

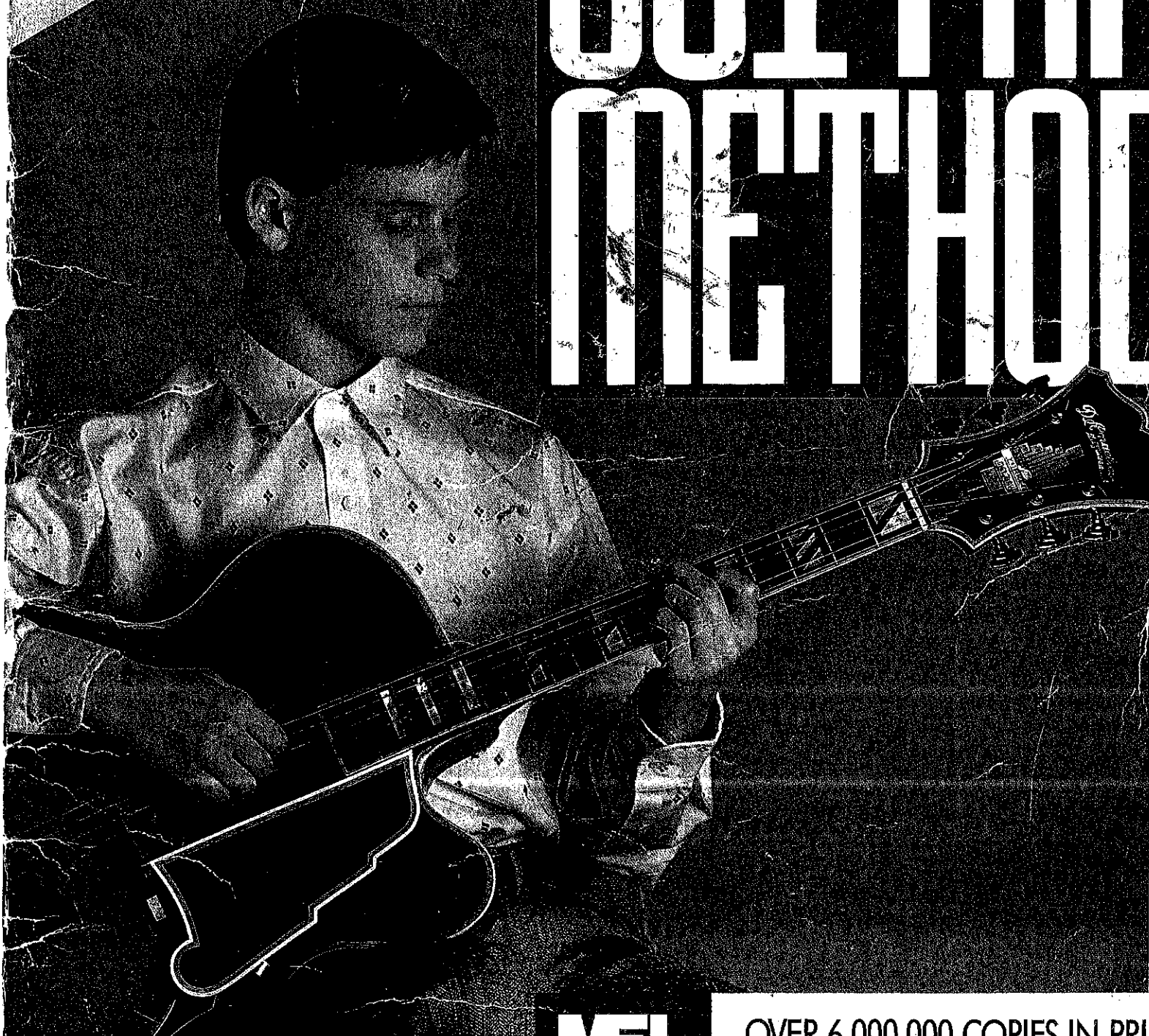
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M O D E R N

GUITAR METHOD

1
GRADE



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Mel Bay's

M O D E R N GUITAR METHOD

GRADE ONE

THE MEL BAY MODERN GUITAR METHOD IS THE WORLD'S PREMIER GUITAR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. GRADE 1 PRESENTS BASIC MATERIAL NECESSARY TO PLAY CONTEMPORARY GUITAR. INCLUDED ARE MUSIC THEORY, TECHNICAL ETUDES AND STUDIES, SOLOS, DUETS, AND CHORD STUDIES IN THE KEYS OF C, A MINOR, G, AND E MINOR.

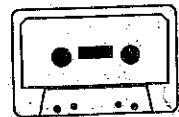


SUGGESTED SUPPLEMENTS TO THIS BOOK:

Guitar Studies Grade 1

A carefully graded series of exercises, solos, duets, and chord studies written to supplement each musical concept presented in the *Modern Guitar Method Grade 1*. Studies are contained for each string and in the keys of C, A minor, G, and E minor.

Play-along teaching cassette



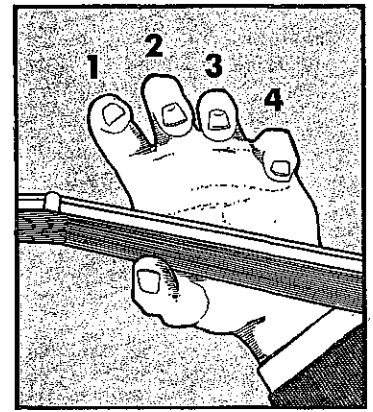
The *Mel Bay Modern Guitar Method Grade 1* stereo cassette is ideally suited both to teach and to reinforce the concepts found in this book. Each musical example is played with a solo part and an orchestral and guitar rhythm section. The student is encouraged to use the tape to learn each of the musical examples found in this book and to develop technical proficiency by playing along with the recorded examples.

HOW TO HOLD THE GUITAR & PICK

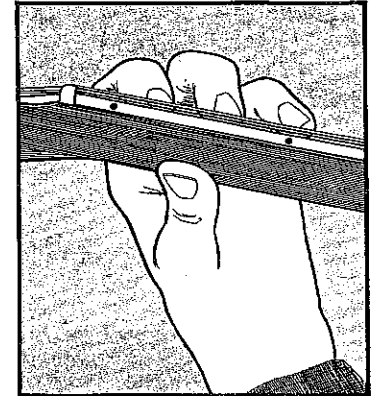


The correct way to hold the guitar.

#1

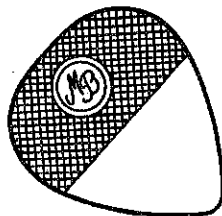


#2



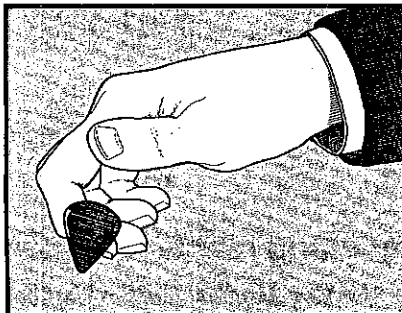
Place your fingers
FIRMLY on the strings
DIRECTLY BEHIND
THE FRETS.

#1



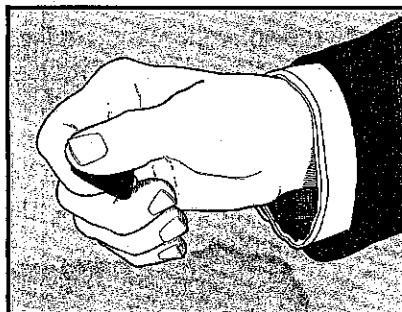
This is the pick.

#2



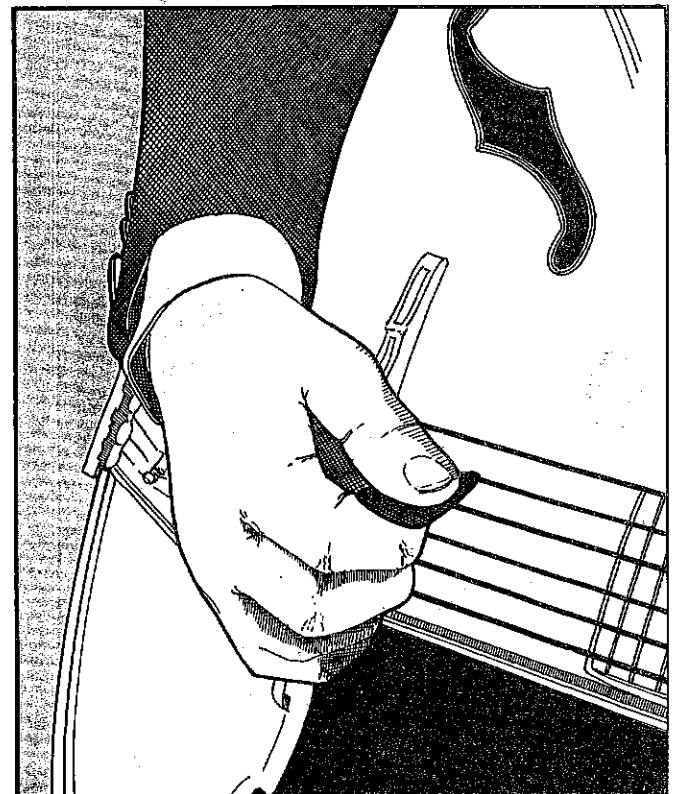
Hold it in this
manner firmly
between the thumb
and first finger.

#3



#4

 = **DOWN STROKE OF THE PICK.**



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

6TH 5TH 4TH 3RD 2ND 1ST

E A D G B E

6 5 4 3 2 1

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).

6 5 4 3 2 1

E A D G B E

Frets

1

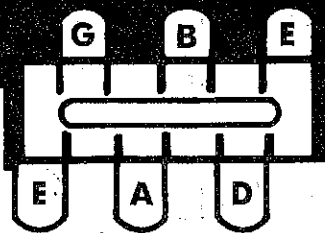
2

3

4

5

A D G B E



PITCH PIPES

Pitch pipes with instructions for their usage may be obtained at any music store. Each pipe will have the correct pitch of each guitar string and is recommended to be used when a piano is not available.

