

LAZ

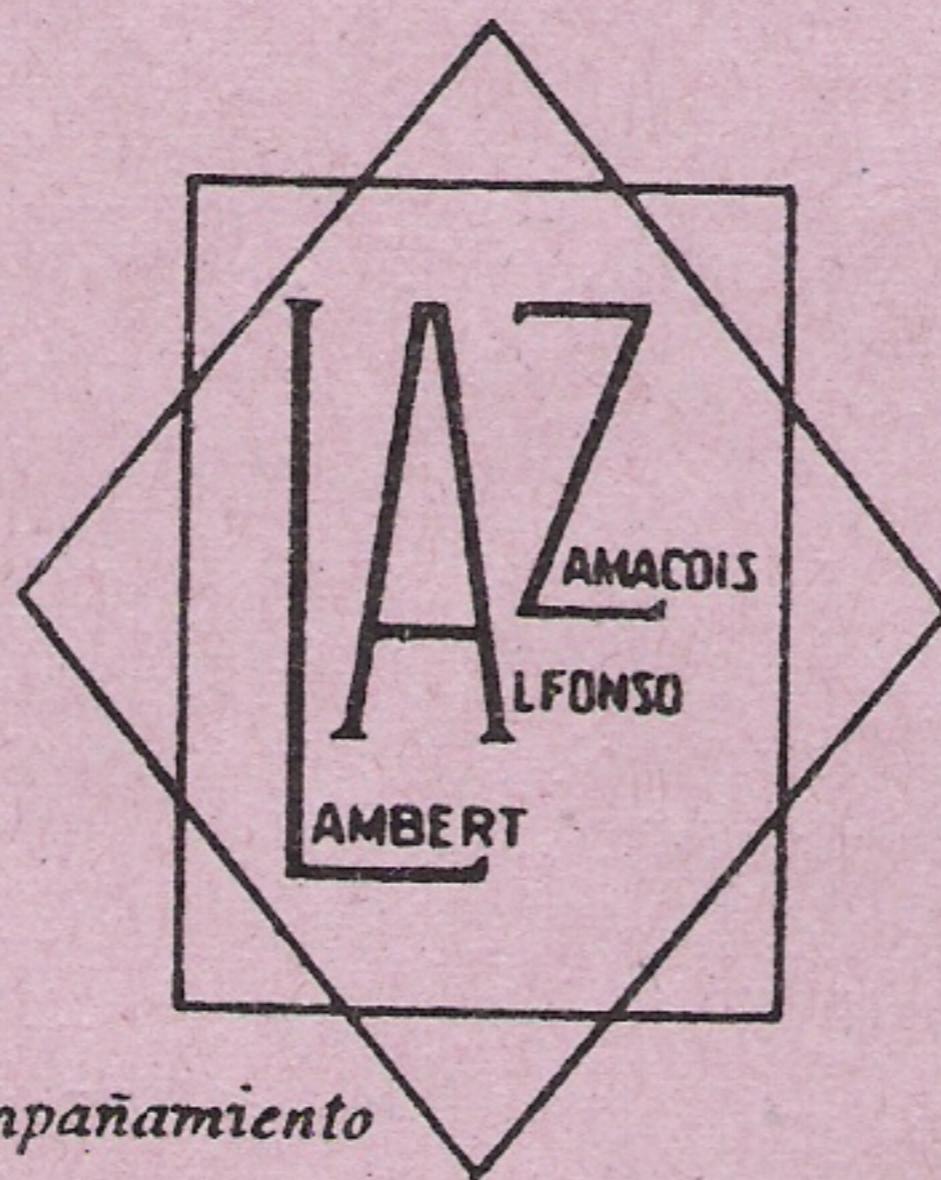
METODO GRADUADO DE SOLFEO

(*De texto en el Conservatorio Superior Municipal de Música de Barcelona*)

Lecciones originales

Canciones populares, nacionales y extranjeras

Composiciones de Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Gluck, Händel, Haydn, Lully,
Mendelssohn, Mozart, Rameau, Schubert, Schumann, etc.



