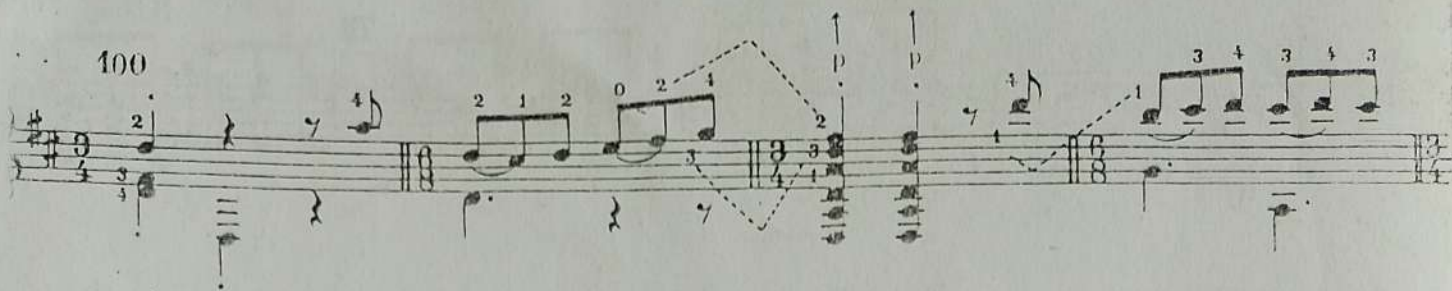
Handwritten notes: *95*, *f*, *mf*

f mf

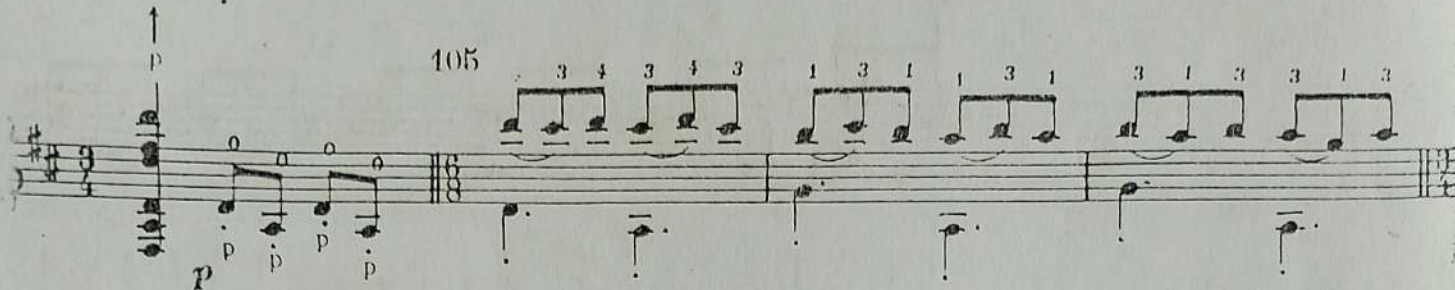
Handwritten notes: *II*, *mp*, *1*, *2*, *1*, *4*, *2*, *1*, *2*, *1*, *4*, *2*, *1*

