

*Nouvelles découvertes
Sur la Guitare
Contenantes plusieurs suites de Pièces
sur huit manières différentes d'accorder
Composées et Dédicées
Monseigneur le Maréchal
Duc de Noailles.
Par François Campion.*

A PARIS
Chez Michel Brunet
grande Salle du Palais
au Mercure Galant.

Le prix est de 4^{fr}



*Monseigneur,
 Anne Jules Duc de Noailles
 Pair et Maréchal de France, Commandeur
 des trois ordres du Roy, Premier Capitaine
 des gardes du corps de sa Majesté, Gouverneur
 des Comtez de Roussillon Conflans &
 Sardaigne, Capitaine general dudit pays
 cy devant vice-Roy en Catalogne.*

Monseigneur,

*J'ay long-tems doutté si j'oserois offrir ce
 livre à Votre grandeur, Il y a de la temerité,
 Il n'en est pas digne, j'en ay fait la réflection, mais,*

³Monseigneur, mon zèle excité par la reconnaissance de vos bontés, l'emporte sur elle. D'ailleurs cet ouvrage demandoit un bon protecteur; quel meilleur choix pouvois-je faire? On seait, Monseigneur, quelle est la délicatesse de vôtre goust et que vôtre approbation dispose favorablement à celle du public. Je ne toucherai icy que cet endroit de vôtre merite, bien que le moindre; tout ce qui est au dela est au dessus de mes forces, et quand cela ne servoit pas je n'en garderois pas moins le silence. Les bontés du plus Grand Roy du monde pour vous, ses faveurs repandies sur vôtre illustre famille font assés vôtre éloge. Je renvoyeray donc aux historiens ceux qui voudront apprendre le grand nombre de vos exploits glorieux et me renfermerai dans la tres-humble priere d'agréer ce premier essort de ma plume, et de me dire avec un tres profond respect.

Monseigneur:
De vôtre Grandeur.—

Le tres humble et
tres obéissant serviteur
francois Campion.

Preface

Tant de différentes manières d'accorder la Guitare peuvent intimider les Commenceans, mais pour peu qu'ils sachent accorder à la manière ordinaire ils peuvent en changeant entreprendre de jouer les pièces contenues en ce Livre. Ce n'est pas qu'il n'y ait du choix y en ayant d'aisées et de moins faciles mais il en est plus des premières et celles cy disposent aux autres. On ne trouvera point de positions de mains difficiles; quoique le dessus et la basse chantent également. Le beau Sexe au contraire y trouvera des suites favorables aux belles mains

Ma Tablature est telle.

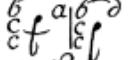
— Je mets ces deux marques les premières comme les plus nécessaires. Elles sont indispensables, cest pourquoi j'avertis et je prie même de tenir les doigts autant que l'on pourra. la première est pour les basses et la seconde est pour les dessus.

× Tremblement ou cadence on trouvera sur cette marque l'endroit où il faut trembler.

> Martellement il se fait en tirant le doigt de dessus la corde et l'y remettant promptement.

Cest une espece de petite chute.

ba Ceci est tirade b d ceci est chute on les lie souvent ensemble d ba b d quelquefois aussi en batterie.



§ Signe de repetition.

* Maulement on balance du poignet de la main gauche.
(Marque de jeu barré qui cesse par cellecy.)

Extrait du Privilege du Roy

Par Grace et Privilege de sa Majesté, il est permis au S^r. Campion de faire Imprimer, vendre et debiter deux Livres de Musique de sa Composition, dont l'un est intitulé, Nouvelles Découvertes sur la Guitare, contenantes plusieurs suites de Pieces sur huit manieres différentes d'accorder; et l'autre, Version de Tablature en Musique des Pieces de Guitare, pendant le temps de six années consecutives, et deffences sont faites a tous Imprimeurs, Libraires et autres personnes de quelque qualité et condition qu'elles soient, d'Imprimer, faire Imprimer, contrefaire, ou d'en introduire d'impression étrangere en aucun lieu du Royaume, à peine de confiscation des Exemplaires, dommages, jnterests, et de trois mil livres d'amende, ainsy qu'il est plus amplement porté par led^s Privilege. Donne à Versailles le 14^e jour de Iuin mil sept cents cinq, par le Roy en son Conseil, signé le Fevbre .

