

RIGHT-HAND DEVELOPMENT FOR JAZZ GUITAR



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PREFACE

The material contained in this book is the result of countless hours of playing, observation, and teaching. The concept evolved while studying classical guitar and I began to realize that the immense musical and technical demands placed on the right hand in classic guitar were, generally, ignored in modern methods for pick-style guitar. These modern methods assume the right hand will automatically follow the left in the curse of its development. Many of my own students' musical and technical problems were directly related to the inability to execute the right hand properly.

This right-hand technique began as an attempt to correct these deficiencies, and resulted in a marked and rapid improvement in my students' playing. On this basis, it is my contention that the right hand in pick-style deserves the same attention that our classical colleagues spend time developing with Paparraro, Pujol, and Giuliani. Practicing with these studies will improve clarity in single-line improvisation, reading, musical phrasing, and chord melody playing. In short, the overall quality of musicianship will be raised.

The arrangement of this book assumes the level of beginner. Advanced players may find the latter exercises more appropriate to their immediate needs. However, I cannot stress too strongly, the need to practice this book from the beginning. The right hand must be allowed time to adapt to the appropriate moves required in each set of exercises.

It is my hope that this book provides a means for all serious students of this beautiful instrument towards attainment of self-expression-regardless of style or idiom.

THE BASIS

Why study the right-hand of pick-style guitar, independently from the left hand? Namely, it is important to develop a technique (always with a view to a musical statement), which will allow modern guitarists to play all types and styles of music. It becomes necessary to focus on the right hand because this is where the instrument's sound is initiated. Some of the requirements placed on the right hand are: dynamics, differences in texture, repeated notes, rapid scalar and arpeggiated figures, wide leaps between strings. The hand must be trained to respond accurately and quickly, according to a wide variety of musical demands.

The following method is one of several methods for right hand and right arm movement. Some players advocate playing with the arm and wrist locked, with motion occurring only at the elbow. Still others advocate all three possible motions, fingers, wrist and arm.

These studies fall under the last category. Approximately 90% of the motion comes from the fingers and wrist (depending on whether one is playing chords or single lines). This technique provides for the most efficiency and its usage is widespread amongst prominent guitarists today.

STARTING POINTS

Two fundamental axioms must be remembered in regards to right hand movement:

1. The pick moves flat across the picked string (no slicing).
2. The shorter the stroke (distance) the pick travels, the better.

In the first instance, this insures good tone production. The latter is a necessity for eventually attaining a rapid picking technique.

Further, there exists a plethora of pick gauges and shapes. It is recommended the student use a heavy gauge, jazz-style pick. The heavy gauge will allow the guitarist to vary the hardness or softness of the attack. The jazz-style pick will enable the player to maintain better control of it.

HOLDING THE PICK

The hand should be suspended above the guitar, with no anchoring of the second, third, or fourth fingers on the pick guard or guitar body. The pick is held between the thumb and side of the forefinger. See Photos A and B.

A



B



The thumb and forefinger work together as a single unit. For single line playing, the arm and the wrist remain relatively stationary, with the movement coming only from these two fingers.

PICKING THE STRINGS

Next, initiate the down (F) stroke on the first (or E) string. Position the right hand so that the pick will move flat across the string and only move a short distance. *Do not* rest the pick on the string prior to attack. The pick is then pushed across the first string (E) with the collapse of the thumb knuckle. See Photo C, below.



C

To initiate the up (V) stroke, the thumb knuckle arches with the forefinger pushing upward; this moves the pick back up, and across the string. See Photo D, below.



D

This is a subtle movement, so observe it carefully and diligently in all of its applications.

To initiate pick attacks on the remaining open strings, the hand shifts to the appropriate position for each string. This assures that all six strings will be picked in the same manner, assuring continuity of sound and form, as well as accuracy.

In the following exercises, begin practice by setting a slow tempo. Beginning and intermediate students should use a metronome until an "even" sense of rhythm is developed. Concentrate on all required movements and the two fundamental axioms. When this process becomes accurate and second nature, velocity will come automatically.

These notes are to be picked as indicated, playing each note as loudly as possible. Remember the thumb knuckle collapses on **□**, and arches on **V**. Don't reach for the next string with the fingers, *shift* the hand.

The page contains sixteen numbered musical exercises, each consisting of two measures of music on a single staff. The exercises are arranged in four rows of four. Each measure has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The first measure of each exercise starts with a double bar line. The second measure starts with a single bar line. The exercises involve picking patterns where some notes are indicated by a square symbol (representing a collapsed thumb knuckle) and others by a V symbol (representing an arched thumb). The patterns generally alternate between these two types of picks across the measures.

- 1. [Measures 1-2]
- 2. [Measures 3-4]
- 3. [Measures 5-6]
- 4. [Measures 7-8]
- 5. [Measures 9-10]
- 6. [Measures 11-12]
- 7. [Measures 13-14]
- 8. [Measures 15-16]

This is the introduction to repeated note picking. Groups of two, three, and four notes will have an accent placed over the first note of each group.

17.

17. This staff shows a continuous pattern of eighth-note pairs. The first note of each pair is accented with a vertical bar above it. The pattern repeats across the staff.

18.

18. This staff shows a continuous pattern of eighth-note triplets. The first note of each triplet is accented with a vertical bar above it. The pattern repeats across the staff.

19.