Edición sin acompañamiento

LIBRO II

CASA EDITORIAL DE
BOILEAU MÚSICA

Provenza, 287 Teléfono 2155334
BARCELONA - 37

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Materias que integran los libros LAZ

- 1.^{er} LIBRO**
- Claves de *Sol* y *Fa* en 4.^a. Compases 4/4, 3/4, 2/4, 3/8, 2/2 y 6/8.
Tonalidades hasta dos alteraciones en la armadura.
Práctica de las alteraciones simples.
Valores hasta combinaciones fáciles de semicorcheas.
- 2.^o LIBRO**
- Claves de *Sol* y *Fa* en 4.^a. Compases 9/8, 12/8, 4/2, 3/2 y 6/4.
Tonalidades hasta cuatro alteraciones en la armadura.
Valores hasta tresillos de semicorcheas.
- 3.^{er} LIBRO**
- Claves de *Sol* y *Fa* en 4.^a. Compases 9/4, 12/4, 4/8, 2/8, 6/16, 9/16 y 12/16.
Tonalidades hasta cinco alteraciones en la armadura. Intervalos aumentados y disminuidos.
Práctica de las alteraciones dobles.
Valores hasta fusas.
- 4.^o LIBRO**
- Claves de *Sol* y *Fa* en 4.^a. Compases de amalgama. Dosillos, cinquillos, etc. Cambios de movimiento y de compás.
Tonalidades hasta siete alteraciones en la armadura.
Práctica de la enarmonía.
Valores: semifusas y toda clase de combinaciones rítmicas.
Notas de adorno.
- 5.^o LIBRO**
- Estudio de las claves de *Do* en 1.^a, 2.^a, 3.^a y 4.^a línea y de *Fa* en 3.^a línea.
Estudio de los cambios de clave instrumentales y generales.

Términos, abreviaturas y signos usados en este libro

- (A), (B), (C), etc. = Estas letras indican, si es necesario, el punto donde se reanuda la ejecución de un fragmento determinado. (Se las denomina, usualmente, letras de orquesta o de ensayo.)
- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>p</i> | = Abreviatura del vocablo italiano <i>piano</i> , que significa <i>suave</i> . |
| <i>pp</i> | = , , , , <i>pianissimo</i> , que significa <i>muy suave</i> . |
| <i>mp</i> | = . . . de las palabras italianas <i>mezzo-piano</i> . Emisión intermedia entre <i>suave</i> y <i>fuerte</i> . |
| <i>mf</i> | = Abreviatura de las palabras italianas <i>mezzo-forte</i> . Indican que el sonido se ha de emitir con <i>mediana fuerza</i> . |
| <i>f</i> y <i>ff</i> | = Abreviatura de las palabras italianas <i>forte</i> y <i>fortissimo</i> . Emisión con <i>fuerza</i> del sonido, más acentuada en el segundo caso. |
| <i>dolce</i> | = Con <i>suavidad</i> y <i>dulzura</i> . |
|  | = Signos llamados <i>reguladores</i> . El divergente indica que debe comenzarse <i>piano</i> y aumentar gradualmente la <i>fuerza</i> del sonido, y el convergente significa lo contrario. |
| <i>cresc.</i> y <i>dim.</i> | = Abreviaturas de los términos italianos <i>crescendo</i> y <i>disminuendo</i> . Se interpretan, respectivamente, de la misma forma que los signos <i>reguladores</i> . |
| <i>rit.</i>
<i>rall.</i> | = Abreviaturas de los vocablos italianos <i>ritardando</i> , <i>rifenendo</i> y <i>rallentando</i> , que indican una retención gradual del movimiento. Con las palabras <i>a tempo</i> , se vuelve al movimiento inicial. |
|  | = <i>Ligadura de expresión</i> . Las notas que se encuentran dentro de ella se ejecutan con una sola emisión. Cuando las notas ligadas son dos y distintas, se acentúa algo la primera y se acorta suavemente la segunda. |
|  | = <i>Picado ligado</i> . Las notas deben separarse unas de otras ligeramente, sin tomar aliento. |
|  | = <i>Picado</i> . Las notas se han de destacar suavemente, más separadas entre sí que en el caso anterior. |
| > | = Se acentúa la nota y se disminuye inmediatamente. |
| \ | = Se acentúa la nota. |
| - | = Se subraya un poco la nota. |
| % | = Al encontrar por segunda vez el signo hay que volver al lugar en que está la primera vez y terminar en donde dice <i>Fin</i> . |
|  | = Después de efectuada una repetición se salta desde donde está el signo al lugar en que dice <i>Coda</i> . |
| <i>D.C.</i> | = Abreviación de las palabras <i>Da Capo</i> , que indican que hay que recomenzar desde el principio y terminar donde dice <i>Fin</i> . |
| <i>Lento</i>
<i>Largo</i> | = Indica un movimiento muy pausado. |
| <i>Larghetto</i> | = Diminutivo de <i>Largo</i> . No tan pausado como éste. |
| <i>Andante</i>
<i>Moderato</i> | = Pausado, sin exageración. |
| <i>Andantino</i> | = Diminutivo de <i>Andante</i> , respecto de cuyo significado existe discrepancia. Para unos debe ser más ligero que <i>Andante</i> y para otros a la inversa. |
| <i>Allegro</i> | = Movido, alegre. |
| <i>Allegretto</i> | = Diminutivo de <i>Allegro</i> . Menos ligero que éste. |
| <i>Vivo</i>
<i>Vivace</i> | = Más vivo que <i>Allegro</i> . |
| <i>Tranquillo</i> | = Tranquilo. |
| <i>Assai</i> | = Bastante. |
| <i>Molto</i> | = Mucho. |
| <i>Quasi</i> | = Casi. |
| <i>Passionato</i> | = Apasionado. |
| <i>Sostenuto</i> | = Sostenido. |

