

# Contredanse No. 1

Op. 9

Dionisio Aguado  
(1784-1849)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 6/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords. A circled '3' indicates a triplet in measure 4. The word 'loco' is written below the staff in measure 4.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a '5' above the staff. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords. A circled '3' indicates a triplet in measure 8. The word 'loco' is written below the staff in measure 8.

Musical notation for measures 9-13. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords. A circled '3' indicates a triplet in measure 10. The word 'loco' is written below the staff in measure 13.

Musical notation for measures 14-17. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords. A circled '3' indicates a triplet in measure 15. The word 'loco' is written below the staff in measure 17.

Musical notation for measures 18-21. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords. A circled '3' indicates a triplet in measure 19. The word 'loco' is written below the staff in measure 21.

Musical notation for measures 22-25. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords. A circled '3' indicates a triplet in measure 22. The word 'loco' is written below the staff in measure 25.



# Contredanse No. 1

Op. 9

Dionisio Aguado  
(1784-1849)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 6/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a guitar-specific staff with strings T, A, and B. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3. A circled '3' indicates a triplet in measure 4. The word 'loco' is written below the staff in measure 4.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation includes a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a guitar-specific staff with strings T, A, and B. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3. Measure 8 contains two first endings, labeled '1.' and '2.', which lead to a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 9-13. The notation includes a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a guitar-specific staff with strings T, A, and B. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3. Circled numbers 1, 2, and 3 indicate specific fingering points or techniques. Measure 13 ends with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 14-17. The notation includes a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a guitar-specific staff with strings T, A, and B. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3. Measure 17 ends with a repeat sign and a sharp sign (#).

18

T  
A  
B

22

T  
A  
B

27

T  
A  
B

31

T  
A  
B

35

T 3 2 3 5 4 5 | 3 0 0 2 0 | 3 2 3 0 4 0 | 3 0 0 0 0 0

A 4 3 4 5 4 5 | 4 0 0 2 0 | 4 3 4 4 4 4 | 3 0 0 0 0 0

B 4 3 4 5 4 5 | 4 0 0 2 0 | 4 3 4 4 4 4 | 3 0 0 0 0 0

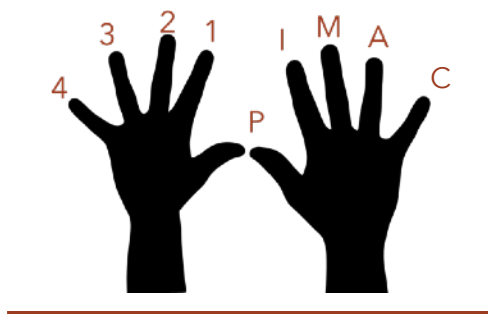
39

T 0 2 4 2 4 2 | 2 4 2 0 2 4 | 2 4 2 0 2 4 | 2 4 2 0 2 4

A 0 2 4 2 4 2 | 2 4 2 0 2 4 | 2 4 2 0 2 4 | 2 4 2 0 2 4

B 0 2 4 2 4 2 | 2 4 2 0 2 4 | 2 4 2 0 2 4 | 2 4 2 0 2 4

# 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.

[Click here to learn more and see if it's a fit for you.](#)