19. This staff shows a continuous pattern of eighth-note groups of four. The first note of each group of four is accented with a vertical bar above it. The pattern repeats across the staff.

20.

20. This staff shows a continuous pattern of eighth-note triplets. The first note of each triplet is accented with a vertical bar above it. The pattern repeats across the staff.

21.

21. This staff shows a continuous pattern of eighth-note groups of four. The first note of each group of four is accented with a vertical bar above it. The pattern repeats across the staff.

22.

22. This staff shows a continuous pattern of eighth-note groups of four. The first note of each group of four is accented with a vertical bar above it. The pattern repeats across the staff.

23.

23. This staff shows a continuous pattern of eighth-note groups of four. The first note of each group of four is accented with a vertical bar above it. The pattern repeats across the staff.

24.

25.

26.

27.

28.

This exercise is in preparation for the tremolo. Begin slowly, so you will be able to play the thirty-second notes in the last measure.

29.

Apply the above formula to all strings.

Here, we encounter cross-string picking involving two adjacent strings. Its mastery is essential. Watch for the different demands placed on your hand. The \square or \vee can be initiated on the "outside" or on the "inside" of two adjacent strings. The latter tends to be more tricky. Note: beginning with No. 30, play each repeat four (4) times, then D.C. and play straight through without repeats. In future, apply this procedure to all similarly notated exercises.

30. $\square \vee \square \vee$ etc.

D.C.

31. $\vee \square \vee \square$ etc.

D.C.

32. $\square \vee \square \vee$ etc.

D.C.

33. $\vee \square \vee \square$ etc.

D.C.

34. $\square \vee \square \vee$ etc.

D.C.

D.C.

35. $\vee \square \vee \square$ etc.

D.C.

D.C.

36. □ V □ V etc.
etc.

D.C.

37. V □ V □ V □ etc.
etc.

D.C.

38. □ V □ V etc.
etc.

39. V □ V □ etc.
etc.

40. □ V □ V etc.
etc.

41. V □ V □ etc.
etc.

This section combines cross-string with repeated note picking. Play all notes evenly, as there is a tendency to speed up on the repeated notes, especially the sixteenth notes. Remember, the shorter the stroke the better.

42.

43.

44.

45.

46A.

D.C.

46B.

D.C.

47A. □ V □ V □ V etc.
etc.

Musical score for measure 47A. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and has a treble clef. It contains six measures of music. The first three measures show eighth-note patterns: the first measure has a vertical bar above the first note, the second has a vertical bar above the second note, and the third has a vertical bar above the first note. The next three measures show eighth-note patterns: the fourth has a vertical bar above the second note, the fifth has a vertical bar above the first note, and the sixth has a vertical bar above the second note. The bottom staff is also in common time with a treble clef and shows six measures of music. The notes are mostly eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns appearing in the later measures. The entire section ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

D.C.

Musical score for measure 47B. This section starts with a single measure of music on the top staff, followed by a double bar line with repeat dots. The music continues on the bottom staff, which is in common time with a treble clef. It consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. The notes are mostly eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns appearing in the later measures. The section ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

47B. V □ V □ V □ V etc.
etc.

Musical score for the continuation of measure 47B. This section starts with a single measure of music on the top staff, followed by a double bar line with repeat dots. The music continues on the bottom staff, which is in common time with a treble clef. It consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. The notes are mostly eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns appearing in the later measures. The section ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

D.C.

Musical score for the final section of measure 47B. This section starts with a single measure of music on the top staff, followed by a double bar line with repeat dots. The music continues on the bottom staff, which is in common time with a treble clef. It consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. The notes are mostly eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns appearing in the later measures. The section ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

48A. □ V □ V □ V etc.
etc.

Musical score for measure 48A. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and has a treble clef. It contains six measures of music. The first three measures show eighth-note patterns: the first has a vertical bar above the first note, the second has a vertical bar above the second note, and the third has a vertical bar above the first note. The next three measures show eighth-note patterns: the fourth has a vertical bar above the second note, the fifth has a vertical bar above the first note, and the sixth has a vertical bar above the second note. The bottom staff is also in common time with a treble clef and shows six measures of music. The notes are mostly eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns appearing in the later measures. The entire section ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

D.C.

Musical score for the continuation of measure 48A. This section starts with a single measure of music on the top staff, followed by a double bar line with repeat dots. The music continues on the bottom staff, which is in common time with a treble clef. It consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. The notes are mostly eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns appearing in the later measures. The section ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

48B. V □ V □ V □ V etc.
etc.

Musical score for measure 48B. This section starts with a single measure of music on the top staff, followed by a double bar line with repeat dots. The music continues on the bottom staff, which is in common time with a treble clef. It consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. The notes are mostly eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns appearing in the later measures. The section ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

D.C.

Musical score for the continuation of measure 48B. This section starts with a single measure of music on the top staff, followed by a double bar line with repeat dots. The music continues on the bottom staff, which is in common time with a treble clef. It consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. The notes are mostly eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns appearing in the later measures. The section ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

49A. *V* etc.

etc.

6 8

The musical score consists of three staves of music for piano. The first staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains measures 6 through 8, starting with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Measure 6 ends with a double bar line. Measures 7 and 8 continue with eighth-note patterns. The second staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains measures 6 through 8, starting with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The third staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains measures 6 through 8, starting with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes.