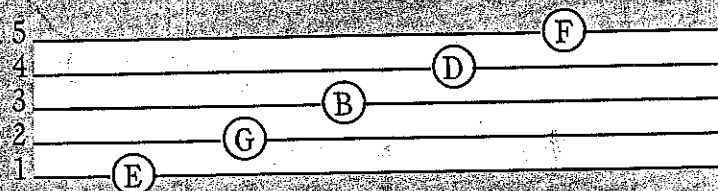
THE STAFF:

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.

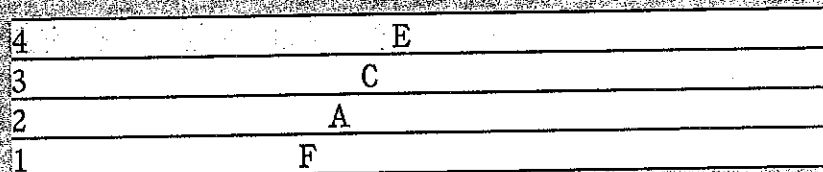
The **LINES** are named as follows:



Good Boy Does Fine

The letters can easily be remembered by the sentence — **Every**

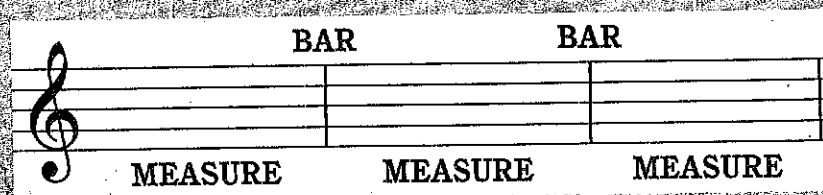
The letter-names of the **SPACES** are:



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:



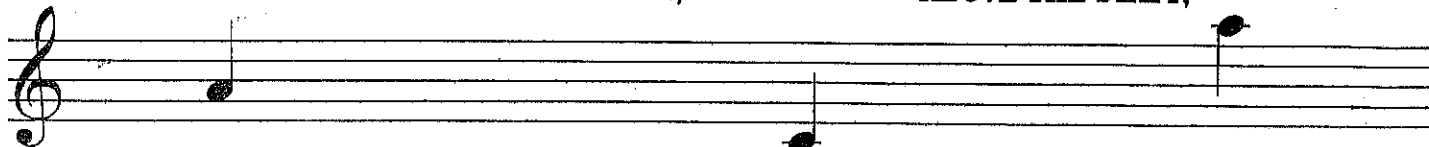
A NOTE HAS THREE PARTS. THEY ARE

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)

RESTS

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.



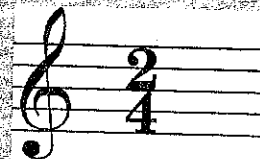
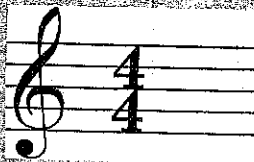
Whole rest

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.

The type of note receiving one beat.

4
4

Beats per measure

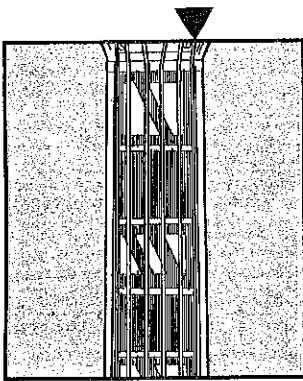
A quarter note receives one beat.



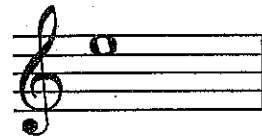
Signifies so-called "common time" and is simply another way of designating 4/4 time.

NOTES ON THE E STRING

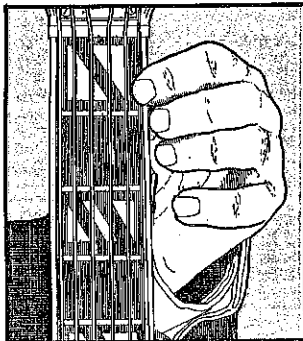
(FIRST STRING)



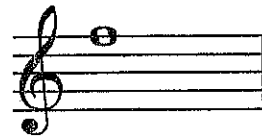
E



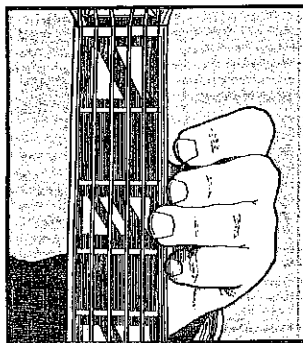
(Open)



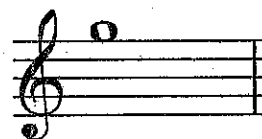
F



1st Fret
1st Finger



G

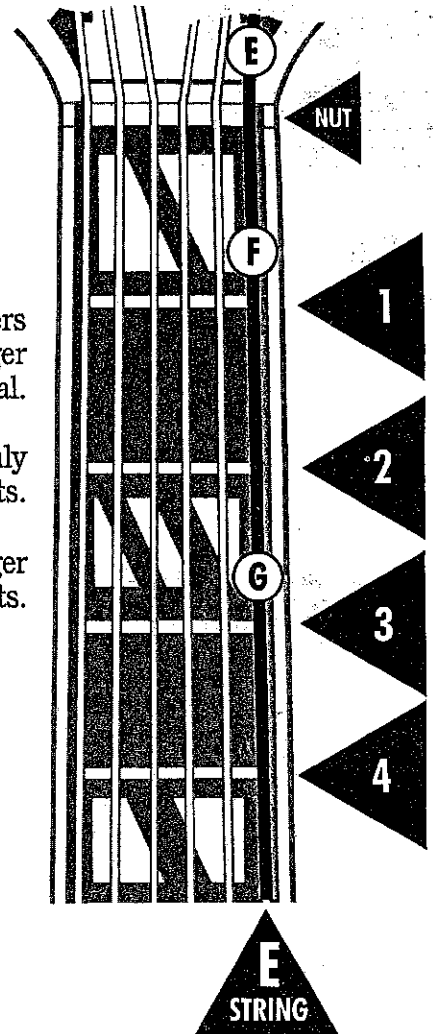


3rd Fret
3rd Finger

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

Press the fingers firmly behind the frets.

Never place the finger on the frets.



WHOLE Notes(○) receive four beats.



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.



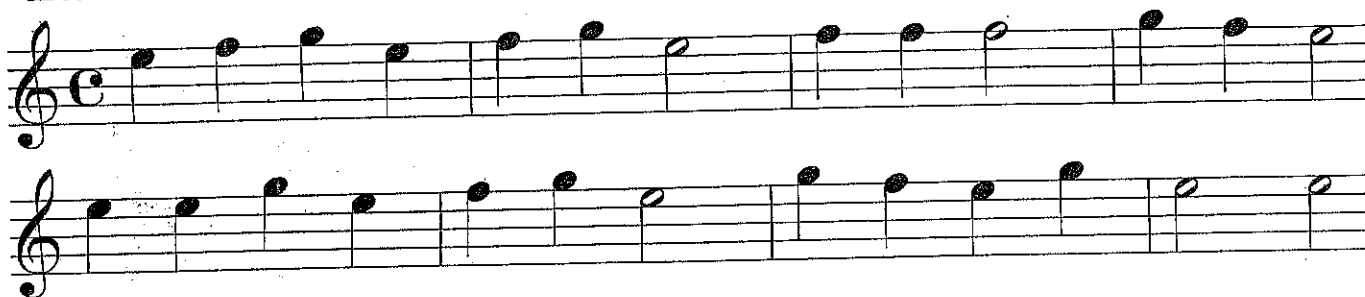
Count: 1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4

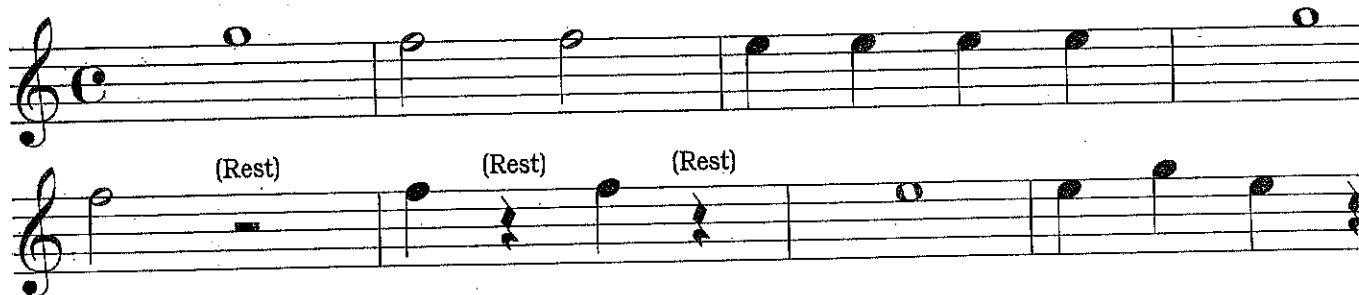
1st-String Etude



Etude No. 2

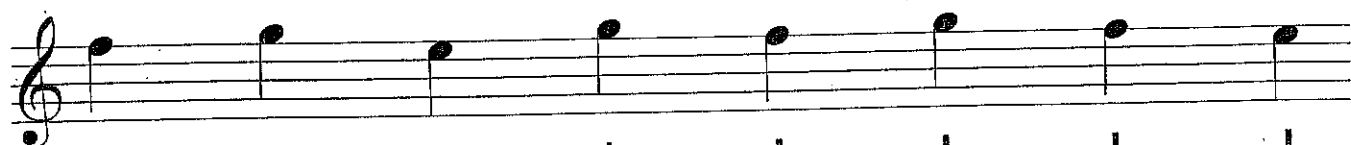


The Mixmaster

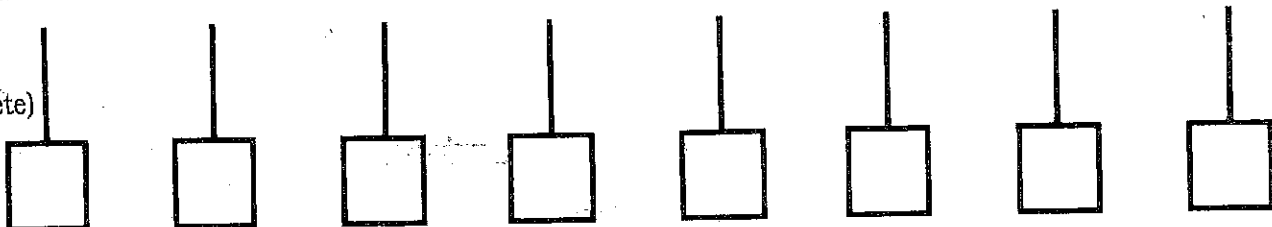


NOTES ON THE FIRST STRING

(Fill in the Blocks)

