

MEISTER DER GITARRE

NARCISO YEPES

MAESTROS DE LA GUITARRA

DIE SCHÖNSTEN STÜCKE
AUS SEINEM REPERTOIRE

THE FINEST PIECES
FROM HIS REPERTOIRE

LAS MEJORES PIEZAS
DE SU REPERTORIO



Narciso Yepes

1927 – 1997

Die schönsten Stücke aus seinem Repertoire

The Finest Pieces from his Repertoire
Las mejores piezas de su repertorio

für Gitarre
for Guitar
para Guitarra

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Vorwort

Der spanische Gitarrist Narciso Yepes (1927–1997) war einer der großen Meister seines Instruments. Sein Studium am Konservatorium in Valencia begann er bereits im Alter von 12 Jahren und war Schüler von Vicente Asensio, der in diesem Band mit der Komposition *Collectici íntim* vertreten ist. Ähnlich wie Manuel de Falla hatte auch Yepes eine starke Verbindung zum Flamenco. Seinen Durchbruch hatte Narciso Yepes 1947 mit der Aufführung von Joaquín Rodrígos *Concierto de Aranjuez*, das er 1955 auch auf Schallplatte einspielte.

Kompositorisch erlangte Yepes mit seiner Filmmusik für den Film *Jeux interdits* (René Clément, 1952) internationale Anerkennung.

Mit zahlreichen Transkriptionen erweiterte Yepes das Repertoire der akustischen Gitarre. Um flexibler zu transkribieren, ließ er sich 1964 eine zehnsaitige Gitarre bauen.

Der vorliegende Sammelband enthält die schönsten Stücke aus dem Repertoire des brillanten Virtuosen Narciso Yepes, der neben Andrés Segovia und Emilio Pujol zu den größten Gitarristen Spaniens zählte.

Preface

The spanish guitarist Narciso Yepes (1927–1997) was one of the great masters of his instrument. Already at the age of twelve he began studying at University of Valencia and there he was a pupil of Vicente Asencio, who is presented in this volume with his composition *Collectici íntim*. Like Manuel de Falla, Yepes was also closely connected with the Flamenco.

In 1947 Narciso Yepes had his breakthrough with the performance of Joaquín Rodrigo's *Concierto de Aranjuez* which he recorded in 1955. As a composer Yepes achieved international prestige with his score to the film *Jeux interdits* (*Forbidden Games*) (1952) directed by René Clément.

Yepes enlarged (enriched) the repertoire of the acoustic guitar with numerous transcriptions. For being more flexible, he created the ten string guitar in 1964.

The present volume contains the finest pieces from the repertoire of the brilliant musician Narciso Yepes, who ranked among Andrés Segovia and Emilio Pujol to the greatest guitarist of Spain.

Prefacio

El guitarrista español Narciso Yepes (1927–1997) fue uno de los grandes maestros de su instrumento. Empezó a estudiar en la universidad de Valencia a la temprana edad de doce años, y fue alumno en ella de Vicente Asencio, quien es presentado en este volumen con su composición *Collectici íntim*. Al igual que Manuel de Falla, también Yepes mantuvo una estrecha vinculación con el flamenco. En 1947, Narciso Yepes dio un impulso decisivo a su carrera con la interpretación del *Concierto de Aranjuez*, de Joaquín Rodrigo, que grabó en 1955. Como compositor, Yepes alcanzó la fama internacional con su partitura para la película *Jeux interdits* (*Juegos prohibidos*) (1952) dirigida por René Clément.

Yepes amplió (enriqueció) el repertorio de la guitarra acústica con numerosas transcripciones. Para tener mayor flexibilidad, en 1964 creó la guitarra de diez cuerdas.

El presente volumen contiene las mejores piezas del repertorio del brillante músico Narciso Yepes, quien ha pasado a ser – junto con Andrés Segovia y Emilio Pujol – uno de los más grandes guitarristas de España.

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Irish March
Irischer Marsch
Marcha irlandesa

Anonymous

(11th century / 11. Jh. / Siglo XI)

The sheet music for "Irish March" is arranged in eight staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo marking of 6/8 . Measure numbers 1 through 25 are indicated above the staves. The music features various dynamics such as ppp , pp , p , and mp . Performance instructions like "cresc. poco a poco" and "decresc. poco a poco" are also present. The music includes several measures of rests and measures with sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 1-4 show a pattern of eighth-note pairs followed by a rest. Measures 5-8 show a more complex sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 9-12 show a continuation of the sixteenth-note pattern with some eighth-note pairs. Measures 13-16 show a return to the sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 17-20 show a transition with eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 21-24 show a final section with eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 25 concludes the piece.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 29 to 57. The score consists of two staves. Measure 29 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 30-32 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 33 begins with a piano dynamic, followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 34 features a bass line with eighth-note chords. Measures 35-37 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 38 shows a bass line with eighth-note chords. Measures 39-41 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 42 begins with a forte dynamic. Measures 43-45 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 46 shows a bass line with eighth-note chords. Measures 47-49 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 50 begins with a piano dynamic, followed by eighth-note patterns. Measures 51-53 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 54 shows a bass line with eighth-note chords. Measures 55-57 show eighth-note patterns.