Accord

Prelude n n

This section contains two staves of handwritten musical notation. The first staff, labeled 'Accord', consists of six measures of music. The second staff, labeled 'Prelude', consists of four measures. The notation uses vertical stems and horizontal strokes to represent pitch and rhythm. Measures 1-2 of the Prelude begin with a 'C' and a 'G' symbol.

Prelude

This section contains a single staff of handwritten musical notation for the 'Prelude'. It consists of eight measures. The notation uses vertical stems and horizontal strokes to represent pitch and rhythm. Measures 1-2 begin with a 'C' and a 'G' symbol.

Allmande

Tendrement

The image shows two pages of handwritten musical notation on five-line staves. The first page, titled 'Allmande', begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a dynamic marking 'Tendrement'. It consists of ten measures of music, primarily in common time, featuring various note heads (c, e, g, b) and rests, with some measure endings indicated by vertical lines. The second page, titled 'Courante', starts with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a dynamic marking 'p.'. It contains eight measures of music, also primarily in common time, with note heads and rests. The notation is written in a cursive, musical script.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Menuet". The score consists of two systems of music, each with four staves. The notation uses a combination of letters (a, c, e, g) and symbols (x, o, -) to represent notes and rests. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and repeat signs with dots indicate measure repetition. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The second system begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The score concludes with a final cadence and a repeat sign.

Menuet

⁸ Gigue La Somptueuse

Gavotte

Sambade la liebar

10 Rondeau

A handwritten musical score for a Rondeau and Sarabande. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system, labeled "Rondeau", is in common time (indicated by a "C") and features six staves of music. The notes are represented by various letters (e, a, c, x) and symbols (dots, crosses). The second system, labeled "Sarabande", is also in common time and follows the same staff layout. The score includes several instruction lines in French: "fin de la Rondeau", "finissez par le premier", and "Couplet". The manuscript is written on five-line staves with some horizontal lines extending across them.

fin de la Rondeau

finissez par le premier

Couplet

Sarabande

11

Allemande

On bien pour la dernière fois

Courante la Mauleurier

A handwritten musical score consisting of two parts: 'Courante la Mauleurier' and 'menuet Rondeau'. The score is written on multiple staves using a system of dots and letters (a, b, c, d, d.x) to represent pitch and rhythm. The first part, 'Courante la Mauleurier', begins with a treble clef, common time, and consists of eight staves of music. The second part, 'menuet Rondeau', begins with a bass clef, common time, and consists of six staves of music. The score concludes with the instruction 'finissez par le 1^{er} couplet'.

finissez par le 1^{er} couplet

gigue obtenu en la suite de la page 12.

A handwritten musical score for a gigue in common time. The score consists of two staves of music, each with six measures. The notation uses a combination of letter and symbol-based notation, likely a shorthand for tablature or a specific system of musical notation. Measures 1-3 show a pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with various slurs and grace marks. Measures 4-6 continue this pattern with some changes in rhythm and note heads. The score concludes with a section labeled "gauotte" followed by two more measures of music. The handwriting is clear and organized, though the notation is non-standard.

Chaconne

13

A handwritten musical score for a Chaconne, page 13. The score consists of ten staves of music for a single instrument. The time signature is 3/8 throughout. The key signature changes frequently, indicated by various sharps and flats. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and eighth-note pairs. Slurs and grace notes are also present. The notation is in black ink on white paper.

14 Prelude

Handwritten musical score for 'Prelude' and 'Allemande'. The score consists of two systems of music.

