

Maxixe

Agustín Barrios Mangoré
(1885-1944)

Allegro

The musical score for 'Maxixe' is written for guitar in 2/4 time and the key of A major (three sharps). It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a $\frac{4}{6}$ CII chord and contains measures 1-3. The second staff starts at measure 4 and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff begins at measure 7 and features a $\frac{3}{6}$ CII chord. The fourth staff starts at measure 11 and contains several chords: IV, $\frac{6}{6}$ CII, $\frac{4}{6}$ CII, and $\frac{4}{6}$ CII. The fifth staff begins at measure 15 and includes a $\frac{4}{6}$ CII chord and a 'loco' section. The sixth staff starts at measure 18 and contains a $\frac{4}{6}$ CII chord and an IV chord. The score includes various guitar techniques such as chords, triplets, and a 'loco' section.

2

21

(IV)

$\frac{6}{6}$ CII

loco

24

$\frac{4}{6}$ CII

1. $\frac{4}{6}$ CII

2. $\frac{4}{6}$ CII

28

$\frac{3}{6}$ CIX

3

3

31

②

①

①

34

$\frac{5}{6}$ CII

②

$\frac{3}{6}$ CIX

37

$\frac{3}{6}$ CIX

3

3

②

⑤

40 $\frac{6}{6}$ CIV $\frac{6}{6}$ CII

43 1. $\frac{4}{6}$ CII 2. $\frac{4}{6}$ CII $\frac{5}{6}$ CII $\frac{6}{6}$ CIV

46 $\frac{6}{6}$ CVI $\frac{6}{6}$ CII $\frac{6}{6}$ CIV *loco* $\frac{6}{6}$ CII

49 $\frac{6}{6}$ CIV $\frac{6}{6}$ CVI $\frac{6}{6}$ CII $\frac{6}{6}$ CIV *loco*

53 CII

56

59

62

65

68

71

D.C. al Coda

loco

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Musical notation for measures 1-3. The piece is in A major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. Measure 1 features a 4/6 CII fingering. Measure 3 features a 3/6 CII fingering. The guitar tablature shows fret numbers for both hands.

Musical notation for measures 4-6. Measure 4 starts with a 4-fingered chord. Measure 6 includes a circled 6 in the bass line. The guitar tablature shows fret numbers for both hands.

Musical notation for measures 7-10. Measure 7 features a 3/6 CII fingering. Measure 10 includes a circled 4 in the bass line. The guitar tablature shows fret numbers for both hands.

Musical notation for measures 11-14. Measure 11 features a 6/6 CII fingering. Measure 12 features a 4/6 CII fingering. Measure 14 features a 4/6 CII fingering. The guitar tablature shows fret numbers for both hands.

15

4/6 CII

IV

loco

TAB

12	9	10	0	3	2	2	0	4	7	5	4	7	4	5	0	1	2	0
0						2	1	4	2									0

18

4/6 CII

IV

TAB

2	2	0	10	9	12	12	9	10	0	3	2	2	0	4	2	5	4
4						0								1	4	2	

21

(IV)

6/6 CII

loco

TAB

7	4	5	7	0	1	2	0	4	2	2	2	3	5	3	0	2	3
0								4	2	2	2			2	4	4	3

24

4/6 CII

1.

2.

loco

TAB

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

28 $\frac{3}{6}$ CIX

T
A
B

9 12 10 (12) 10 9 12 9 (12) 10 9 12-10-12-10 9 12-10-7

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 (0)

31

T
A
B

5 6 (5) 6 2 5 7 (5) 7 5 4 3 (4) 3 4

7 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

34 $\frac{5}{6}$ CII

T
A
B

2 3 (2) 4 7 5 6 (5) 6 9-12 10 (12) 10 9

4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

37 $\frac{3}{6}$ CIX

T
A
B

12 9 (12) 10 9 12-10-12-10 9 12 10 7 5 6 (5) 6

9 12 0 (0) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 7 0

65 $\frac{4}{6}$ CIV

T 4 4 4
A 6 5 6
B 6 4 5

T 4 5 4
A 7 5 6
B 6 4 5

T 4 5 4
A 7 5 6
B 6 4 5

68

T 5 4 0
A 6 2 1
B 4 2 4

T 0 0 1
A 4 5 6
B 6 8 2

T 2 1 1
A 6 3 3
B 8 2 4

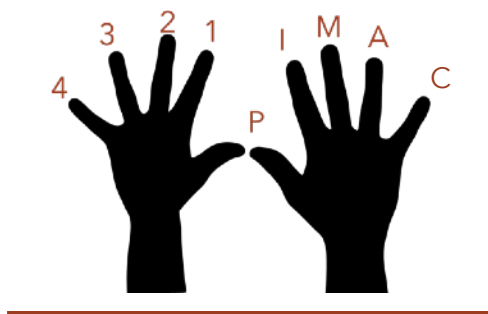
D.C. al Coda

71 $\frac{6}{6}$ CIV *loco*

T 0 1 0
A 4 1 0
B 2 0 2

T 5 5 5
A 2 6 7
B 0 7 5

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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