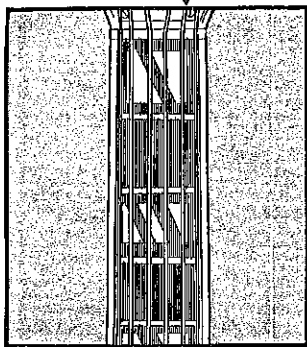


(Complete)



NOTES ON THE B STRING

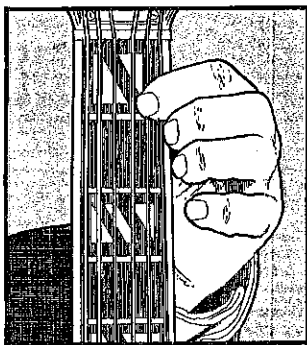
(SECOND STRING)



B



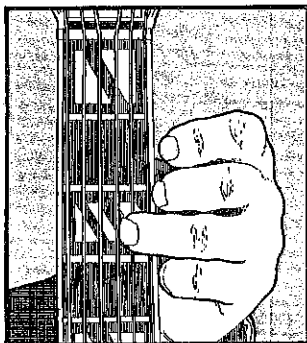
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C



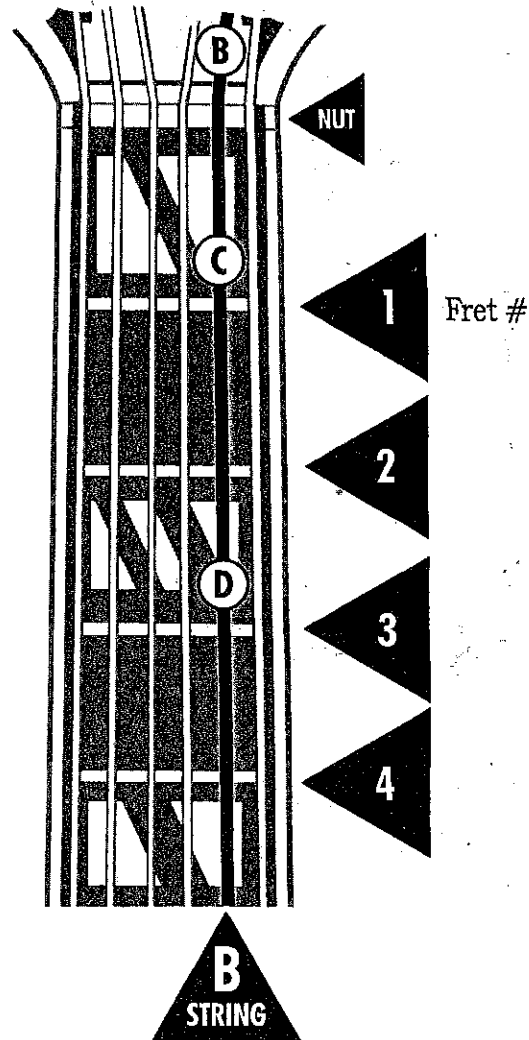
1st Fret
1st Finger



D



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

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

The Merry Men



Frolic

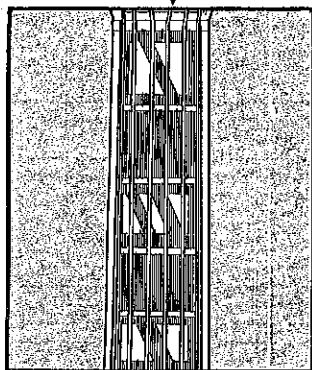


E—B

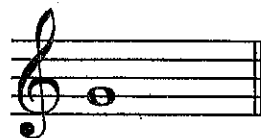


NOTES ON THE G STRING

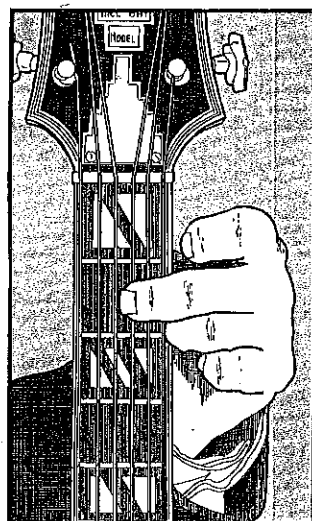
(THIRD STRING)



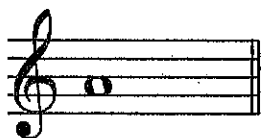
G



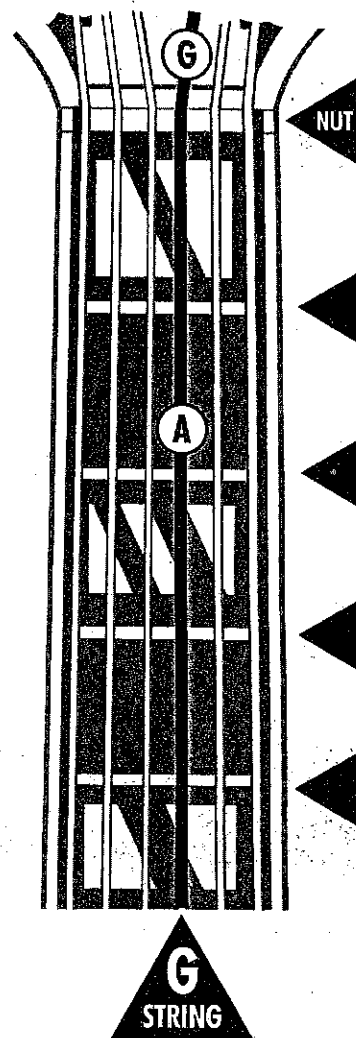
(Open)



A



2nd Fret
2nd Finger



NUT

1

Fret #

2

3

4

G

STRING

A Study on the Third String



Count: 1-2-3-4

Sparkling Stella



Aura Lee

Teacher Acc.

Folk Song

Chords: C, D7, G7, C, C, D7, G7, C, C, E7, Am, E7, C, A7, D7, G7, C.

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.

Red River Valley

Teacher Acc.

Western Song

Chords: C, G, C, G, C, F, C, Em, Dm, C, G, G7, C, G, C, C7, F, G7, C.

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

1-2-3 1-2-3

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

Psalm 100

Teacher Acc.

Louis Bourgeois
1510-1561

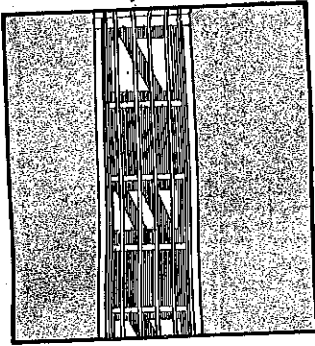
When the Saints go Marchin' In

Teacher Acc.

Spiritual

NOTES ON THE D STRING

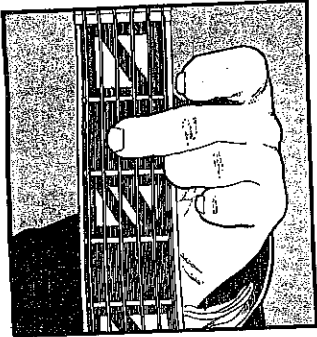
(FOURTH STRING)



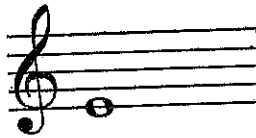
D



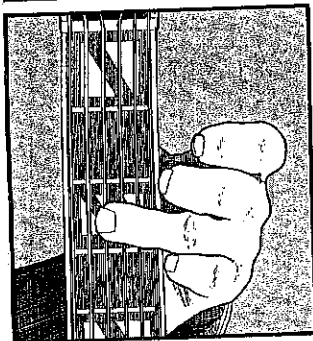
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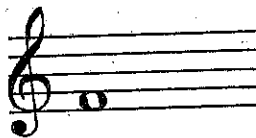
E



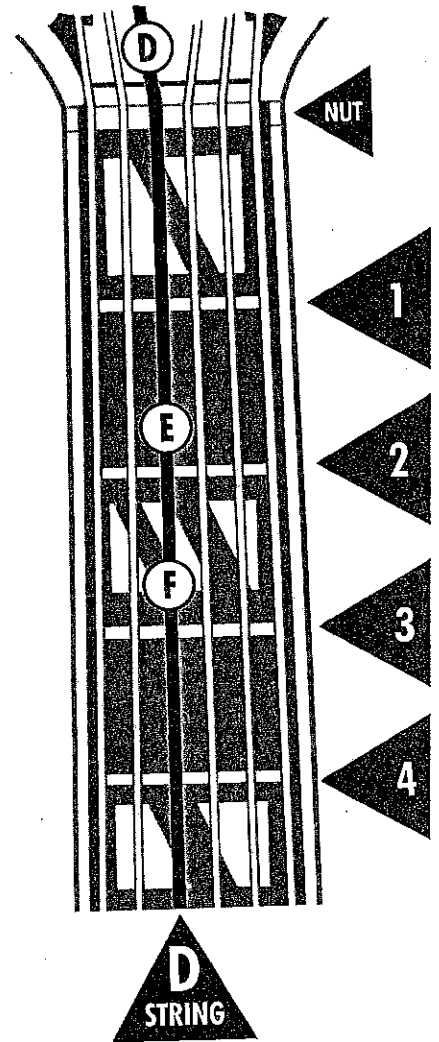
2nd Fret
2nd Finger



F



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

Cockles and Mussels

Ballad

Teacher Acc.

Chords: G, Em, Am, D7, Em, A7, D7, Em, Am, D7, G

THE EIGHTH NOTE

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

EIGHTH NOTES



EIGHTH RESTS



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



Eighth-Note Studies

▣ = Downstroke of Pick
▤ = Upstroke of Pick

Studies 1-6: Eighth-note exercises with pick notation.

Amazing Grace

Hymn

Teacher Acc.

Musical score for 'Amazing Grace' in 3/4 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second and third staves have a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes the following chords: G, G7, C, G, D7, G, G7, C, G, D7, G.

Tenting Tonight

Song of the Civil War

Teacher Acc.

