

Sevillana

Severino García Fortea
(c.1854 - 1931)

Allegretto (♩ = 160)

The musical score is written for guitar in a 3/4 time signature with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It consists of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass). The first system starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. The piece is characterized by frequent triplets and slurs. The notation includes various fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and specific guitar techniques such as *CII* (crescendo), *4/6 CII* (crescendo), and *4/6 CII* (crescendo). The score is numbered 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 at the beginning of each system.

27

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

29

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

31

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

33

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

35

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

37

0 5 5 0 7 7 3 7 0 7 7 3 4

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Allegretto (♩ = 160)

Musical notation for measures 1-2. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody features eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The guitar accompaniment consists of a bass line with octaves and chords. The TAB system shows fret numbers for the strings.

Musical notation for measures 3-4. The melody continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The guitar accompaniment maintains the bass line with octaves and chords. The TAB system shows fret numbers for the strings.

Musical notation for measures 5-6. Measure 5 includes a CII barre and a 4/6 CII barre. Measure 6 includes a circled 3. The melody features eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The guitar accompaniment includes chords and octaves. The TAB system shows fret numbers for the strings.

Musical notation for measures 7-8. Measure 7 includes a 4/6 CII barre and a CII barre. Measure 8 includes a circled 3. The melody features eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The guitar accompaniment includes chords and octaves. The TAB system shows fret numbers for the strings.

2

9

4/6 CII 3

T
A
B

11

4/6 CII 3

T
A
B

13

4/6 CII

staccato di canto

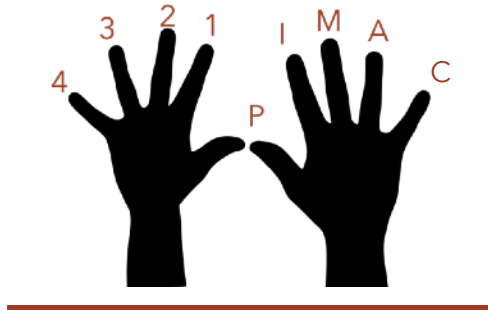
T
A
B

15

4/6 CII

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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