Prelude: The first system starts with a treble clef, common time, and a dynamic of f . It features a single melodic line with various note heads (a, c, e, g, b) and rests. The melody includes slurs and grace notes. The score ends with a repeat sign and a section labeled 'I.c.'

Allemande: The second system begins with a bass clef, common time, and a dynamic of f . It is titled 'Allemande' and 'avantement'. The bass line consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The score concludes with a final dynamic of f .

Courante La petite doucet

15

Handwritten musical score for "Courante la première valse". The score consists of six staves of music, each with a different time signature (eighth notes, sixteenth notes, etc.) and various note heads (a, c, x, etc.). The music is written in a cursive style with some markings like 'd. e.' and 'f.'. The score begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.

¹⁶ Chacon

A handwritten musical score for a string quartet, consisting of four staves. The top two staves are for violins, the third for cello, and the bottom for bass. The music is written in common time, with various note heads and stems. Measures 1-10 are shown, followed by a repeat sign and measures 11-20. The notation includes rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The handwriting is in black ink on white paper.

Sarabande

Handwritten musical score for Sarabande and Gigue.

Sarabande:

Three staves of handwritten musical notation for a three-part setting. The notation uses a combination of letter-based note heads (a, c, e, x) and traditional musical symbols like eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 1 through 12 are indicated above the staves. The music consists of continuous measures with various rests and dynamic markings like f (fortissimo) and p (pianissimo).

Gigue:

One staff of handwritten musical notation for a single part. It features a mix of letter-based note heads and traditional symbols, with measure numbers 1 through 12 above it. The notation includes slurs, grace notes, and a final fermata over the last note.

18 Gavotte

The image shows two staves of handwritten musical notation. The first staff, labeled 'Gavotte', begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It consists of six measures of music, each ending with a fermata. The second staff, labeled 'Gigue', begins with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It also consists of six measures, ending with a fermata. Both staves use a unique system of note heads and stems, with some notes having horizontal strokes or crosses through them. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and measures 3-6 of both pieces begin with a repeat sign.

Prelude ↗

Prelude ↗

Allemagne
Géndrément ↗

Allemagne
Géndrément ↗

P. ↗

Prelude ↗ ↘

Prelude ↗ ↘

Symphonie
Lent

The score is organized into measures separated by vertical bar lines. The first six staves represent the string section, while the last four staves represent the woodwind section. The notation uses standard musical symbols such as quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings like 'f' (fortissimo) and 'p' (pianissimo) are present. The title 'Symphonie' is written above the first staff, and 'Lent' is written below it. The music is in common time.

Sarabande

Handwritten musical score for Sarabande and Courante. The score consists of two parts on five-line staves.

Sarabande:

- Staff 1: Measures 1-10. Includes various rhythmic patterns like eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.
- Staff 2: Measures 11-20. Includes measures starting with 'd' and 'e'.
- Staff 3: Measures 21-30. Includes measures starting with 'c' and 'a'.
- Staff 4: Measures 31-40. Includes measures starting with 'c' and 'a'.
- Staff 5: Measures 41-50. Includes measures starting with 'c' and 'a'.

Courante:

- Staff 1: Measures 1-10. Includes measures starting with 'd' and 'e'.
- Staff 2: Measures 11-20. Includes measures starting with 'c' and 'a'.
- Staff 3: Measures 21-30. Includes measures starting with 'c' and 'a'.
- Staff 4: Measures 31-40. Includes measures starting with 'c' and 'a'.
- Staff 5: Measures 41-50. Includes measures starting with 'c' and 'a'.