Musical score for 'Tenting Tonight' in 2/4 time. The score consists of five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second through fifth staves have a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes the following chords: C, Am, F, C, G7, C, Am, F, C, G7, C, F, C, G7, C, F, C, G7, C.

Melancholy

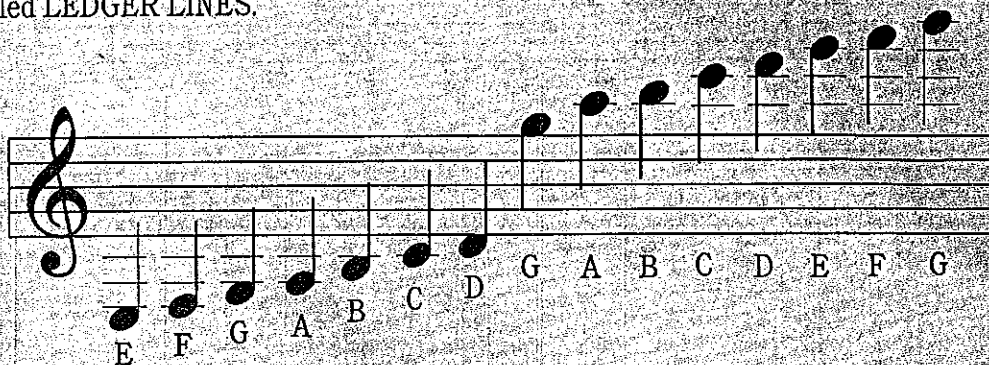
W. Bay

Teacher Acc.

Musical score for 'Melancholy' in 3/4 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second and third staves have a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes the following chords: Am, Dm, Am, E7, Am, Dm, Em, Am, Dm, Em, Am, E7, Am, Dm, Am, Em, Am.

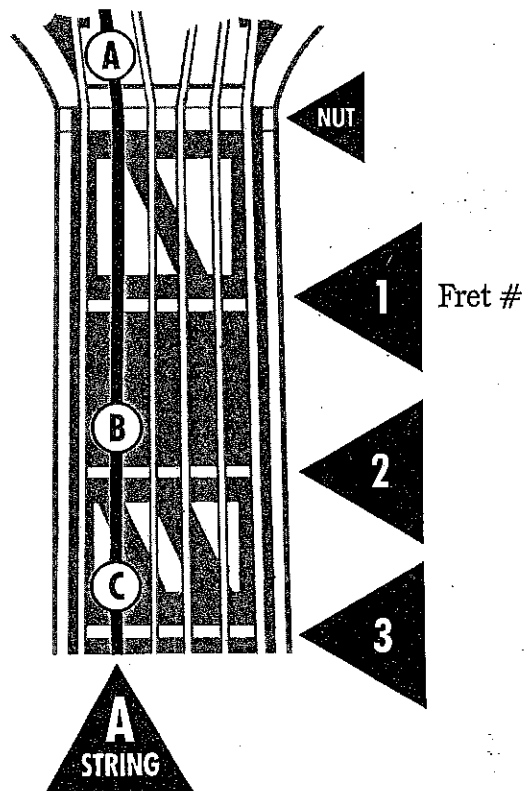
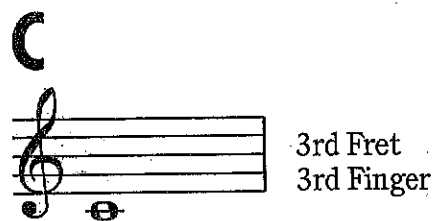
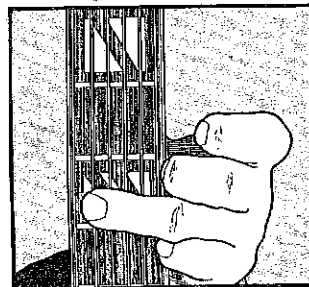
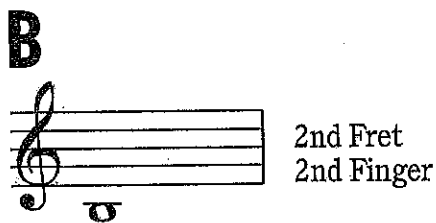
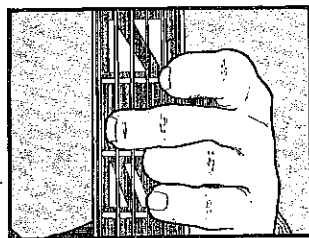
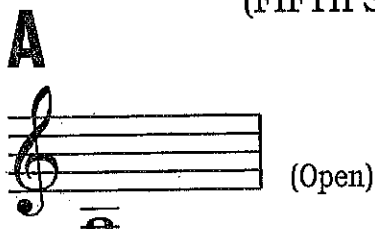
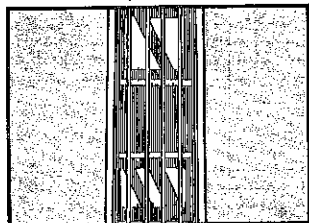
When the pitch of a musical sound is below or above the staff, the notes are then placed on or between extra lines called LEDGER LINES.

They will be like this:

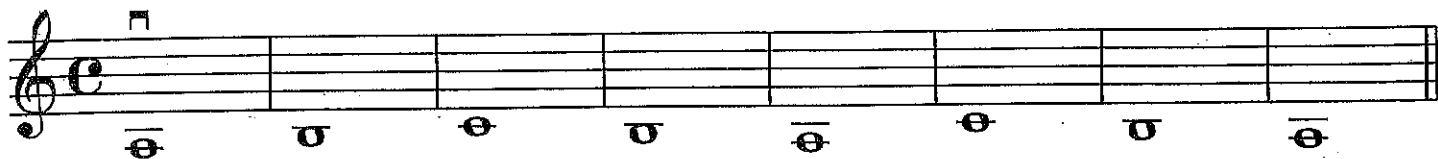


NOTES ON THE A STRING

(FIFTH STRING)



WHOLE NOTES



Count: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

HALF NOTES



(Rest)

QUARTER NOTES

Count: 1 2 3 4 (Rest)

This exercise consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). It contains four measures of quarter notes, each with a small square above it. Below the first four measures is a count: 1, 2, 3, 4. The fifth measure is a whole rest, labeled (Rest). The second staff continues the sequence of quarter notes for another four measures.

Buffalo Gals

Western Song

This piece is written for a single staff in treble clef with a common time signature. It consists of five measures of music. Above the staff, the following chords are indicated: C, G7, C, G7, C. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes, ending with a whole note in the final measure.

Chester

Teacher Acc.

Song of the Revolutionary War

This piece is written for a single staff in treble clef with a common time signature. It consists of five measures of music. Above the staff, the following chords are indicated: C, F, G, C, F, G, F, C, C, F, C, Dm, Am, G, G7, C, F, G, C, C, F, C, Dm, G, F, C, G7, C. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes, ending with a whole note in the final measure.

DOTTED QUARTER NOTES

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

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$

Dotted Quarter Note

Equal To

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$

Tie

Three Eighths

The count for the dotted quarter note is as follows.

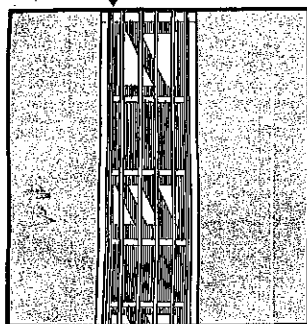


COUNT: 1 2 & 3 4 & 1 2 & 3 4 & 1 2 & 3 4 & 1 2 & 3 4 &

Two staves of musical notation for guitar. The first staff shows a sequence of chords: C, F, C, F, C. The second staff shows a sequence of chords: Em, Dm, Am, Dm, C, G, C, G7, C. The notes are written on a treble clef staff with a common time signature.

NOTES ON THE E STRING

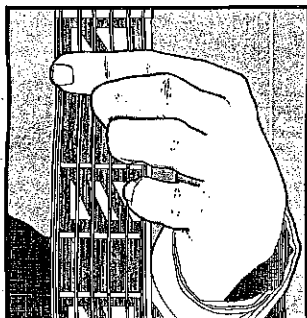
(SIXTH STRING)



E



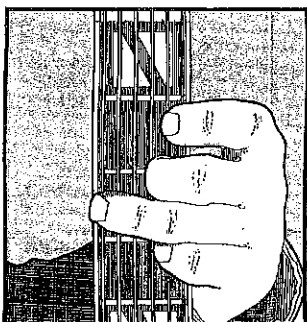
(Open)