Método Graduado de Solfeo

Segundo libro

LAZ

Recapitulación de lo tratado en el Primer libro

(Exclusivamente obras célebres)

Schumann (1810-1856) "Saludo de Primavera" (Lied)

Molto moderato

Gluck (1714-1787) Gavota de "Ifigenia en Aulis"

Schumann (1810-1856) "Oigo la cancióncita" (Lied)

Lento

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EDITORIAL BOILEAU-BARCELONA

Allegretto

Mozart (1756-1791) Minué del "Cuarteto en Re"

4

(A)

(B)

dim. pp f

Wagner (1813-1883) "Lohengrin" (Marcha nupcial)

Moderato con moto

5

(1)

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(E)

dim.

rit. dim.

(1) Las cifras así colocadas indican compases de silencio.

Moderato

Boccherini (1743-1806) "Minué"

6

Largo

Hændel (1685-1759) "Largo"

7

Allegro

Schubert (1797-1828) "Marcha militar"

8

8

(A) *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *f*
 1. *mf* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*
 2. *f* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

CONTINUACIÓN DEL ESTUDIO DE LOS TRESILLOS DE CORCHEAS

Fórmula rítmica 

Moderato assai

9 A 

(A) 



La misma lección con el ritmo 

9 B 

(A) 



La misma lección con el ritmo

9 c
(A)

Fórmula rítmica

Allegretto

10 A

La misma lección con el ritmo

10 B
(A)

*Fórmula rítmica**Moderato**Fórmula rítmica**Moderato*

Combinación de las dos fórmulas anteriores

11

Lento

13 (A)

COMPAS 9. Se divide en tres tiempos y cada tiempo en tres partes.
Entra en un tiempo una $\text{d}.$ y en un compás: d. d. .

Andante

14 (L)

Andante

15 (L)

12

COMPAS 12⁸. Se divide en cuatro tiempos y cada tiempo en tres partes.
Entra en un tiempo una $\text{d}.$ y en un compás una $\text{o}.$

Andantino



Andantino



(A)



CONTINUACION DEL ESTUDIO DE LAS SEMICORCHEAS

Fórmula rítmica



Allegretto



La misma lección con el ritmo



La misma lección con el ritmo



18 c (A)

Fórmula rítmica

Andante

19 (A)

rit. (B)

rit.

Fórmulas rítmicas

Allegretto

20 (A)

PAUSA DE SEMICORCHEA EN COMPAS SIMPLE

Su duración es la misma que la pero en silencio

Fórmula rítmica

Moderato

21^A

(z)

La misma lección con el ritmo

21^B

(z)

La misma lección con el ritmo

21^C

(z)

La misma lección con el ritmo

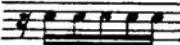
21^D

(z)

Moderato



PAUSA DE SEMICORCHEA, EN COMPAS COMUESTO

Fórmula rítmica 

Moderato

23^A (Z) 



La misma lección con el ritmo 

23^B (Z) 



La misma lección con el ritmo 

23^C (Z) 

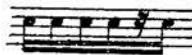


La misma lección con el ritmo



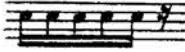
23^D (Z)

La misma lección con el ritmo

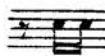


23^E (Z)

La misma lección con el ritmo



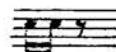
23^F (Z)

Fórmula rítmica: 

Moderato

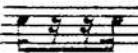
24^a
(Z)



La misma lección con el ritmo: 

24^b
(Z)



La misma lección con el ritmo: 

24^c
(Z)



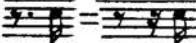
Otra lección con las mismas fórmulas rítmicas

Moderato

25^a
(Z)



Moderato

Fórmula rítmica: 

Moderato



Moderato



Fórmula rítmica:

Larghetto

28^A
(z)

①

La misma lección con el ritmo:

28^B
(z)

①

La misma lección con el ritmo:

28^C
(z)

①

La misma lección con el ritmo:

28^D
(z)

①

La misma lección con el ritmo:

21

28 (L)

Three staves of musical notation in common time (indicated by a 'C') and treble clef. The first staff starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The second staff starts with a quarter note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The third staff starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.