mp

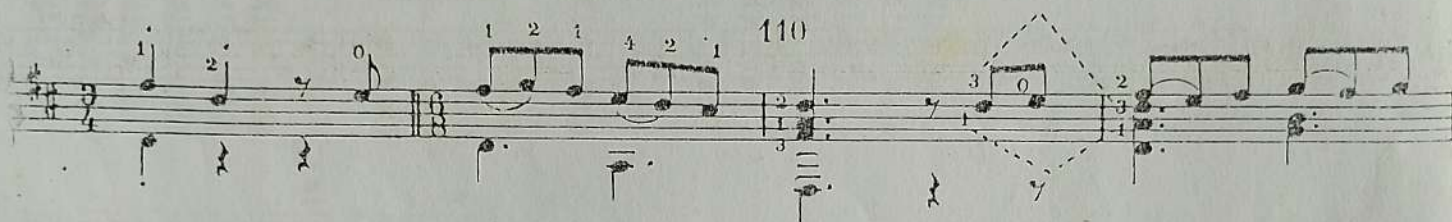
100



105



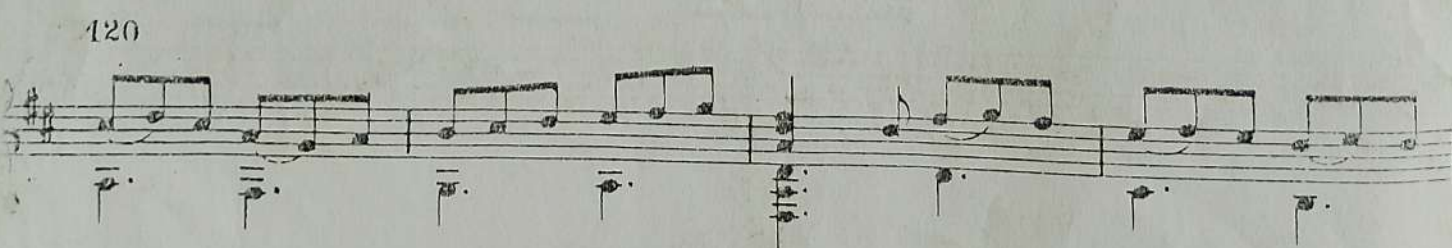
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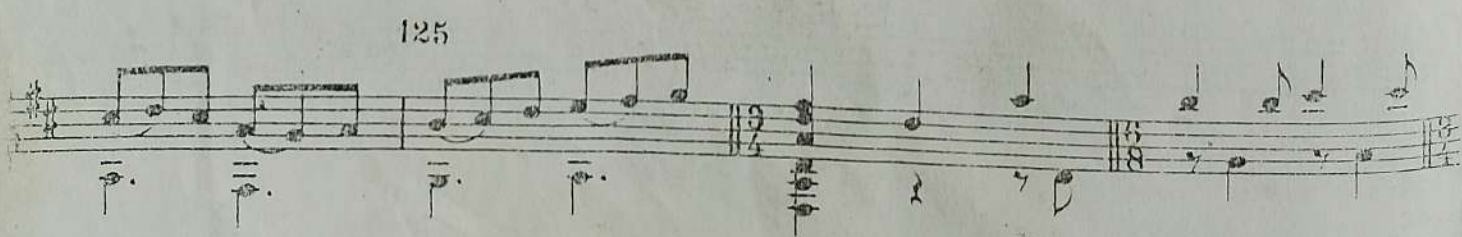