F



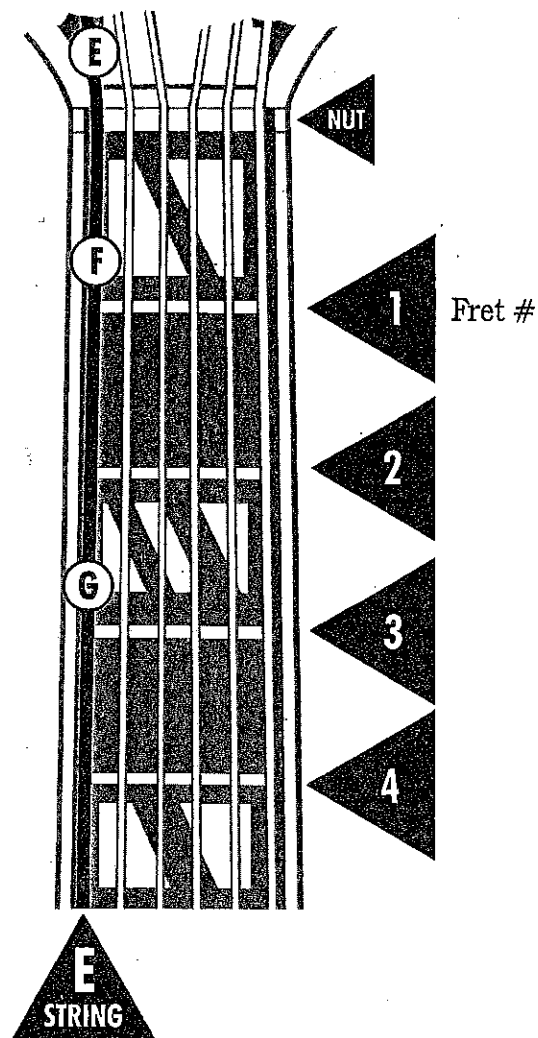
1st Fret 1st Finger



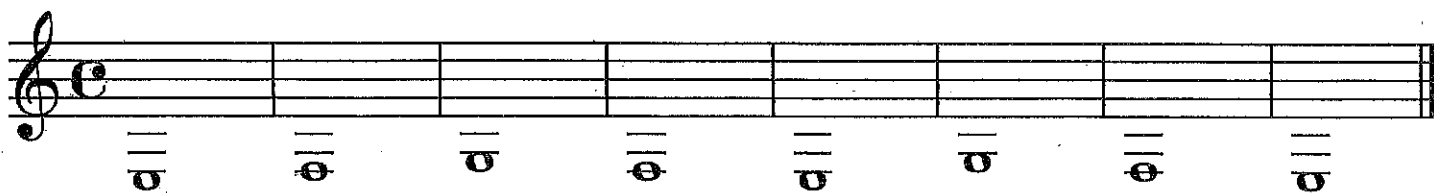
G



3rd Fret 3rd Finger



WHOLE NOTES



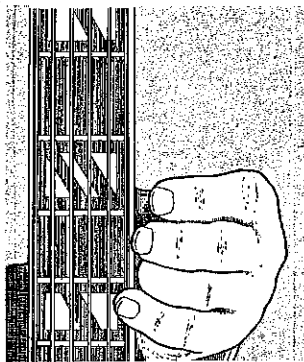
HALF NOTES



QUARTER NOTES



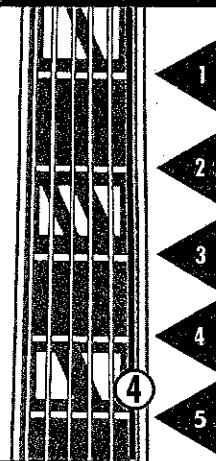
INTRODUCING THE A NOTE



A



5th Fret
4th Finger



Minor Melody

Teacher Acc.



W. Bay

Musical notation for the Minor Melody exercise, consisting of three staves in 3/4 time. The notes and chords are as follows:

Staff	Measure 1	Measure 2	Measure 3	Measure 4	Measure 5
1	A ^{Am}		D ^{Dm}	E ^{E7}	A ^{Am}
2	D ^{Dm}	E ^{E7}	A ^{Am}	G	E ^{E7} A ^{Am}
3	D ^{Dm}	A ^{Am}	C	G	A ^{Am} E ^{E7} A ^{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	0 1 3 5
E F G	A B C	D E F	G A	B C D	E F G A

Hitting on All Six

Mel Bay

Musical notation for the Hitting on All Six exercise, consisting of two staves in common time. The first staff shows a sequence of notes across all six strings, and the second staff shows a more complex rhythmic pattern.

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's 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

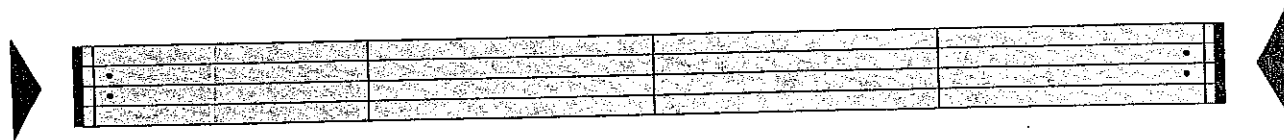
Arr. by Mel Bay

Guitar Duet

STUDENT
TEACHER

STUDENT
TEACHER

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



The Repeater

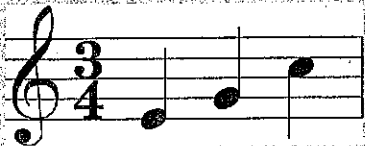
I = 1st Part

II = 2nd Part

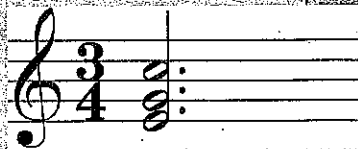
CHORDS

A MELODY is a succession of single tones.

A CHORD is a combination of tones sounded together



Tones in a Melody

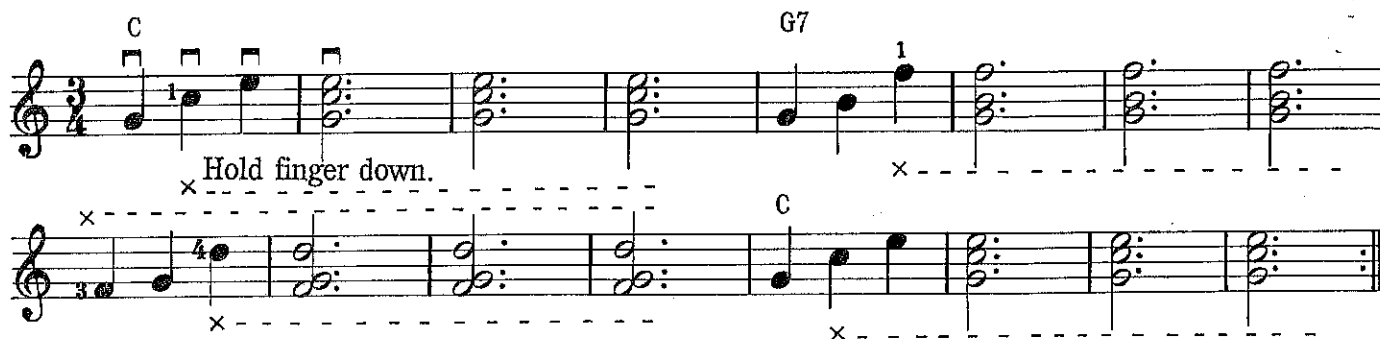


The Same Tones as a Chord

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



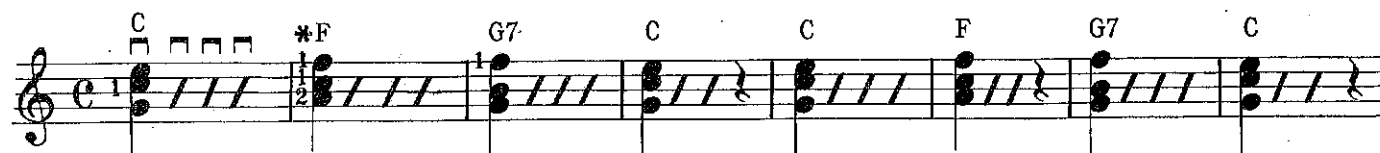
The Builder

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.

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

#1 C F G7 C

#2 C F C G7 C F G7 C

Follow the Leader

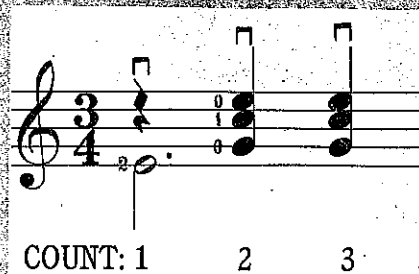
Arr. by Mel Bay

Guitar Duet

Count: 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

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 is 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 of two and three.



Gliding Along

Mel Bay



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 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 1/2



DESCENDING



If the following arrangement on "Shenandoah" is difficult for the student at this point, the arrangement may be simplified by playing only the top two notes of each chord. A good way to learn this solo is to begin by playing only the top note of each chord and then gradually adding other notes as the student progresses.

Shenandoah

Arr. by W. Bay

Slowly

The Blue Bells of Scotland

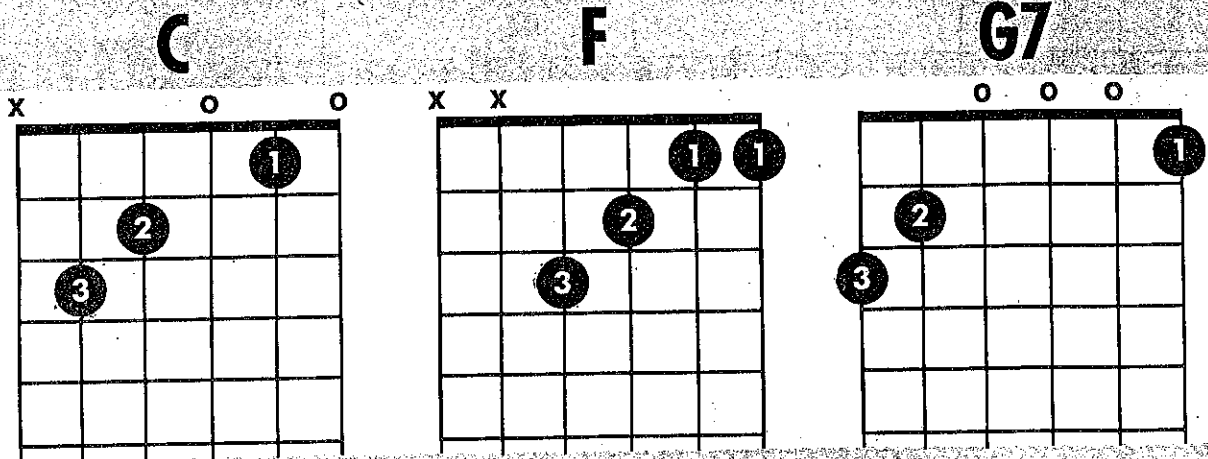
Arr. by Mel Bay

Guitar Solo

Moderato

CHORDS IN THE KEY OF C MAJOR

The key of C has three principle 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 to be played open.

Place fingers in positions indicated by the circles and strike them all together.

MUSICAL NOTATION OF THE CHORDS



In Three-Four Time



Long, Long Ago

Arr. by Mel Bay

Guitar Solo

Andante

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.

A Daily Scale Study

Mel Bay

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

(Repeat )

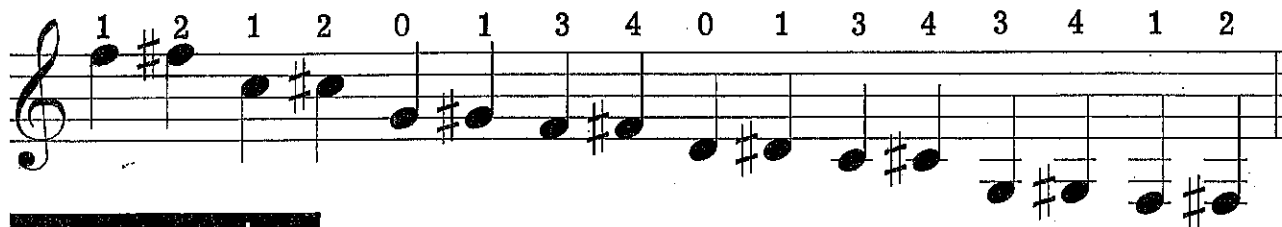
The above study should be played slowly with a gradual increase of speed until a moderate tempo has been reached. It is an excellent daily exercise.