Musical score for the right hand, measures 1-4 of the first system. The score consists of four staves. The first three staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the fourth staff is in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2'). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features eighth-note patterns and rests. Measure 1: Staff 1 (Measures 1-3) has eighth-note pairs followed by a rest. Staff 2 (Measures 1-3) has eighth-note pairs followed by a rest. Staff 3 (Measures 1-3) has eighth-note pairs followed by a rest. Staff 4 (Measures 1-3) has eighth-note pairs followed by a rest. Measure 4: Staff 1 (Measures 4-6) has eighth-note pairs followed by a rest. Staff 2 (Measures 4-6) has eighth-note pairs followed by a rest. Staff 3 (Measures 4-6) has eighth-note pairs followed by a rest. Staff 4 (Measures 4-6) has eighth-note pairs followed by a rest. The score concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.C.' (Da Capo).

49B. V □ V □ V □ etc.
etc.

The musical score consists of two staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a 6/8 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It features a series of eighth-note patterns: a pair of eighth notes followed by a vertical bar line, then another pair of eighth notes followed by a vertical bar line, and so on. The second staff continues the pattern with a similar sequence of eighth-note pairs and vertical bar lines.

A musical score for a single melodic line. It consists of four measures on a staff with a treble clef. The first measure contains two eighth-note pairs. The second measure contains three eighth-note pairs. The third measure contains four eighth-note pairs. The fourth measure contains three eighth-note pairs. The score concludes with the instruction "D.C." (Da Capo) at the end of the staff.

50. F etc.
V etc.

D.C.

64.

V □ □ etc.
etc.

D.C.

65.

V □ □ etc.
etc.

D.C.

66.

□ □ □ etc.
etc.

D.C.

67.

□ □ □ etc.
etc.

D.C.

68.

□ □ □ etc.
etc.

D.C.

69.

□ □ □ etc.
etc.

D.C.

70.

V V V etc.
etc.

D.C.

71.

V V V etc.
etc.

D.C.

72. V V V etc.
etc. > D.C.

73. V V V etc.
etc. > D.C.

74. V V V etc.
etc. etc. > D.C.

75. V V V etc.
etc. etc. > D.C.

76. V V V etc.
etc. etc. > D.C.

77. V V V etc.
etc. etc. > D.C.

78. V V V etc.
etc. etc. > D.C.

79. V V V etc.
etc. etc. > D.C.

This section involves an awkward configuration between cross-string and repeated note pickings.

80A. □ V □ V □ V etc.



D.



80B. V □ V □ V □ V etc.



D.



81A. □ V □ V □ V etc.



D.



81B. V □ V □ V □ V etc.



D.



82.

— V V — V V etc.
etc.

D.C.

D.C.

83.

— V V — V V etc.
etc.

D.C.

D.C.

84.

— — V — — V etc.
etc.

D.C.

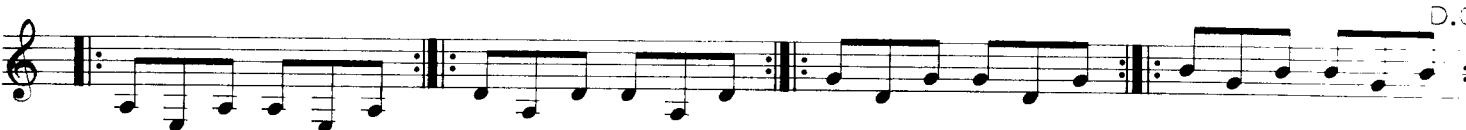
D.C.

85.

— — V — — V etc.
etc.

D.C.

D.C.



90. > > etc. etc.

D.C.

91. > > etc. etc.

D.C.

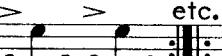
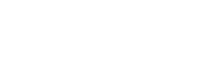
92. V V V V V etc. etc.

D.C.

93. V V V V V etc. etc.

D.C.

This section involves the problem of the preceding one while adding a new one: skipping across the middle string in groups of three adjacent strings. This must be done cleanly. Postion the hand so that the reach of the fingers is equally distributed in each direction. Do not move the hand.

94.  etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
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 etc.
 etc.
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 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
 etc.
<img alt="Hand position diagram for exercise 94 showing fingers V, V, V, V, V, V." data-bbox="125 5

102. V V □ V V □ etc.
etc.

D.C.

105. V v etc. etc. D.C.

106. V V V V V V etc.
etc.

D.C.

This is a variation of No. 29; quintuplets and septuplets are introduced. Play all accents as shown. Again, concentrate first on accuracy.

108.

2

3 3

5 5

6 6

7 7

etc. etc.

D.C.

Apply the above formula to the following sets of adjacent strings.

109. 110. 111. 112.

113.

3

5 5

6 6

7 7

etc. etc.

D.C.

Apply the above formula to the following sets of adjacent strings.

114. 115. 116. 117.

Apply the above formula to the following sets of adjacent strings.

119.

120.

121.

122. etc.
3 3
5 5 6 6
7 7

etc.
etc.
etc.

D.C.

Apply the above formula to the following sets of strings.

123.

124.

125.

126.

2

3 3 5 5 6 6 7 7 etc. etc. etc.

D.

Apply the above formula to the following sets of strings.

127.

128.

A musical score page featuring a treble clef, a common time signature (indicated by a '4'), and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The page contains two staves of music, with the first staff starting with a whole note followed by a half note.

