

Courante

Suite in G major

Francesco Corbetta
(1615 - 1681)

Musical notation for measures 1-3. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. A bracket above the staff indicates a $\frac{2}{6}$ CIII fingering for measures 1-3. Measure 1 contains a quarter note G4 (finger 1), a quarter note A4 (finger 1), and a quarter note B4 (finger 1). Measure 2 contains a quarter note C5 (finger 1), a quarter note B4 (finger 3), and a quarter note A4 (finger 4). Measure 3 contains a quarter note G4 (finger 4), a quarter note F#4 (finger 3), and a quarter note E4 (finger 2). Fingering numbers are placed below the notes.

Musical notation for measures 4-6. Measure 4 contains a quarter note D4 (finger 0), a quarter note E4 (finger 0), and a quarter note F#4 (finger 0). Measure 5 contains a quarter note G4 (finger 0), a quarter note A4 (finger 0), and a quarter note B4 (finger 0). Measure 6 contains a quarter note C5 (finger 0), a quarter note B4 (finger 0), and a quarter note A4 (finger 0). Fingering numbers are placed below the notes.

Musical notation for measures 7-9. Measure 7 contains a quarter note G4 (finger 2), a quarter note A4 (finger 0), and a quarter note B4 (finger 2). Measure 8 contains a quarter note C5 (finger 2), a quarter note B4 (finger 4), and a quarter note A4 (finger 4). Measure 9 contains a quarter note G4 (finger 3), a quarter note F#4 (finger 3), and a quarter note E4 (finger 2). A bracket above the staff indicates a CIV fingering for measures 7-9. Fingering numbers are placed below the notes.

Musical notation for measures 10-12. Measure 10 contains a quarter note D4 (finger 0), a quarter note E4 (finger 2), and a quarter note F#4 (finger 2). Measure 11 contains a quarter note G4 (finger 2), a quarter note A4 (finger 1), and a quarter note B4 (finger 1). Measure 12 contains a quarter note C5 (finger 1), a quarter note B4 (finger 3), and a quarter note A4 (finger 3). A bracket above the staff indicates a $\frac{4}{6}$ CII fingering for measures 10-12. Fingering numbers are placed below the notes.

Musical notation for measures 13-15. Measure 13 contains a quarter note G4 (finger 4), a quarter note A4 (finger 3), and a quarter note B4 (finger 1). Measure 14 contains a quarter note C5 (finger 2), a quarter note B4 (finger 1), and a quarter note A4 (finger 0). Measure 15 contains a quarter note G4 (finger 0), a quarter note F#4 (finger 2), and a quarter note E4 (finger 2). A bracket above the staff indicates a $\frac{4}{6}$ CII fingering for measures 13-15. Fingering numbers are placed below the notes.

Musical notation for measures 16-18. Measure 16 contains a quarter note D4 (finger 1), a quarter note E4 (finger 3), and a quarter note F#4 (finger 3). Measure 17 contains a quarter note G4 (finger 4), a quarter note A4 (finger 1), and a quarter note B4 (finger 1). Measure 18 contains a quarter note C5 (finger 2), a quarter note B4 (finger 3), and a quarter note A4 (finger 3). A bracket above the staff indicates a $\frac{2}{6}$ CIII fingering for measures 16-18. Fingering numbers are placed below the notes.

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2/6 CIII

3-2-3

T
A
B

4

0-1-0

T
A
B

7

2-0-2

CIV

T
A
B

10

4/6 CII

T
A
B

13

4/6 CII

0-2-0

TAB

2/6 CIII

TAB

19

4/6 CII

2-4-2

4/6 CIV

4/6 CII

TAB

22

loco

0-1-0

TAB

25

4/6 CV

1-4-1

①

②

③

T 0 5 7 5 5

A 1 5 5

B 0 6 7 7 5 7 3 5

2 2 7 7 (7) 7 6 8

3 3 5

28

3/6 CV

4/6 CV

1-4-1

2-0-2

T 7 5 (5) 5 7 5 7 5

A 5 5 0 1 3 2 0 2 0 0

B 0 5 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

3

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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