22 Gigue

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Gigue". The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a different rhythmic pattern. The first staff starts with a 2/4 time signature, indicated by a '2' over a '4'. The subsequent staves show various time signatures, including 3/4, 2/4, 4/4, and 3/8. The music is written in a cursive style with note heads and stems. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff begins with a measure of two eighth notes followed by a measure of two eighth notes. The second staff begins with a measure of three eighth notes followed by a measure of three eighth notes. The third staff begins with a measure of two eighth notes followed by a measure of two eighth notes. The fourth staff begins with a measure of four eighth notes followed by a measure of four eighth notes. The fifth staff begins with a measure of three eighth notes followed by a measure of three eighth notes. The sixth staff begins with a measure of two eighth notes followed by a measure of two eighth notes. The seventh staff begins with a measure of three eighth notes followed by a measure of three eighth notes. The eighth staff begins with a measure of two eighth notes followed by a measure of two eighth notes. The ninth staff begins with a measure of three eighth notes followed by a measure of three eighth notes. The tenth staff begins with a measure of two eighth notes followed by a measure of two eighth notes.

Prelude

Handwritten musical score consisting of two parts:

- Prelude:** The first section starts with a treble clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. It features six staves of music with various note heads (e, c, a, f, g) and rests. Measure 1 ends with a double bar line.
- Allemande-Tombau:** The second section begins with a bass clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. It includes a dynamic instruction "p" (piano). The music consists of six staves, with the third staff featuring a wavy line indicating a sustained note or tremolo. The section concludes with a double bar line.

24

A handwritten musical score for two voices, page 24. The score consists of two systems of music. The top system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It features two staves with various note heads and stems, some with diagonal slashes through them. The bottom system starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It also features two staves with similar note heads and stems. The music includes several rests and a repeat sign with a '3' above it. The score is written on five-line staff paper.

Accord Nouveau Pour Les Pièces Suivantes

Allegro

Courante

56

Menuet
 Gigue Anglaise

gavotte

Handwritten musical score for Gavotte, featuring six staves of music with various note heads and rests. The score includes a section labeled "accord nouveau".

Prelude, très lentement

Handwritten musical score for Prelude, très lentement, featuring six staves of music with various note heads and rests.

Allemande

Handwritten musical score for Allemande, featuring two staves of music with various note heads and rests.

A handwritten musical score for a multi-instrument ensemble, likely a brass band or orchestra. The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a unique set of clefs and key signatures. The instruments represented by the staves include:

- Top staff: Bassoon (Bassoon clef)
- Second staff: Trombone (Trombone clef)
- Third staff: Trombone (Trombone clef)
- Fourth staff: Trombone (Trombone clef)
- Fifth staff: Trombone (Trombone clef)
- Sixth staff: Trombone (Trombone clef)
- Seventh staff: Trombone (Trombone clef)
- Eighth staff: Trombone (Trombone clef)
- Ninth staff: Trombone (Trombone clef)
- Tenth staff: Trombone (Trombone clef)

The music features various dynamics and performance instructions, such as "f" (fortissimo), "ff" (fortississimo), "p" (pianissimo), "p.v" (pianississimo), and "rit." (ritardando). The score is written on five-line staff paper, with some staves having additional ledger lines.

Courante

Handwritten musical score for 'Courante' and 'Menuet'. The score consists of two parts, each with multiple staves. The first part, 'Courante', includes a title at the top and two systems of music. The second part, 'Menuet', includes a title and three systems of music. The notation uses a combination of letters (a, b, c) and symbols (x, /, ., =, etc.) representing specific playing techniques or notes. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and repeat signs with endings are present.

3^o
 Sarabande

 gigue

 S.
 S.

gavotte

The image shows two pages of handwritten musical notation on five-line staves. The first page, labeled 'gavotte', contains six staves of music. The second page, labeled 'Passacaille', contains eight staves of music. The notation uses various letters (e.g., a, c, x, s) and numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) as note heads, with vertical stems and horizontal bar lines indicating rhythm and measure boundaries. Some staves begin with a clef (C or F) and a key signature. The 'Passacaille' section includes several slurs and grace notes.

