

Contredanse No. 1

Pleasant, non-difficult pieces, Op. 13

Dionisio Aguado
(1784-1849)

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. It features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets and a circled 5 indicating a fifth fret. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

Measures 5-8 of the piece. This section continues the melodic and harmonic patterns established in the first four measures, ending with a repeat sign.

Measures 9-12 of the piece. The melody becomes more active with sixteenth-note runs. A circled 5 indicates a fifth fret. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

Measures 13-16 of the piece. This section includes a circled 4 indicating a fourth fret and a circled 5 indicating a fifth fret. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

Measures 17-20 of the piece. A circled 1 indicates a first fret. A bracket labeled $\frac{5}{6}$ CV spans measures 18 and 19. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

Measures 21-24 of the piece. This section includes a circled 3 indicating a third fret and a circled 4 indicating a fourth fret. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

25

Musical notation for measures 25-28. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 25 starts with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a circled 5. A 7 is written below the final measure.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-32. The key signature is two sharps. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a circled 5.

33

Musical notation for measures 33-36. The key signature is two sharps. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a circled 5.

37

Musical notation for measures 37-40. The key signature is two sharps. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a circled 5. Measure 37 has a -4 above the first chord. Measure 39 has a circled 4 below the first chord. Measure 40 ends with a double bar line and repeat sign.

Contredanse No. 1

Pleasant, non-difficult pieces, Op. 13

Dionisio Aguado
(1784-1849)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff with various rhythmic values and fingerings. Below the staff are three lines for guitar tablature, labeled T, A, and B from top to bottom. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the staff. Circled numbers 3, 4, and 5 are placed below the staff to indicate fret positions for specific notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation continues from the previous system. Measure numbers 5, 6, 7, and 8 are indicated above the staff. Circled numbers 3, 4, and 5 are placed below the staff to indicate fret positions.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation continues from the previous system. Measure numbers 9, 10, 11, and 12 are indicated above the staff. Circled numbers 3, 4, and 5 are placed below the staff to indicate fret positions.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation continues from the previous system. Measure numbers 13, 14, 15, and 16 are indicated above the staff. Circled numbers 3, 4, and 5 are placed below the staff to indicate fret positions.

17

5/6 CV

T
A
B

21

T
A
B

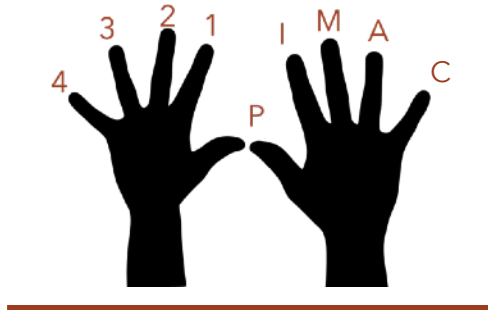
25

T
A
B

29

T
A
B

Fingering Notations



Practice Tips

The 7 Steps to Learn Any Piece:

1. Make small sections
2. Know all the notes and musical markings
3. Clap and count the rhythm aloud
4. Play the right hand alone, counting aloud
5. Play the left hand alone, counting aloud
6. Play hands together, taking corrective pauses (no mistakes! Count aloud.)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud.

Musical Starting Points:

1. Know which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect all melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter
4. When a musical line or melody goes down in pitch, get louder
5. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than those before and after)
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)

Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For problem spots, state the problem out: where, what, how. ("What's going on here?")
3. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
4. Have a purpose behind each repetition (blind repetitions are lazy practice).
5. Record yourself frequently. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next.

If you're planning on playing guitar for years to come, it pays to shore up your basics. We'd love to help. The Woodshed® Classical Guitar Program is a step-by-step method that guarantees flowing music. Train great habits of form, positioning and movement so your hands move freely and you play beautifully.

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