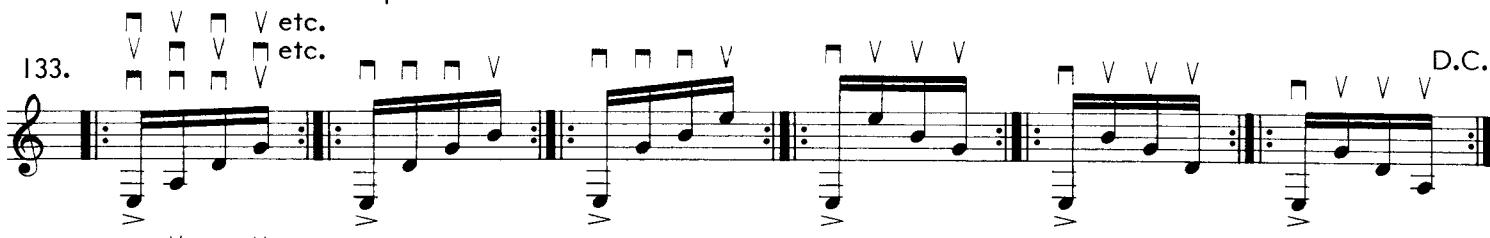
130. V V V V V V V V V V V V V V etc.
V V V V V V V V V V V V V V etc.
V V V V V V V V V V V V V V etc.
3 3
5 5 6
5 6
7 7
7 D.

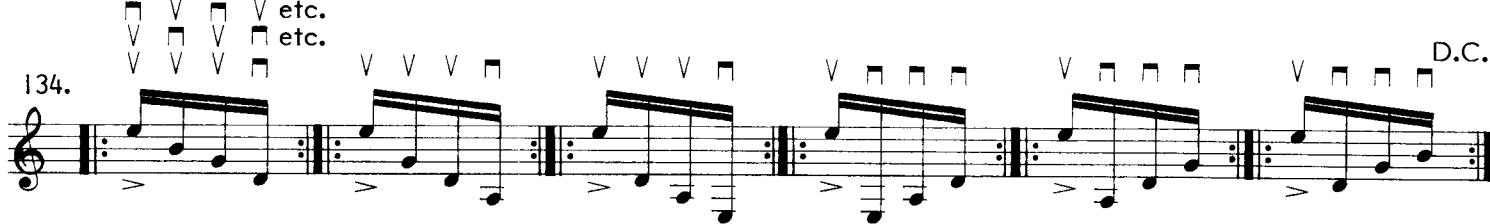
Apply the above formula to the following sets of strings.

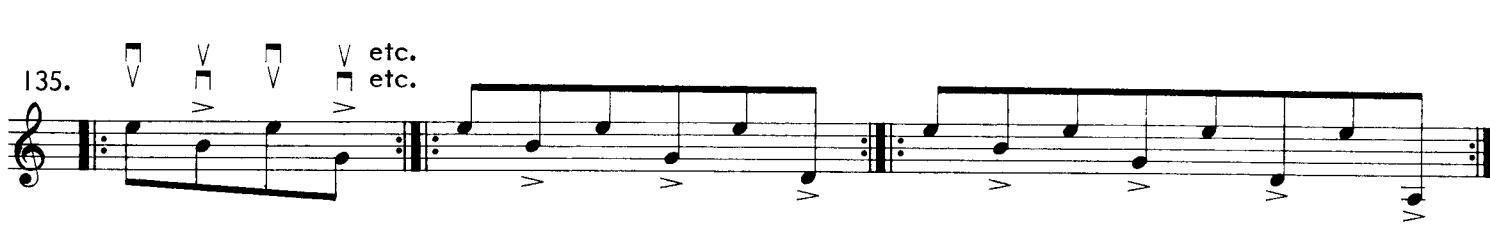
A musical score fragment showing measure 131. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 2/4. The melody consists of eighth-note pairs followed by a sixteenth-note pair. The bass line has a sustained note on the first beat and a sixteenth-note pair on the second beat.

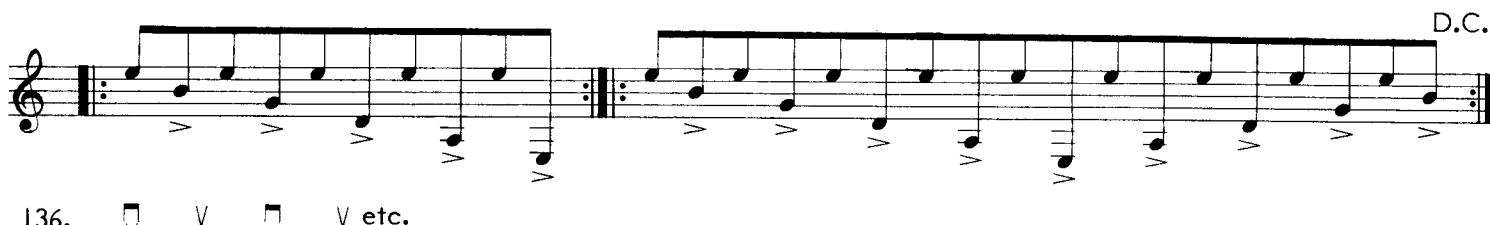
132.

These exercises are closely related to studies for right-hand in classical guitar literature. All possible picking patterns are not given. The student, along with the guidance of a qualified teacher, will have to determine those other possibilities.