CHROMATICS

The alteration of the pitches of tones is brought about by the use of symbols called CHROMATICS (also referred to as ACCIDENTALS)

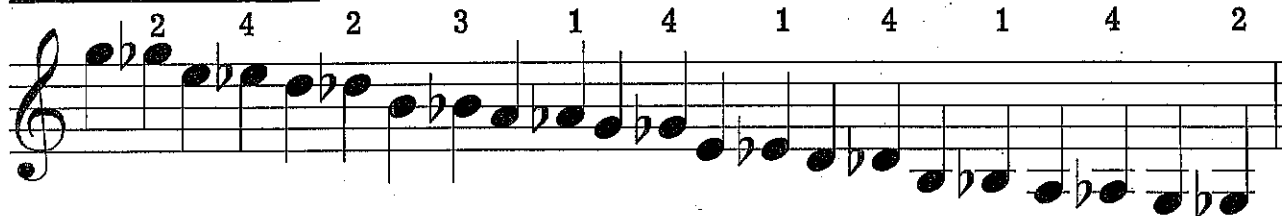
THE SHARP

The sharp placed before a note raises its pitch $\frac{1}{2}$ step or one fret.



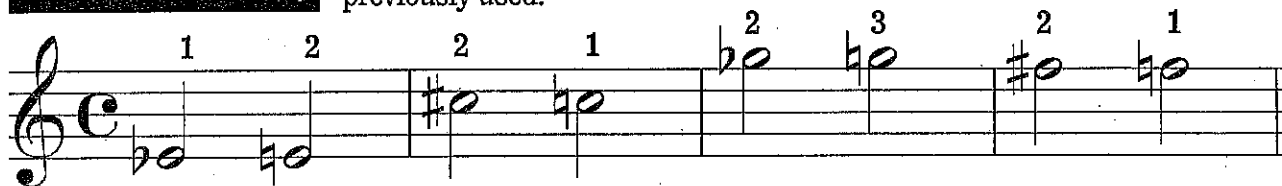
THE FLAT b

The flat placed before a note lowers its pitch $\frac{1}{2}$ step or one fret.



THE NATURAL ♮

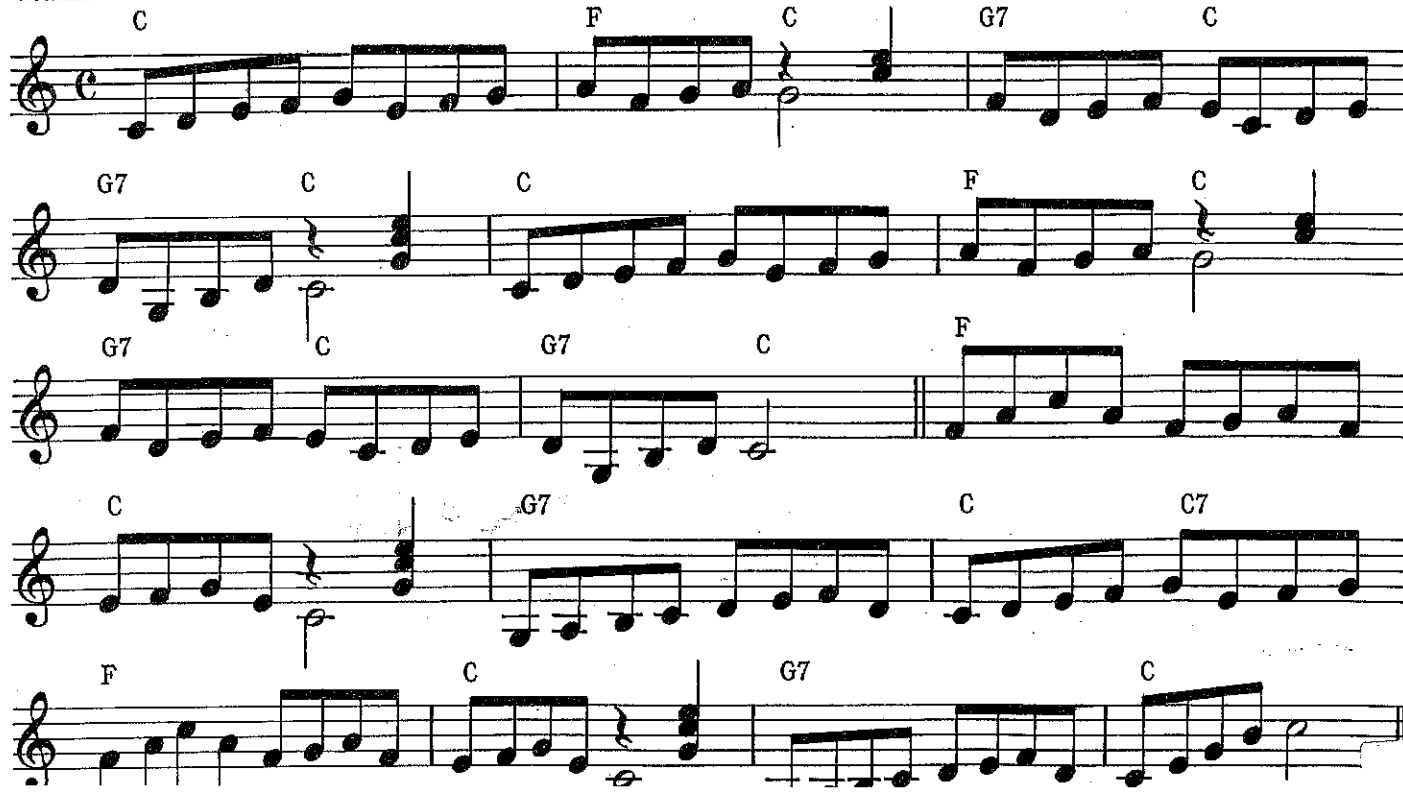
The natural restores a note to its normal position. It cancels all accidentals previously used.



Running Around

Mel Bay

Teacher Acc.



Home, Home, Can I Forget Thee

Arr. by Mel Bay

Guitar Solo

Guitar solo notation for 'Home, Home, Can I Forget Thee'. The piece is in 3/4 time. The notation consists of three staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Chord symbols are placed above the notes: C, G7, C, C7, F, C, G7, C, Dm, G7, C.

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

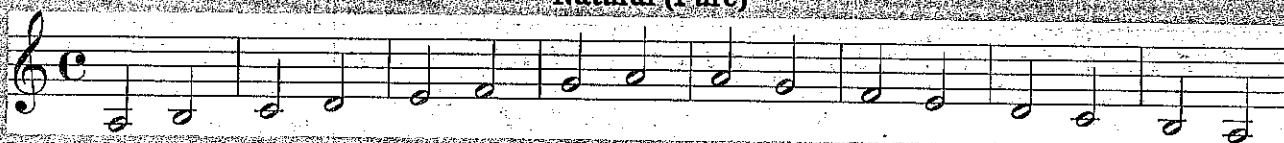
Pleyel
Arr. by Mel Bay

Guitar duet notation for 'Playtime'. The piece is in 3/4 time. The notation consists of four systems, each with two staves (I and II). The first system includes a 'Count: 3' and '1 2 3' marking. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

(Relative to C Major)

There are three forms of the minor scale: 1) pure or natural, 2) harmonic, 3) melodic.

Natural (Pure)



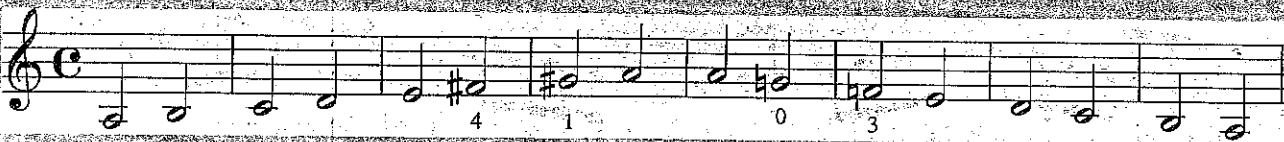
Harmonic

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.

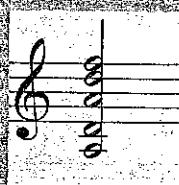


M = Minor

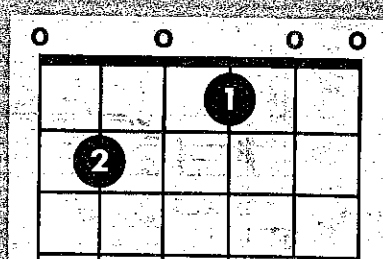
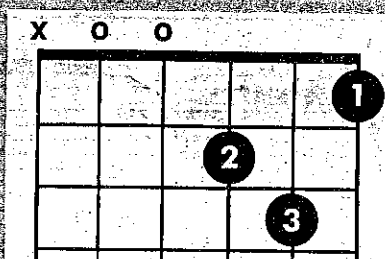
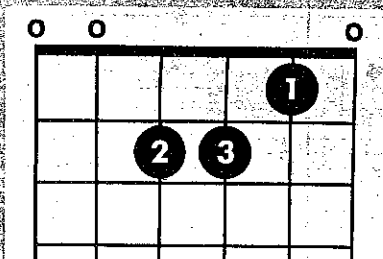
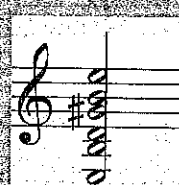
AM



DM



E7



Accompaniment Styles in A Minor

Orchestration Style

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

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

A Daily Scale Study in A Minor

Harmonic

(Repeat )

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

Wayfarin' Stranger

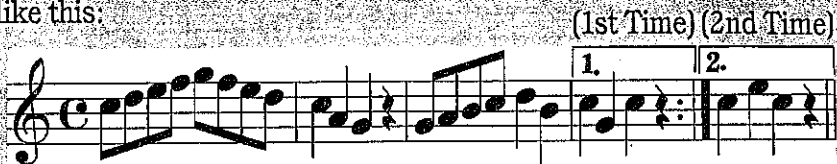
Slowly

Chord Acc.

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.