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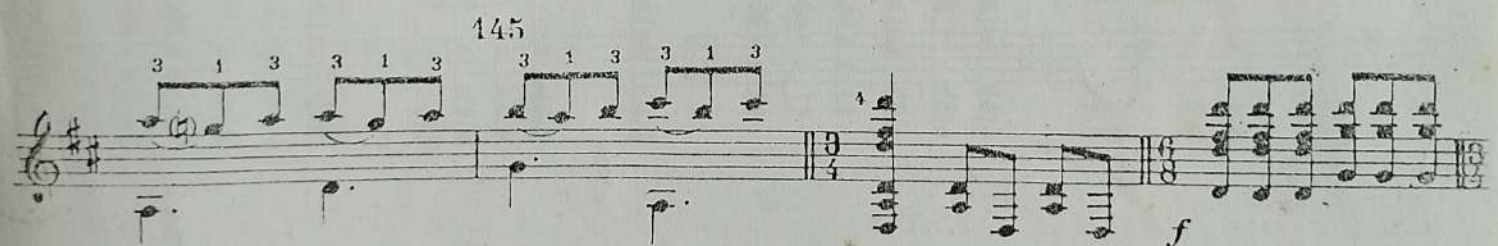
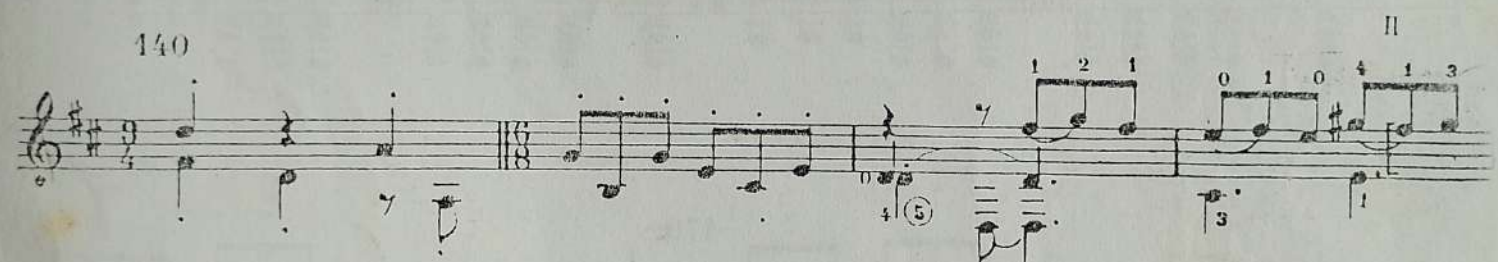
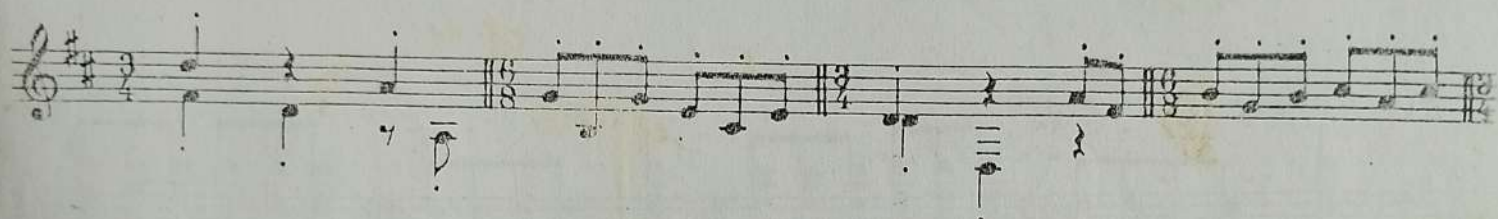
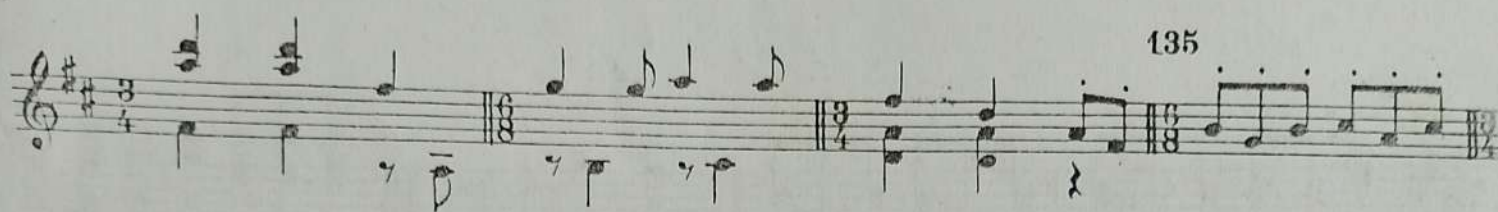
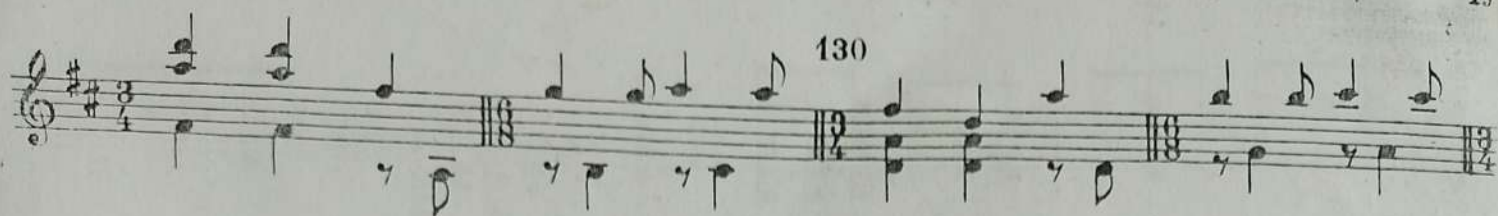