133. 

134. 

135. 

136. 

137. 

138. 

139. etc.

D.C.

140. etc.

D.C.

These sextuplets should also be played as follows:

141. etc.

D.C.

142. etc.

143.

V etc. H etc.
V etc. 6 > etc. 6 | V etc. 6 > etc. 6

D.C.

6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6

144.

> V etc. H etc.
> etc. 6 | > etc. 6 | > etc. 6 | > etc. 6

D.C.

6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6

145.

V etc. H etc.
V etc. 6 | V etc. 6 | V etc. 6 | V etc. 6

D.C.

6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6

146.

V etc. H etc.
> etc. 6 | > etc. 6 | > etc. 6 | > etc. 6

D.C.

6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6

Alternate accented rhythmic patterns for this group:



These two variations are applicable to previous and future three-note figures.

147.

148.

149.

150.

151.

152.

153.

D.

Play as written.

The four sixteenth notes should also be played as eighth notes and accented as follows:



154.

155.

156.

157.

158.

159.

These quintuplets should be played as written in addition to the following accented rhythmic patterns:

The image shows six examples of eighth-note patterns on a musical staff. Each example consists of a series of eighth notes followed by a vertical bar and a circled number indicating a count. The patterns are: a.) three eighth notes followed by a vertical bar and a circled '3'; b.) four eighth notes followed by a vertical bar and a circled '3'; c.) five eighth notes followed by a vertical bar and a circled '3'; d.) six eighth notes followed by a vertical bar and a circled '3'; e.) seven eighth notes followed by a vertical bar and a circled '3'; f.) eight eighth notes followed by a vertical bar and a circled '3'. The first note in each pattern has a vertical bar below it.

This sequence of patterns applies to all future groups of quintuplets.

161. (V V V V) etc.
(V V V V) etc.

>

D.

Musical score for piano, page 162. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a melodic line with grace notes indicated by small vertical strokes above the main notes. The bottom staff shows a harmonic or bass line. Dynamic markings include a crescendo symbol (>) at the beginning of the first measure and a decrescendo symbol (D.) at the end of the page. Measure numbers 162. and 163. are present.

163.  (V $\frac{1}{16}$ V $\frac{1}{16}$ V $\frac{1}{16}$) etc.
 (P $\frac{1}{16}$ V $\frac{1}{16}$ V $\frac{1}{16}$ P) etc.

D.

165. D.

This group is to be played as indicated. In addition, apply the following patterns:

a.) 3 3 b.) 6

166. D.C.

167. D.C.

168. D.C.

169. D.C.

170. D.C.

171. D.C.

174. V V V V V etc.
 V V V V V etc.
 > > > etc.
 etc.

D.C.

175. V V V V V etc.
V V V V V etc.
etc.
etc.

D.C.

Use the following additional accented patterns for this group:

a. 3 3 3 b. 3 c. 3 d. 3 e. 3

178. > V V V V V V V V V V V V etc. etc. etc.

D.C.

179. V V V V V V V V V V V V etc. etc. etc.

D.C.

180. V V V V V V V V V V V V etc. etc. etc.

D.C.

181. V H V H V H V H V H V H etc. etc. etc.

D.C.

182. V V V V V V V V V V V V etc. etc. etc.

D.C.

183. V V V V V V V V V V V V etc. etc. etc.

D.C.

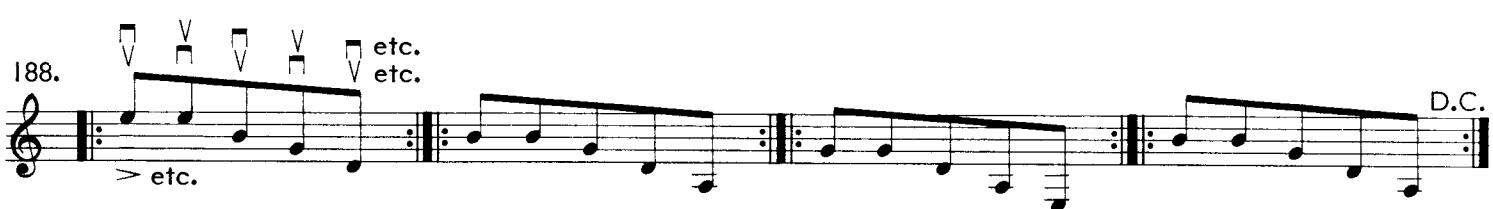
Practice using previous accented patterns for five note groups.

184.  etc. D.C.

185.  etc. D.C.

186.  etc. D.C.

187.  etc. D.C.

188.  etc. D.C.

189.  etc. D.C.

190.  etc. D.C.

191.  etc. D.C.

Utilize the following accented patterns:

a. 3 b. 3 c. 3

192.

V V V V V V etc.
etc.

> > > > etc.

D.C.

193.

V V V V V V etc.
etc.

> > > > etc.

D.C.

194.

V V V V V V etc.
etc.

> > > > etc.

D.C.

195.

V V V V V V etc.
etc.

> > > > etc.

D.C.

196.

V V V V V V etc.
etc.

> > > > etc.

D.C.

197.

V V V V V V etc.
etc.

> > > > etc.

D.C.

198.

V V V V V V etc.
etc.

> > > > etc.

D.C.

199.