LIGADURAS Y PUNTILOS

Fórmula rítmica:

Moderato
29 (L)

Moderato tempo. The first measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a dotted half note. The second measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a quarter note. The third measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a dotted half note.

(A)

The first measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a dotted half note. The second measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a quarter note. The third measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a dotted half note, followed by a ritardando (rit.) instruction.

(B) cresc.

The first measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a dotted half note. The second measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a quarter note. The third measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a dotted half note, followed by a crescendo (cresc.) instruction.

Fórmula rítmica

Lento
30 (L)

Lento tempo. The first measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a dotted half note. The second measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a quarter note. The third measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a dotted half note, followed by a crescendo (cresc.) instruction.

(A) mf

The first measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a dotted half note. The second measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a quarter note, marked with dynamic (A) and mezzo-forte (mf).

(B)

The first measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a dotted half note. The second measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a quarter note, marked with dynamic (B).

cresc. ff rit.

The first measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a dotted half note. The second measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a quarter note, marked with dynamic crescendo (cresc.) and forte (ff). The third measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a dotted half note, marked with dynamic ritardando (rit.).

Fórmula rítmica: 

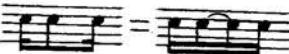
Moderato

31 (L) 

Fórmula rítmica: 

Lento

32 (L) 

Fórmula rítmica: 

Moderato



Lento



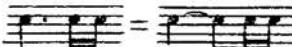
Musical score for page 24 featuring three staves of bassoon music. The first staff uses a bass clef, the second a bass clef with a 'p' dynamic, and the third a bass clef with a 'rit.' dynamic. Measure 24 consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.

Andante

35 (L) *mf*

Musical score for page 35 featuring three staves of woodwind music. The first staff uses a treble clef, the second a treble clef, and the third a treble clef. Measure 35 consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for page 35 featuring three staves of woodwind music. The first staff uses a treble clef, the second a treble clef, and the third a treble clef. Measure 35 consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.

Fórmula ritmica

36 (L) *mf*

Musical score for page 36 featuring three staves of woodwind music. The first staff uses a treble clef, the second a treble clef, and the third a treble clef. Measure 36 consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for page 36 featuring three staves of woodwind music. The first staff uses a treble clef, the second a treble clef, and the third a treble clef. Measure 36 consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for page 36 featuring three staves of woodwind music. The first staff uses a treble clef, the second a treble clef, and the third a treble clef. Measure 36 consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.

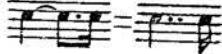
Musical score for page 36 featuring three staves of woodwind music. The first staff uses a treble clef, the second a treble clef, and the third a treble clef. Measure 36 consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.

Fórmula rítmica: 

25

Moderato

37 (L) 

Fórmula rítmica: 

Moderato

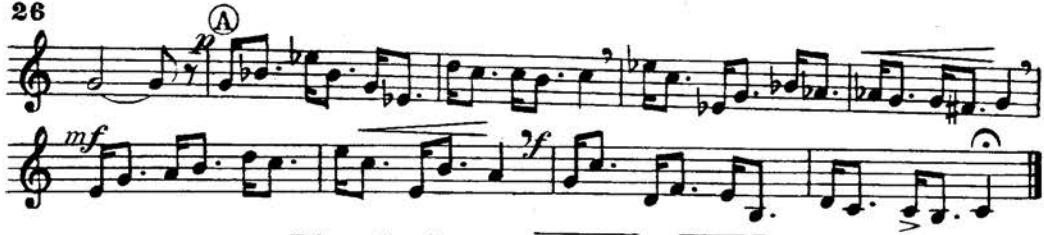
38 (L) 

Formula rítmica: 

Moderato

39 (L) 

26



Fórmula rítmica:

Moderato



Exposición de nuevas tonalidades

(Hasta cuatro alteraciones en la armadura y exclusivamente con *Canciones populares*)