J. J.

accord nouveau

Rondeau

fin

finissez par le premier couplet

The musical score consists of ten staves of handwritten musical notation on five-line staves. The notation includes various note heads (e.g., 'a', 'c', 'x', 'f', 'g', 'h') and rests, with some notes having stems and others not. The first staff begins with a measure containing 'a', 'c', 'x', 'f', and 'g'. The second staff starts with 'a'. The third staff begins with 'a'. The fourth staff starts with 'a'. The fifth staff begins with 'a'. The sixth staff starts with 'a'. The seventh staff begins with 'a'. The eighth staff starts with 'a'. The ninth staff begins with 'a'. The tenth staff ends with 'a'.

qique

Gigue

gavotte

Menuet

J. c f J. r J. r J. r .
 a x a e a c x e f, x e c x a | a f a | 6 f. || M -
 accord nouveau
 a e a b a e a || M -
Allemande J. b f
 a x a a a b g x b b a b a c d a s s
 a e a e a c e c e c a
 a x a e a a b g x a f c a x e a
 a e a e a c e c e a
 a x a e a a c a a a x a f c a
 a a c e a a c / a e e d |
 a x a e a a c a a a x a
 a c c a
 b o a x e a x o c x e x a | a b | g c c e g e
 a e a c a a
 a x a e a x h i a x f | a e o o
 a a e a a c a c d f c x g a d b
 a a e a a c a c d f c x g a d b
 a x a c o e x a f | a c | g p | M -
 a a c o e x a f | a c | g p | M -

gigue

accord nouveau

gigue

³⁶ Menuet Rondeau

accord ordinaire

Allemande

The score consists of two staves of music. The top staff begins with a vertical bar containing an 'a', followed by a series of sixteenth-note patterns: 'c', 'a', 'c', 'a', 'c', 'e'. The bottom staff begins with a vertical bar containing an 'a', followed by a series of sixteenth-note patterns: 'a', 'c', 'e', 'a', 'c', 'e'. Both staves continue with similar patterns throughout the page. The music is in common time, indicated by a 'C' at the beginning of each staff.

38 Sarabande La Geffosse

Menuet

Italienne

Handwritten musical score for 'Italienne' featuring multiple staves of notes and rests on five-line staffs. The score includes various dynamics like *f*, *p*, and *s.*, and performance instructions like "repetitif le commencement s. jusqu'à fin." and "Trompette". The manuscript is written in black ink on white paper.

1st staff: *Italienne*

2nd staff: *Trompette*

3rd staff: *repetitif le commencement s. jusqu'à fin.*

4th staff: *Trompette*

5th staff: *s.*

gigue

gavotte

Handwritten musical score for two pieces:

- gavotte**: The first section consists of six staves of music. The notation uses a combination of letters (a, b, c, d, e, f) and rhythmic values (dots, dashes, vertical strokes). Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and repeat signs with dots indicate measure repetitions.
- Allemande à la furieuse**: The second section begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a tempo marking of $\frac{3}{4}$. It contains ten staves of music, continuing the letter-based notation style from the first section. The piece concludes with a final cadence and a repeat sign.

doucement

p.

Allemande,

A handwritten musical score for two pieces: 'Allemande' and 'Gigue'. The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a unique rhythmic pattern and note heads represented by letters like 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'x', and 'y'. The first piece, 'Allemande', starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo of 1.6 BPM. The second piece, 'Gigue', begins with a bass clef and a tempo of 1.4 BPM. The notation uses vertical stems and horizontal bar lines to indicate measures and rests.

A handwritten musical score for 'La Vieille Chanson' by Georges Bizet. The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a different vocal line. The vocal parts include 'P.', 'I. c', and 'I. c'. The music is written in common time, with various note heads and rests. The score includes lyrics in French, such as 'gauvette', and some musical markings like 'x' and 'z'. The handwriting is clear and organized, typical of a composer's working manuscript.

Rondeau.