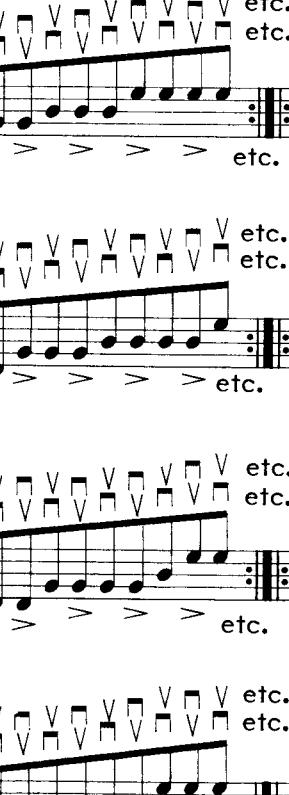
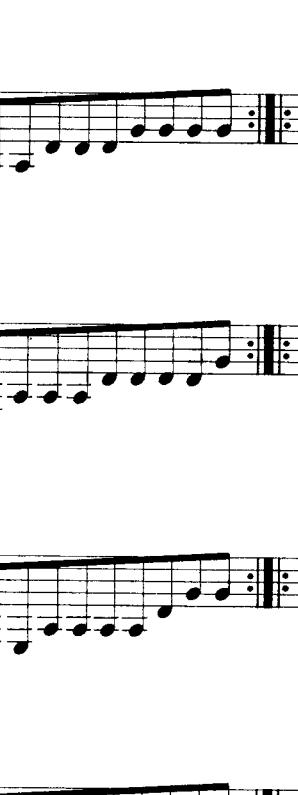
V V V V V V etc.
etc.

> > > > etc.

D.C.

Use these additional accented patterns:

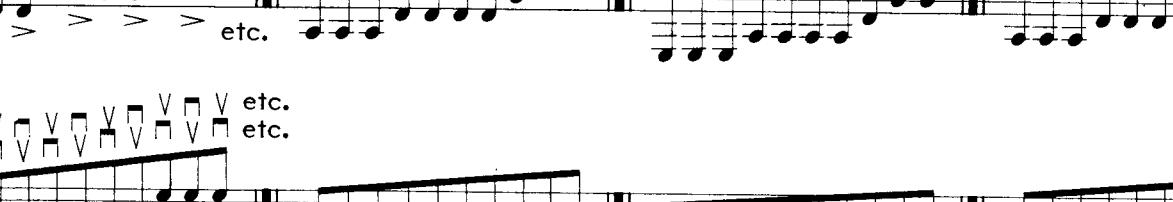
(See page 106 for bassoon quadrillon descent patterns.)

a.  b.  c. 

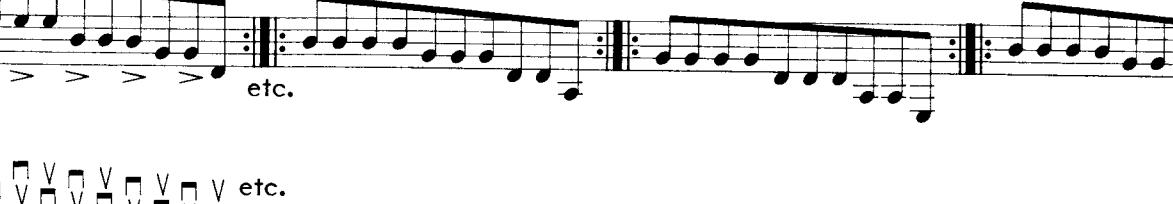
200. 

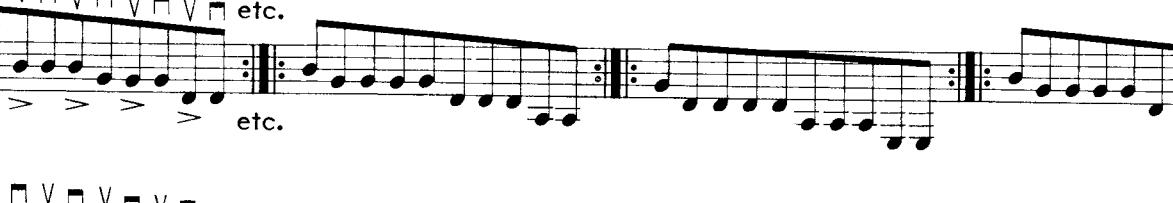
201. 

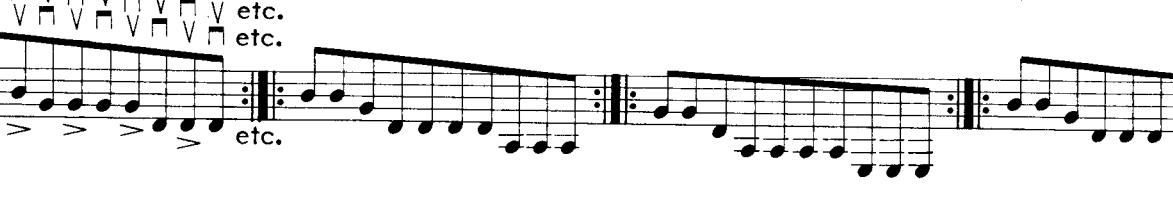
202. 

203. 

204. 

205. 

206. 

207. 

Practice this group of eighth notes, accenting the first of two, then as sixteenth notes.