120



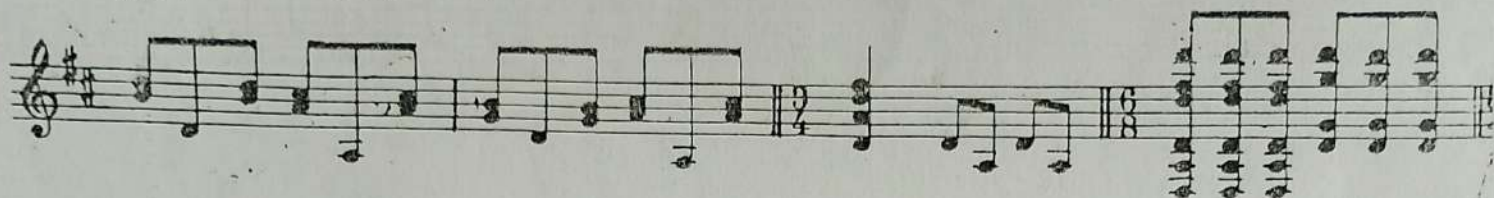
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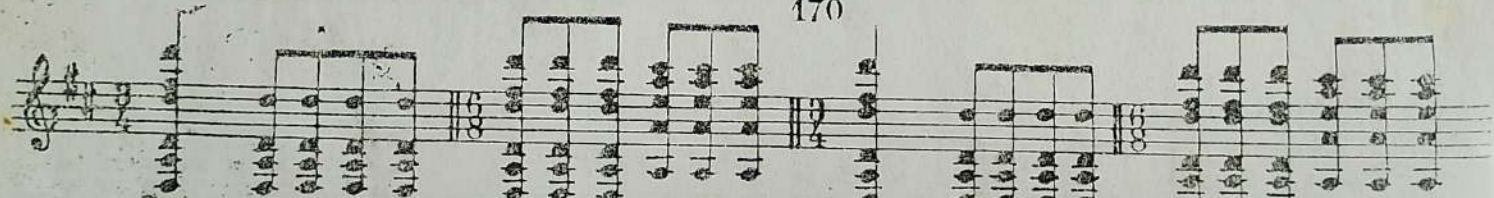
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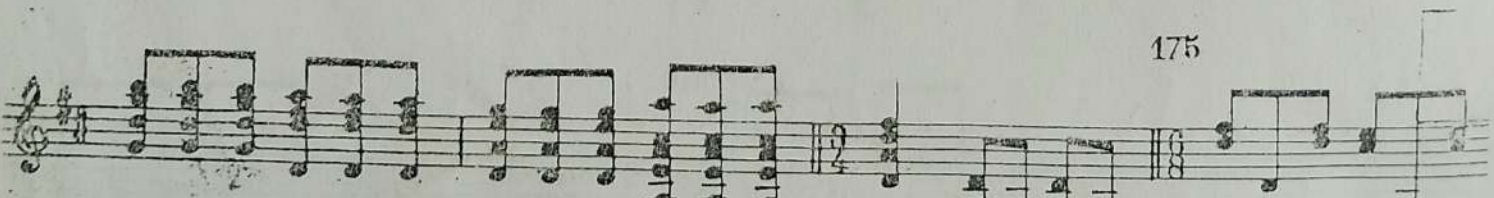
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170



175



180

VII