Cradle Song

Johann Brahms

Guitar Solo

Andante

WORDS INDICATING VARIATIONS OF TEMPO

RITARDANDO or RITARD (rit.)... To grow slower

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

Billy's Duet

*D.C. al Fine... Repeat from the beginning to the word "Fine."

D.C. al Fine

Another Daily Scale Study in A Minor

Melodic



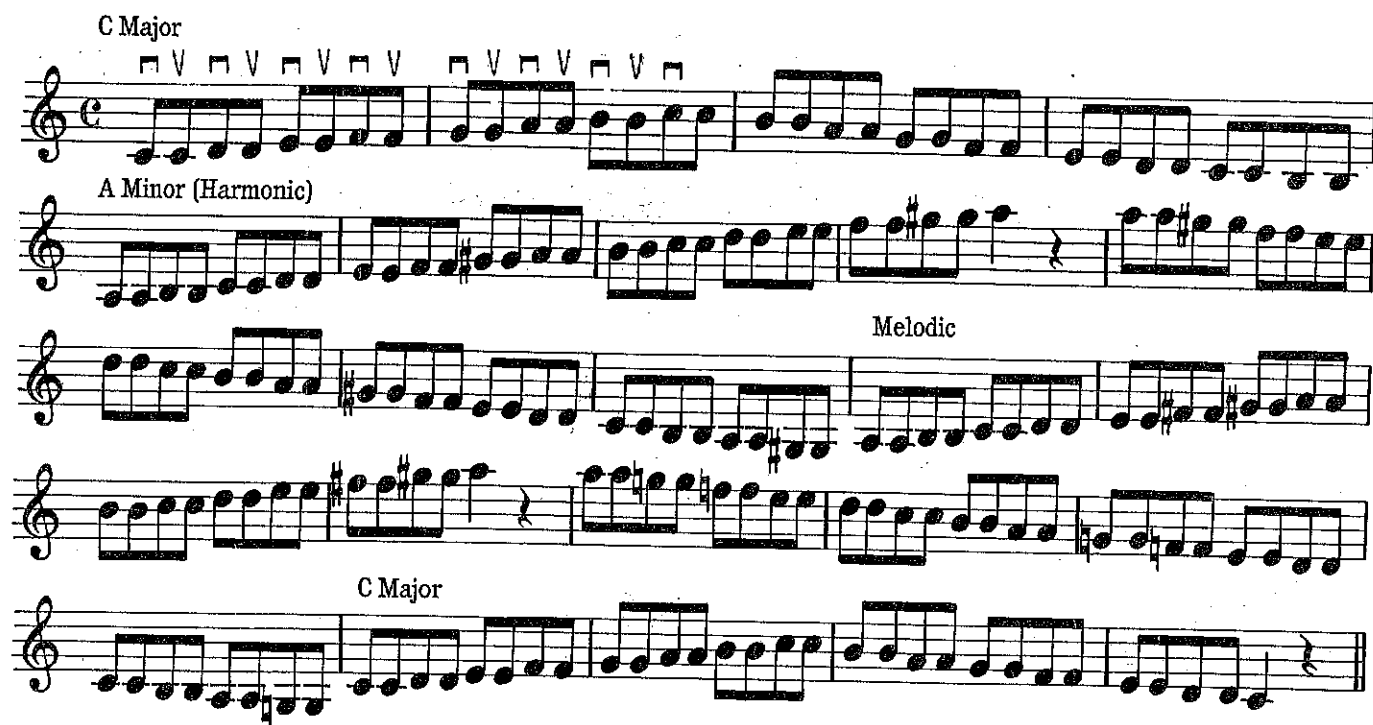
(Repeat $\square \nabla \nabla \nabla$)

THE UP STROKE

∇ = UP STROKE. This stroke will be used on repeated eighth notes of the same pitch.

A Visit to the Relatives

C Major

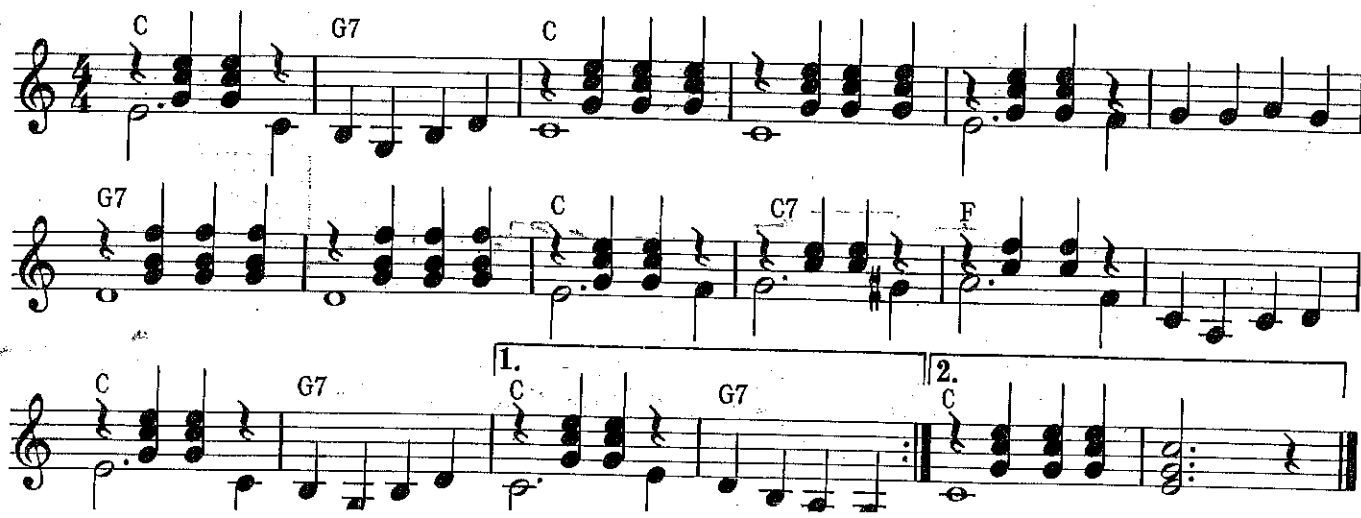


A Minor (Harmonic)

Melodic

C Major

Careless Love



C G7 C C7 F

1. C G7 2. C

Song Without Words

Arr. by Mel Bay

Guitar Duet

Fine

D.C. al Fine

Terry's Tune

Mel Bay

Hold

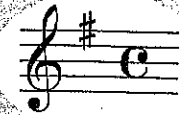
Fine

*D.C. al Fine **

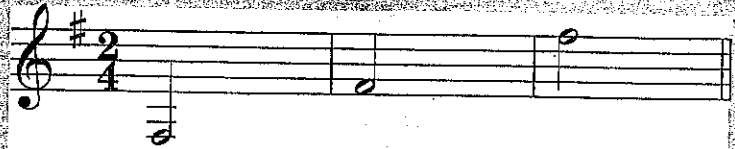
*D.C. al Fine means to go back to the beginning and play until the word "Fine" or "End" appears.

THE KEY OF G

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



The F notes will be played as shown:



6th String
2nd Fret
2nd Finger

4th String
4th Fret
4th Finger

1st String
2nd Fret
2nd Finger

THE G SCALE



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).

TWO-FOUR TIME

This sign



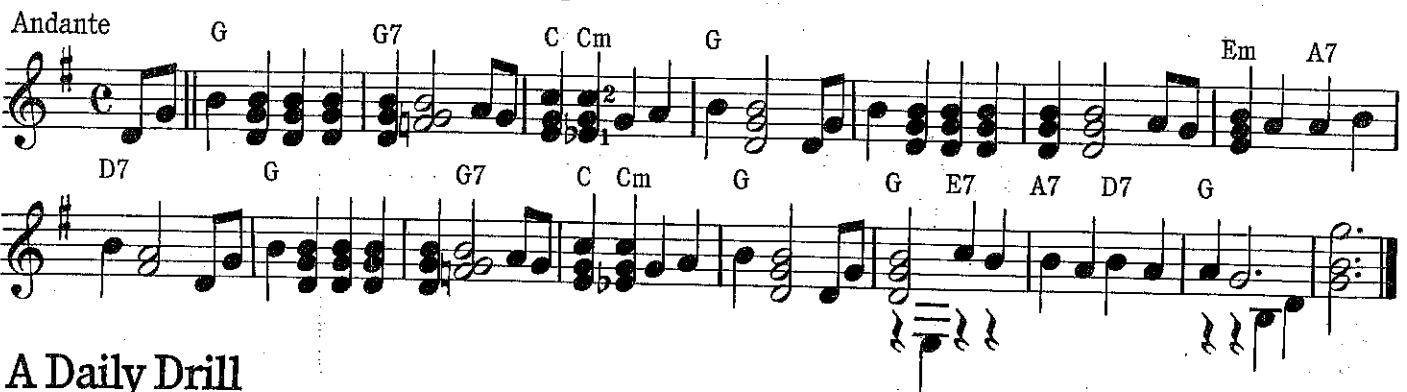
indicates two-four time

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.

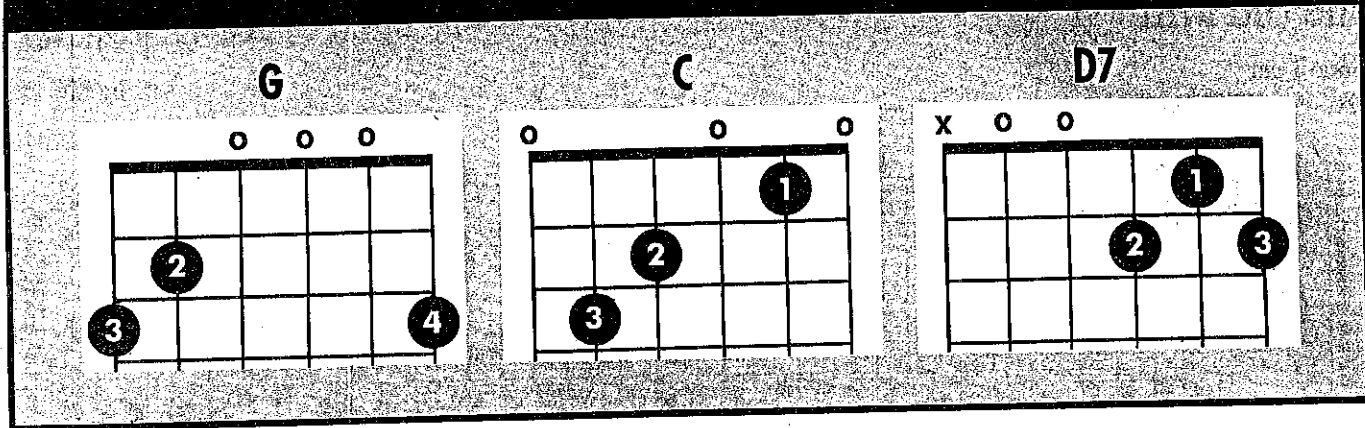
In the Evening by the Moonlight



A Daily Drill



CHORDS IN THE KEY OF G



Accompaniment Styles in the Key of G



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



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



The Old Mill

Guitar Duet

Arr. by Mel Bay

Moderato

The musical score for 'The Old Mill' is arranged for guitar duet in 2/4 time, key of D major. It consists of three systems of two staves each. The first system ends with a 'Fine' marking. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system concludes with a 'D.C. al Fine' instruction. The piece features a steady, rhythmic accompaniment in the lower voice and a more melodic line in the upper voice.