208. etc. etc.

etc. etc.

Musical score for the right hand, measures 11-13. The score consists of three staves of music. Measure 11 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 12 begins with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 13 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The score concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction "D.C." (Da Capo).

209. V V V V V V etc.
 V V V V V V etc.
 V V V V V V etc.

A musical score for a single melodic line. The staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The melody consists of eighth-note patterns. It starts with a long sustained note followed by a descending eighth-note scale. This pattern repeats twice more. After the third repetition, the melody continues with a series of eighth notes that gradually descend in pitch. The score concludes with the instruction "D.C." (Da Capo) written above the staff.

210. etc. etc.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is a melodic line starting with a sixteenth note followed by a eighth note, then a sixteenth note followed by a eighth note, and so on. The bottom staff is a bass line consisting of eighth notes. There are vertical bar lines and double bar lines with repeat dots. The word "etc." appears twice above the melodic line and once below the bass line.

A musical score for two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves begin with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of six measures. Measures 1-3 feature eighth-note patterns: the top staff has a descending scale (F#-E-D-C-B-A-G-F#) and the bottom staff has a descending scale (C-B-A-G-F#-E-D-C). Measures 4-6 show eighth-note chords: the top staff has C major (C-E-G) and the bottom staff has F# major (F#-A-C). Measure 7 is a repeat sign with a double bar line. Measure 8 begins with a bass note B, followed by a bass line consisting of eighth notes: B, A, G, F#, E, D, C.

211.  etc.

212.  etc. D.C.

213.  etc. D.C.

214.  etc. D.C.

215.  etc. D.C.

216.  etc. D.C.

217.  etc. D.C.

The studies should be played first as eighth notes, then sixteenth notes with appropriate accent placement. Two more challenging patterns can be applied to these, as well as all previous four-note groups.



218. D.C.

219. D.C.

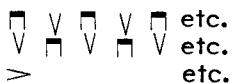
220. D.C.

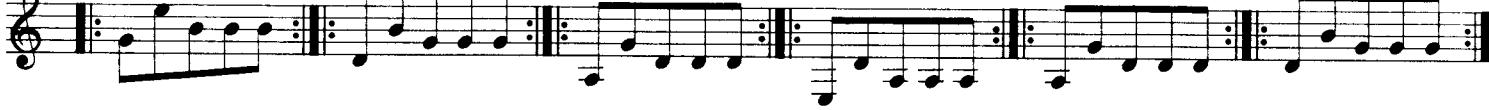
221. D.C.

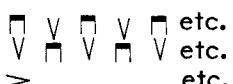
222. D.C.

223. D.C.

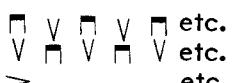
Apply all previous five note accented patterns.

224.  D.C.



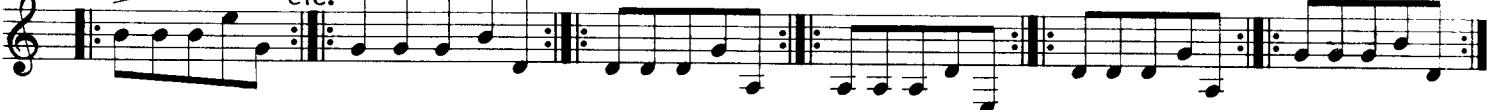
225.  D.C.

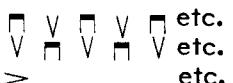


226.  D.C.

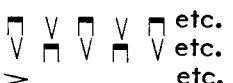


227.  D.C.



228.  D.C.



229.  D.C.



Apply all previous six-note accented patterns.

230.  D.C.

231.  D.C.

232.  D.C.

233.  D.C.

234.  D.C.

235.  D.C.

Apply all previous six-note accented patterns.

236. etc. etc. D.C.

237. etc. etc. D.C.

238. etc. etc. D.C.

239. etc. etc. D.C.

240. etc. etc. D.C.

241. etc. etc. D.C.

242. etc. etc. D.C.

243. etc. etc. D.C.

Apply all previous six note accented patterns.

244. 

D.

245. 

D.

246. 

D.

247. 

D.C.

248. 

D.C.

249. 

D.C.

.250. 

D.C.

251. 

D.C.

Apply all previous seven note accented patterns.

A musical score for page 252. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth-note heads and vertical stems. Above the staff, there are six grace notes above the first note, followed by the text "etc." twice. The second staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It also features a melodic line with eighth-note heads and vertical stems. Below the second staff, there is a repeat sign with the text "etc." below it. The score concludes with a double bar line and the text "D.C." at the end of the second staff.

253. etc. etc.

D.C.

etc.

254.

V V V V V etc.
etc.

D.C.

255.

etc.
etc.

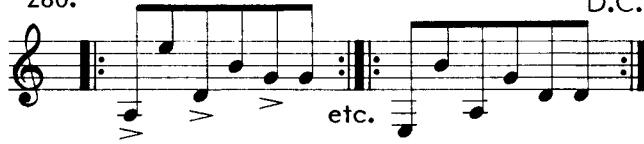
D.C.

Musical score for Exercise 256. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs with a fermata over the second note, followed by the instruction "etc." The bottom staff shows a continuous eighth-note pattern with a fermata over the second note of each group, followed by the instruction "etc." The score concludes with a double bar line and the instruction "D.C." (Da Capo).