TONO DE LA MAYOR

Allegretto

"La presó del Rei de França" Cataluña



Allegretto

"Bolero" Andalucía



Tiempo de Marcha "Els tres tambors" Canción popular catalana

43

TONO DE FA # MENOR

"Aunque estoy espadando" Canción popular extremeña (Coria)
Moderato

44

(A)

"Villancico popular belga

Andante

45

28

"Ponga la mano en la canastilla" Canción popular francesa
Moderato assai

46

Musical score for "Ponga la mano en la canastilla". The score consists of three staves of music for two voices. The first staff is soprano, the second is alto, and the third is bass. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The tempo is indicated as "Moderato assai". The vocal parts are mostly eighth-note patterns. There are dynamic markings "p" (piano), "mf" (mezzo-forte), and "rit." (ritardando). The vocal parts enter at different times, with the bass entering first, followed by the alto, and then the soprano. The vocal parts are separated by vertical bar lines.

TONO DE MI b MAYOR

"Albaes" Canción popular valenciana

Moderato

47

Musical score for "Albaes". The score consists of three staves of music for two voices. The first staff is soprano, the second is alto, and the third is bass. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is indicated as "Moderato". The vocal parts are mostly eighth-note patterns. There are dynamic markings "p" (piano) and "rit." (ritardando). The vocal parts enter at different times, with the bass entering first, followed by the alto, and then the soprano. The vocal parts are separated by vertical bar lines.

Moderato

"Muntanyes del Canigó" Canción popular catalana

48

Musical score for "Muntanyes del Canigó". The score consists of three staves of music for two voices. The first staff is soprano, the second is alto, and the third is bass. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is indicated as "Moderato". The vocal parts are mostly eighth-note patterns. There are dynamic markings "mf" (mezzo-forte), "pp" (pianissimo), and "rit." (ritardando). The vocal parts enter at different times, with the bass entering first, followed by the alto, and then the soprano. The vocal parts are separated by vertical bar lines.

Allegro

"Seguidilla del Jo y Ja" Canción popular murciana

49

Musical score for "Seguidilla del Jo y Ja". The score consists of three staves of music for two voices. The first staff is soprano, the second is alto, and the third is bass. The key signature is E-flat major (one flat). The tempo is indicated as "Allegro". The vocal parts are mostly eighth-note patterns. There are dynamic markings "f" (fortissimo) and "p" (piano). The vocal parts enter at different times, with the bass entering first, followed by the alto, and then the soprano. The vocal parts are separated by vertical bar lines.



A

TONO DE DO MENOR

"Camina la Virgen pura" Canción popular leonesa

Allegretto, non tanto

*"Pastorcito que te vas"* (Salamanca)

Moderato



30

"Me entregué al descanso" Canción popular escandinava
Moderato

Musical score for "Me entregué al descanso". The score consists of three staves of music for bassoon. The first two staves are in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff begins with a ritardando (rit.) and changes to 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure numbers 52 and 53 are indicated above the staves.

TONO DE MI MAYOR

"Limpiate con mi pañuelo" Canción popular castellana (Avila)
Moderato

Musical score for "Limpiate con mi pañuelo". The score consists of four staves of music for bassoon. The time signature is 3/4 throughout, and the key signature is three sharps (G major). Measure number 53 is indicated above the staves. The score includes dynamic markings like *mf*, *p*, and *f*, and performance instructions like *A* and *rit.*

"Campana sobre campana" Canción popular andaluza
Allegretto

Musical score for "Campana sobre campana". The score consists of six staves of music for bassoon. The time signature is 2/4 throughout, and the key signature is three sharps (G major). Measure number 54 is indicated above the staves. The score includes dynamic markings like *p*, *poco rit.*, *a tempo*, and *p*, and performance instructions like *A* and *poco rit.*

"Dejad que el Amor os contemple" Canción popular italiana
Allegretto

55

(A)

(B)

rit.

TONO DE DO \sharp MENOR

"Duerme mucho" Canción popular castellana (Santander)

Andante

56

(A)

(B)

Lento

"Josefa y su hermano" Canción popular castellana (Arévalo)

57

(A)



"Molo-molondrón" Canción popular castellana (Santander)

Allegro



"El pájaro era verde" Canción popular salmantina

Moderato

59

Musical score for 'El pájaro era verde'. The score consists of four staves of music in common time, key signature of one flat. The first staff starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a quarter note. The third staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The fourth staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. Measure numbers 59 are indicated above each staff.