A Scale Study

The 'A Scale Study' is written for a single guitar in 2/4 time, key of D major. It includes a count: '1 2 & 3 & 4 &'. The study consists of three staves of ascending and descending scale passages. The first staff includes a circled '3' at the end. The second staff continues the scale. The third staff concludes with a repeat sign and a 'V' symbol, with the instruction '(Repeat V)' written below.

A Serenade

Guitar Solo

Moderato

Mel Bay

The 'A Serenade' is a guitar solo in 3/4 time, key of D major. It features a variety of chords including G, D7, D9, G°, G7, C, C#°, and D7. The piece is marked 'Moderato' and includes first and second endings. The notation includes fingerings and a '4' indicating a fourth fret. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Austrian Hymn

Guitar Duet

Andante

Haydn
Arr. by Mel Bay

First system: The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 3/4 time. The first staff contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff contains a bass line of eighth and quarter notes, with some chords.

Second system: The first staff continues the melody. The second staff continues the bass line, with some chords.

Third system: The first staff continues the melody. The second staff continues the bass line, with some chords.

Home on the Range

> = Accent

Arr. by Mel Bay

Guitar Solo

Andante

First system: The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 3/4 time. The first staff contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff contains a bass line of eighth and quarter notes, with some chords. Chords are labeled: G, G7, C, Cm, G, A7, Am, D7.

Second system: The first staff continues the melody. The second staff continues the bass line, with some chords. Chords are labeled: G, G7, C, Cm, G, Am, G, D7, G, D7.

Third system: The first staff continues the melody. The second staff continues the bass line, with some chords. Chords are labeled: G, D7, G, A7, Am, D7.

Fourth system: The first staff continues the melody. The second staff continues the bass line, with some chords. Chords are labeled: G, G7, C, Cm, G, Am, G, D7, G.

The Little Prince

Guitar Duet

Andante

Mazas
Arr. by Mel Bay

Carry Me Back to Old Virginny

Guitar Solo

Andante

Bland
Arr. by Mel Bay

*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

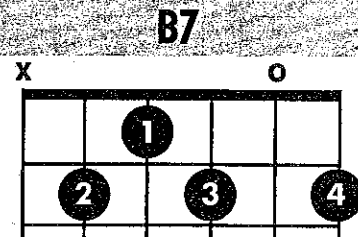
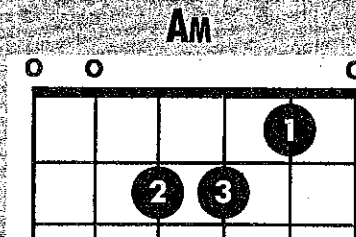
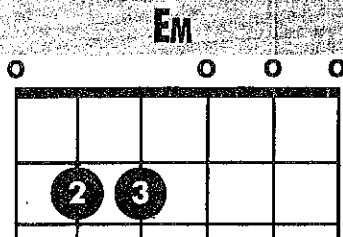
Harmonic

Melodic

The above scales should be memorized.

THE CHORDS IN THE KEY OF E MINOR

The chords in the key of E minor are:



Accompaniment Styles in the Key of E Minor

Orchestration Styles

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 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

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 Am Em

C Am B7 B7 E C E7 Am Dm E7 4

E7 Am B7 Am Em F#7 B7 Em

Am Em B7 Am Em E7 Am Em7 B7 Em

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.

A7

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.

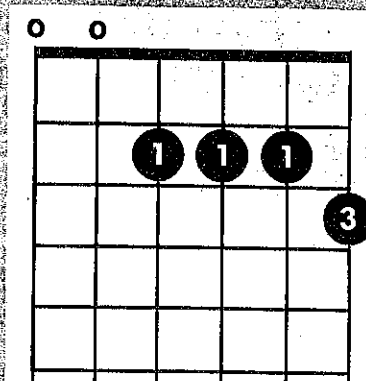
Spotting the accidentals in the various chords will facilitate the reading of them... for example:

B7 will have a D#

E7 will have a G#

A7 will have a C#

D7 will have a F#



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



Lament

Guitar Solo

Mel Bay

Slow

Maytime

Wanhall-Bay

Guitar Duet

TONE

Music is composed of sounds pleasant to the ear.

SOUND may be 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

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

I

Count: 1 & 2 & 1-2 1 & 2 & 1. 2 1 & 2 &

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

Sor's Waltz

Arr. by Mel Bay

Chords and fingerings for Sor's Waltz:

- Staff 1: G, E7, Am, D7
- Staff 2: G, Am, D7, G, D7, G
- Staff 3: E7, Am, D7, G, Am, D7, G
- Staff 4: Em, Am, Hold, B7, Em
- Staff 5: A7, D7, G, Am, D7, G
- Staff 6: E7, Am, D7, G, Em, Am, D
- Staff 7: D7, G, G, C, G, D7, G

Bluegrass Waltz

Mel Bay

Chords and fingerings for Bluegrass Waltz:

- Staff 1: G, C, D7, C, G
- Staff 2: C, G, D7, D9, D7, G, G7
- Staff 3: C, D, C, G, D7, G, D7, G

Running the Thirds in G



A Little Bit of Hanon

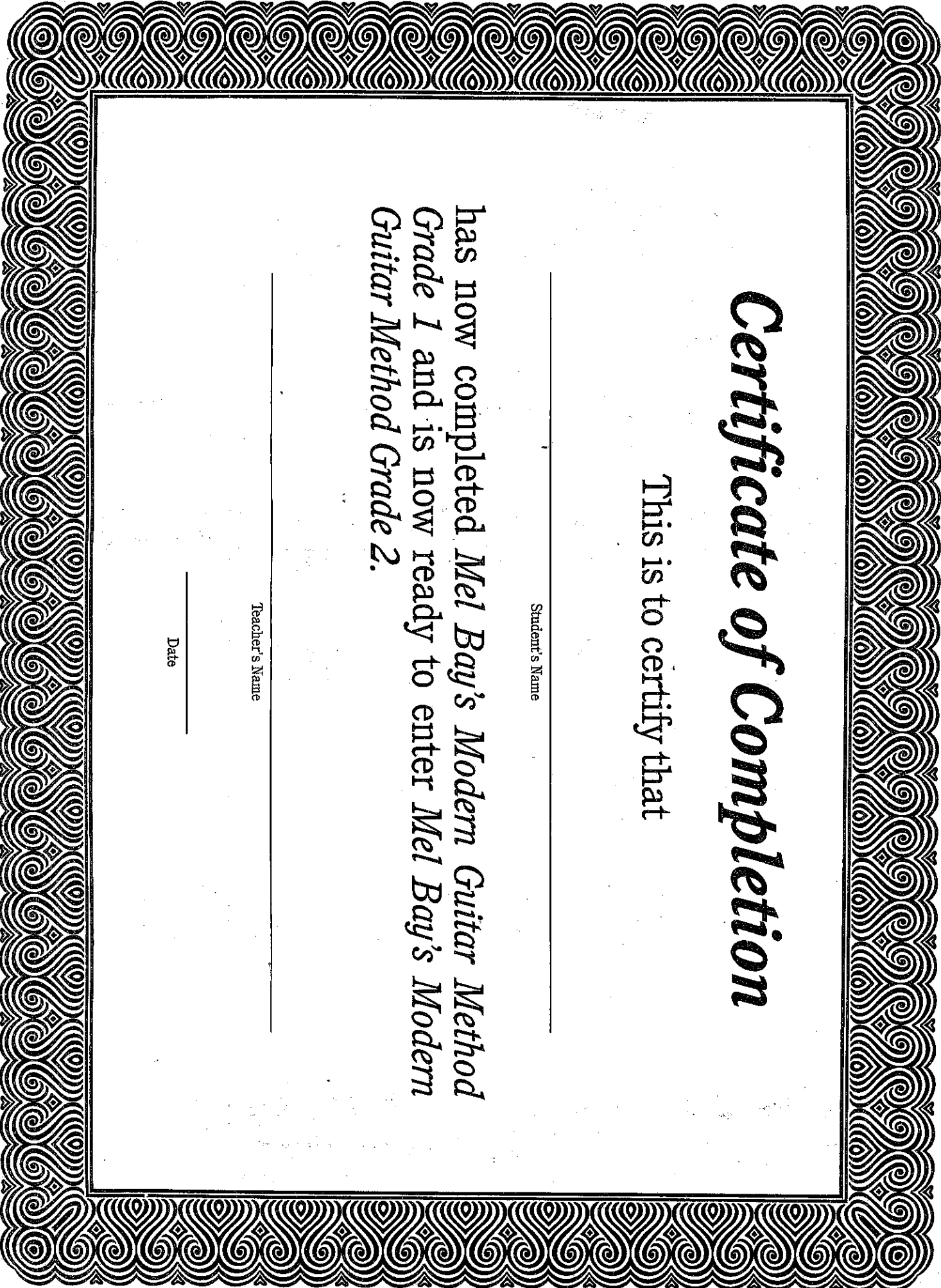
Mel Bay



Southern Fried

Mel Bay





Certificate of Completion

This is to certify that

Student's Name

has now completed *Mel Bay's Modern Guitar Method*
Grade 1 and is now ready to enter *Mel Bay's Modern*
Guitar Method Grade 2.

Teacher's Name

Date