257. D.C.

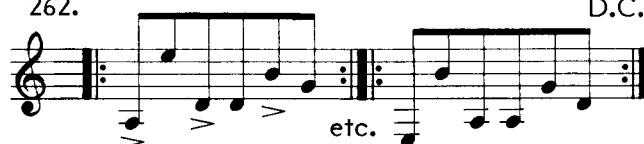
Musical score for Exercise 259. The score consists of two staves. The first staff shows a series of eighth-note patterns starting with a descending eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note, then a descending eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note, and so on. Above the staff, there are two groups of sixteenth-note patterns labeled "etc." The second staff continues the pattern with a descending eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note, then a descending eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note, and so on. The score concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction "D.C." (Da Capo).

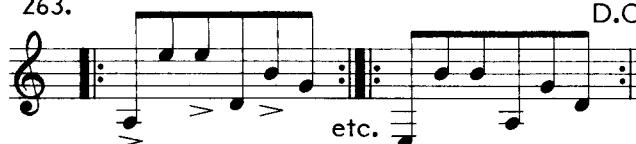
Apply all previous six note accented patterns.

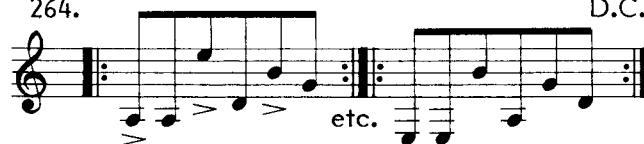
260.  D.C.

 etc. > etc. >

261.  D.C.

 etc. > etc. >

262.  D.C.

 etc. > etc. >

263.  D.C.

 etc. > etc. >

264.  D.C.

 > > > etc. >

265.  D.C.

 > > > > etc. >

266.  D.C.

 > > > > etc. >

267.  D.C.

 > > > > etc. >

268.  D.C.

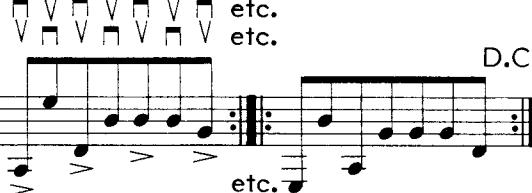
 > > > > etc. >

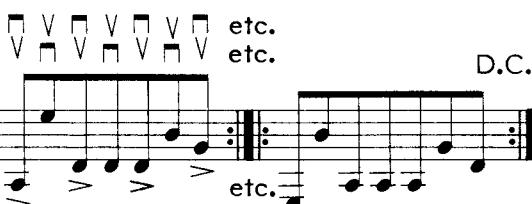
269.  D.C.

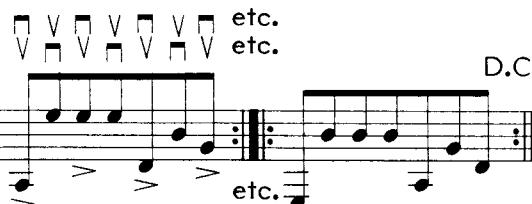
 > > > > etc. >

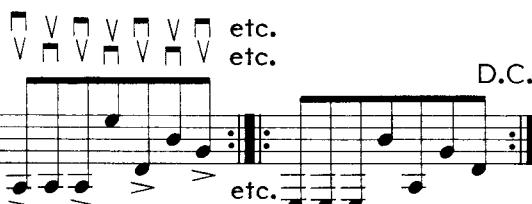
Apply all previous seven note accented patterns.

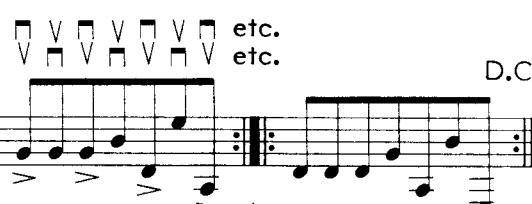
270.  etc. etc.
D.C.

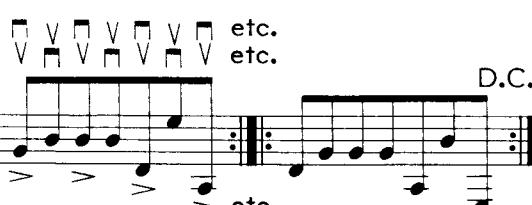
271.  etc. etc.
D.C.

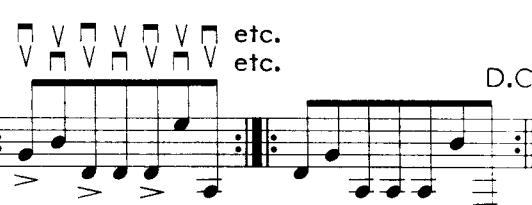
272.  etc. etc.
D.C.

273.  etc. etc.
D.C.

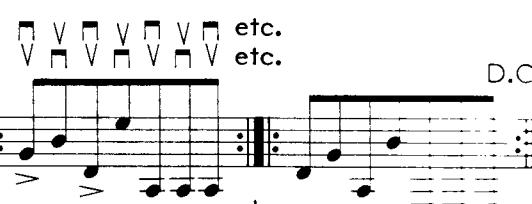
274.  etc. etc.
D.C.

275.  etc. etc.
D.C.

276.  etc. etc.
D.C.

277.  etc. etc.
D.C.

278.  etc. etc.
D.C.

279.  etc. etc.
D.C.