Allegro moderato

"Pello Josepe" Canción popular vasca

60

Musical score for 'Pello Josepe'. The score consists of three staves of music in common time, key signature of one flat. The first staff starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The third staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. Measure numbers 60 are indicated above each staff. The score includes dynamics such as *mf*, *cresc.*, and *rit.*

Moderato

"Feliz encuentro" Canción popular escocesa

61

Musical score for 'Feliz encuentro'. The score consists of two staves of music in common time, key signature of one flat. The first staff starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. Measure numbers 61 are indicated above each staff. The score includes dynamics such as *f*, *mf*, *p*, and *mf*.

TONO DE FA MENOR

"Es la Paloma divina" Canción popular aragonesa (Teruel)

Lento

62

mf *cresc.* *rit.* *Fin*

"La Clara" Canción popular castellana (Salamanca)

Allegretto

63

1. 2.

"Malalla d'amor" Canción popular mallorquina

Moderato

64

mf *rit.* *p* *a tempo* *rit.*

Haydn (1732-1809) "Minué"

Allegretto



Andante Schubert (1797-1828) Ballet II de "Rosamunda"





Gluck (1714-1787) Aria de "Orfeo"

Andante con moto

67

A musical score for a vocal part, likely soprano, in G major. The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking *p*. The vocal line includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, with several grace notes and slurs. The vocal line concludes with a dynamic marking *p*. The second staff begins with a dynamic marking *rit.*. The third staff begins with a circled letter (A) above it. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic marking *f*. The fifth staff begins with a circled letter (B) above it. The sixth staff begins with a dynamic marking *p*. The seventh staff begins with a circled letter (C) above it. The eighth staff concludes with a dynamic marking *rit.*

Beethoven (1770-1827) Del IV tiempo de la "VI Sinfonia"⁽¹⁾
Allegretto

68

(A)

(B)

Chopin (1810-1849) "Dos muertes" (lied)
Allegretto

69

Wagner (1813-1883) "Tannhäuser"
Moderato

70

(A)

un poco rit.,
piu rit.

dim. pp

(1) Nos limitamos a presentar, en linea melódica seguida, el tema una variación y el final.

Schumann (1810-1856) "La rosa, los lirios" (lied)

71

Brahms (1833-1897) "Vals"

72

Chopin (1810-1849) "Lo que aman las jóvenes" (lied)

Allegro



(A)



(B)



Schubert (1797-1828) Ballet I de "Rosamunda"

Andantino



(A)



(B)



40

C

D

E

F

cresc.

Haydn (1732-1809) Rondó del "Trio en Sol mayor"

Presto

75

A



Schumann (1810-1856) "Canción popular" (lied)

Semplice

76

Rameau (1683-1764) Minué de "Castor et Pollux"

Andantino

77

Andante

78

Arcangelo Corelli (1653-1713) "Giga"

Allegro e ben marcato (1)

79

(1) En el movimiento Allegro el compás $\frac{6}{8}$ debe marcarse a dos tiempos.

G. F. Händel (1685-1759) Gavota de la Opera: "Rodrigo"
Allegro

80

The musical score consists of five staves of bassoon music. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The tempo is Allegro. Measure 80 starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The first staff has eighth-note patterns. The second staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. The third staff features eighth-note pairs. The fourth staff has eighth-note patterns. The fifth staff, labeled 'A', starts with a dynamic of *p*. Measures 81 through 85 follow, continuing the rhythmic patterns established in staff A.

Moderato Haydn (1732-1809) "Minué del Buey"

81

The musical score consists of five staves of bassoon music. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is Moderato. Measure 81 starts with a dynamic of *f*. The first staff has eighth-note pairs. The second staff has eighth-note pairs. The third staff has eighth-note pairs. The fourth staff has eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff has eighth-note pairs. Measures 82 through 86 follow, maintaining the rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs throughout all staves.

F. Schubert (1797-1828) "Las quejas del joven pastor"
Moderato

82

Musical score for F. Schubert's "Las quejas del joven pastor". The score consists of two staves of music. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '6') and the bottom staff is in common time (indicated by '8'). The key signature is A major (two sharps). The dynamics are 'p' (pianissimo) and 'f' (fortissimo). The first section ends with a repeat sign and section A. The second section begins with section B, marked 'rit.' (ritardando), followed by 'a tempo' and 'p' (pianissimo).

Mendelssohn (1809-1847) Marcha Nupcial de "Sueño de una noche de estío"
Allegro vivace

83

Musical score for Mendelssohn's Marcha Nupcial de "Sueño de una noche de estío". The score consists of six staves of music. The key signature is E major (three sharps). The dynamics are 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'ff' (fortissimo). The score includes sections 1a and 2a, indicated by brackets above the staves.

