

# Contredanse No. 3

Pleasant, non-difficult pieces, Op. 13

Dionisio Aguado  
(1784-1849)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/8 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 1 starts with a treble clef and a 3/8 time signature. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. A circled '3' is under the first measure. The word *loco* is written above the staff in measure 3. The bass line consists of chords with fingerings 0, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 is marked with a '5' at the beginning. A circled '3' is under the first measure. A circled '2' is under the second measure. Above measure 7, there is a bracketed section labeled  $\frac{3}{8}$  CVII with an arrow pointing to HB V. Above measure 8, there is a bracketed section labeled 1. HB V with an arrow pointing to HB V. A circled '3' is under the eighth measure. The bass line continues with chords and fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 9-13. Measure 9 is marked with a '10' at the beginning. A circled '5' is under the first measure. The word *loco* is written below the staff in measure 10. A circled '5' is under the twelfth measure. The word *loco* is written below the staff in measure 12. The bass line continues with chords and fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 14-17. Measure 14 is marked with a '14' at the beginning. Above measure 14, there is a bracketed section labeled CII. Above measure 15, there is a bracketed section labeled CII. A circled '2' is under the thirteenth measure. The bass line continues with chords and fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 18-21. Measure 18 is marked with a '18' at the beginning. A circled '2' is under the twentieth measure. The bass line continues with chords and fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 22-25. Measure 22 is marked with a '22' at the beginning. Above measure 22, there is a bracketed section labeled  $\frac{3}{8}$  CII. Above measure 23, there is a bracketed section labeled HB II. A circled '5' is under the twenty-fifth measure. The bass line continues with chords and fingerings.

26

30

*loco*

39

43

47

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1. *loco*

TAB

0	5	0	7	9	7	5	0	0	4	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	2	0
6		7				6						1			2						
0			0			0															

5

TAB

5	0	7	9	7	5	0	0	7	8	7	10	9	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6		7			6			7	7	7	10	9	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
0			0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10

TAB

7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7			3		2	7					3		2	7				3		2	2
7			1		2	0		4	2	4	0	7		1				1		2	2

14

TAB

3	2	1	2	0	4	2	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

18

T  
A  
B

22

T  
A  
B

26

T  
A  
B

30

T  
A  
B

39

loco

TAB

0	5	0	7	9	7	5	0	0	4	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	2
6	7					6						1	0	3	0		2
0		0				0								2		2	0

43

loco

$\frac{3}{8}$  CVII HBV

TAB

5	0	7	9	7	5	0	0	7	8	7	10	9	7	5			
6	7				6			7	8		7	10	9	7	6		
0		0			0			0			0			0			

47

loco

TAB

7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	2						
7		1			2	7		1			2							
7					0	4		2		4	0	7		0	2	4	0	2

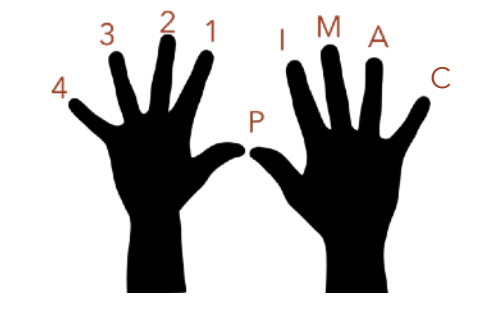
51

CII

TAB

3	2	1	2	0	4	2	4	5										
2	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	2										
4	2	1		2				0										0

# 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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