Beethoven (1770-1827) "Minué" de la "Sonata" Op. 49, N° 2

Tempo di Minuetto

84

p

mf

cresc.

(A)

(B),

p *pp*

p

mf

cresc.

Gluck (1714-1787) Marcha religiosa de "Alceste"

Moderato

85

Musical score for Gluck's Marcha religiosa de "Alceste". The score consists of six staves of bassoon music. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The tempo is Moderate (Moderato). Measure 85 starts with a dynamic *p*. The music features eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. Measure 86 begins with a dynamic *mf*, followed by a measure with a dynamic *p*. Measure 87 starts with a dynamic *cresc.*. Measure 88 starts with a dynamic *p*. Measure 89 starts with a dynamic *dolce*. Measure 90 starts with a dynamic *p*.

Weber (1786-1826) Marcha del "Concertstück"

Tempo di Marcia

86

Musical score for Weber's Marcha del "Concertstück". The score consists of six staves of bassoon music. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The tempo is Tempo di Marcia. Measure 86 starts with a dynamic *p*. Measure 87 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measure 88 starts with a dynamic *p*. Measure 89 starts with a dynamic *p*. Measure 90 starts with a dynamic *ff*. Measure 91 starts with a dynamic *p*.

G. Bizet (1838-1875) "La Arlesiana"

Andantino

87

(A)

pp

(B)

Wagner (1813-1883) "Lohengrin" (3^{er} acto)
Molto tranquillo, quasi lento

88

Mendelssohn (1809-1847) "En alas del sueño" (Lied)
Andante tranquillo

89

a tempo

(A)

49

Schumann (1810-1856) "Carnaval" (Nº 18)

Passionato

90

J. B. Martini (1706-1784) Gavota ("Los corderos")

Allegretto

91

mf

(A)

Andante

92 *p sostenuto*

*Al % hasta
y sigue*

Coda

Borodin (1834-1887) Danzas de "El Príncipe Igor"

Andantino

93

The musical score for Movement 93 of Borodin's 'Danzas de "El Príncipe Igor"' is presented on eight staves. The key signature is three flats, and the time signature is common time. The music is divided into three sections, each starting with a different dynamic: section A begins with *p.*, section B begins with *f.*, and section C begins with *p.*. The score includes various musical markings such as slurs, grace notes, and dynamic changes. The notation is typical of 19th-century Russian music, with its characteristic rhythmic patterns and harmonic language.

52
COMPÁS $\frac{4}{2}$. Entran en un compás una cuadrada o doble redonda  y en un tiempo una 

Lento

94 (A) 

Lento

95 (L) 

(A)

(B) 

(C) 

COMPÁS $\frac{3}{2}$. Entran en un compás una \bullet y en un tiempo una d

Moderato

96 (L) 



Lento

97 (A) 







a tempo





COMPÁS $\frac{6}{4}$. Entran en un compás una \textcircled{o} · y en un tiempo una d .

Moderato

98
(A)



\textcircled{A}



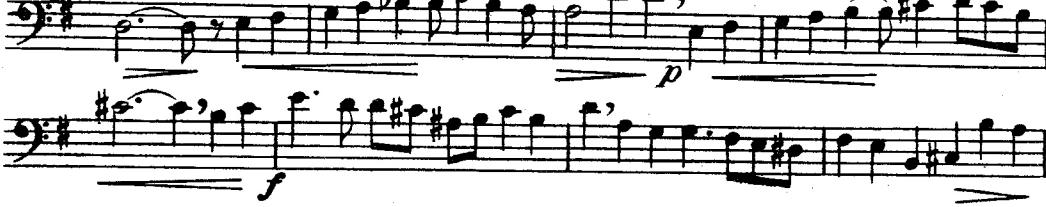
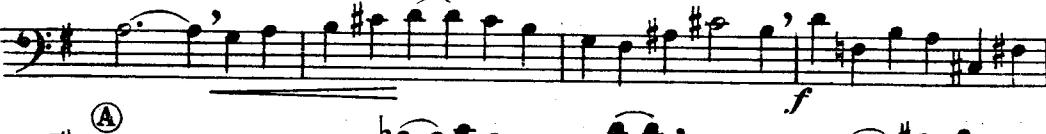
Moderato

99
(L)



f

\textcircled{A}



rit.

\textcircled{B} *a tempo*



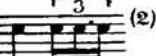
mf



f

rit.



Fórmula rítmica: $\frac{3}{4}$ 

Moderato

100 (z) 

rit. a tempo rit.

Moderato

101 (z) 

(1) Los de $\frac{1}{2}$ en compás simple y los de $\frac{1}{3}$ en compás compuesto.

(2) El tresillo de semicorcheas equivale a una corchea.

56

(B)

(C)

Fórmulas rítmicas: 9

102
(L)

Andante

A

cresc. poco a poco

f

rit.

p

f

rit.

p

Fórmula rítmica: $\frac{4}{2}$

103 Andante (L)

The score shows a rhythmic pattern starting with an eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. This pattern repeats several times, with some variations in dynamics and note heads.

(A)

This variation introduces a more complex pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, maintaining the $\frac{4}{2}$ formula.

(B)

This variation continues the pattern established in (A), with a different arrangement of eighth and sixteenth notes.

104 Lento (A)

The score begins with a bass clef, indicating a low-pitched section of the piece. The dynamic is marked *mf*.

(A)

The dynamic changes to *p* (pianissimo) for this section.

58

Fórmulas rítmicas: $\frac{6}{4}$

Moderato

105

(A) $\frac{6}{4}$ *dolce*

(B) *mf*

(C) *cresc.*

f

Moderato

106 (2)

(1) Dos tresillos seguidos (cuando cada uno es menor de un tiempo, en compas simple, y de un tercio de tiempo, en compas compuesto) pueden juntarse en un solo grupo denominado *seisillo*.

(2) El seisillo de semicorcheas equivale a una negra.

Andantino

107 (L)

Moderato

108 (A)
 The musical score for bassoon part 108 consists of six staves of music. The first staff starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The dynamic is indicated as *p*. The second staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The dynamic is indicated as *p*. The third staff continues with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. The dynamic is indicated as *mf*. The fifth staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. The sixth staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature.

Andante

109 (A)
 The musical score for bassoon part 109 consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 12/8 time signature. The dynamic is indicated as *p*. The second staff continues with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 12/8 time signature. The third staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 12/8 time signature. The dynamic is indicated as *A*.

62

(B)

p

Andante

110 (L) *mf*

cresc.

(A) *cresc.*

rit. (B)

rit.

meno

p

Formula ritmica

63

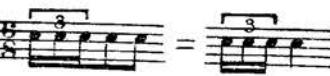
Moderato

111 (Z) 

(A)

(B)

(C)

Fórmulas rítmicas: 

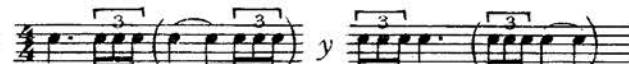
Moderato

112 (z) 

Fórmula rítmica: 

Moderato

113 (z) 

Fórmulas rítmicas: 

Lento

114 (z)



A

B

C

f *mf*

f rit. *f*

La equivalencia de las anteriores fórmulas, en $\frac{4}{2}$

Larghetto

115 (z)



A

B

C

p *mf* *p*

p *mf* *p*

mf *p*

Fórmulas rítmicas: y

Moderato

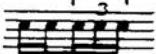
116 (2)

A

B

C



Fórmula rítmica: 

Lento

117^a (z) 

La misma lección en el ritmo 

Lento

117^b (z) 

La equivalencia de las anteriores fórmulas, en $\frac{2}{2}$

Moderato

118 (L)

Fórmula ritmica



Moderato

119 ^ (Z)

La misma lección con el ritmo



119 B (z) *mf*

La misma lección con el ritmo

119 c (z) *mf*

Fórmula rítmica

Lento

120^A (L) *f* Lento

(A)

B

120^B (L) *f* Lento

Fórmula rítmica

120^B (L) *f* Lento

(A)

B

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JOAQUÍN ZAMACOIS

DELEGADO PERMANENTE DEL ESTADO EN EL
CONSERVATORIO SUPERIOR DE MÚSICA DE BARCELONA
AC. C. DE LA ACADEMIA DE BELLAS ARTES DE SAN FERNANDO
DE LA ORDEN DE ALFONSO X EL SABIO

EJERCICIOS
CORRESPONDIENTES AL
TRATADO DE ARMONÍA

Con bajos y cantos dados de Scholz,
Sociedad Didáctico-Musical, Döuel,
Barclay, Wilson, Reber, Durand,
Koechlin, Dyson y Gaujac

DAVALILLO

TRATADO
DE
TEORÍA DE LA MÚSICA

LIBRO COMPLETO - OBRA DE TEXTO

EJERCICIOS DE CONTRAPUNTO