

My Lodgings is on the Cold Ground

traditional Irish melody

Pratten's Guitar Method - No. 49

Catharina Josepha Pratten
(1824-1895)

First musical staff, measures 1-4. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), 2/4 time signature. Fingerings: 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 2, 0.

Second musical staff, measures 5-8. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps, 2/4 time signature. Measure 5 starts with a '3' above the staff. Fingerings: 0, 1, 3, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0.

Third musical staff, measures 9-12. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps, 2/4 time signature. Fingerings: 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 2, 0.

Fourth musical staff, measures 13-16. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps, 2/4 time signature. Measure 13 starts with a '7' above the staff. Fingerings: 0, 1, 3, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 4, 4, 0, 0.

Fifth musical staff, measures 17-20. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps, 2/4 time signature. Fingerings: 0, 1, 4, 4, 0, 1, 2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 2, 0.

Sixth musical staff, measures 21-24. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps, 2/4 time signature. Measure 21 starts with an '11' above the staff. Fingerings: 0, 1, 3, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0.

13

Musical notation for measures 13 and 14. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 13 contains a half note chord (F#, C#, G#) with a 0 fretting, followed by a quarter note sequence: F# (1), C# (0), G# (1), F# (1), C# (2), G# (0). Measure 14 contains a half note chord (F#, C#, G#) with a 0 fretting, followed by a quarter note sequence: F# (2), C# (1), G# (4), F# (4), C# (4), G# (2).

15

Musical notation for measures 15 and 16. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 15 contains a half note chord (F#, C#, G#) with a 0 fretting, followed by a quarter note sequence: F# (4), C# (1), G# (0), F# (1), C# (0), G# (0). Measure 16 contains a half note chord (F#, C#, G#) with a 0 fretting, followed by a quarter note sequence: F# (1), C# (2), G# (0), F# (4), C# (1), G# (0).

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with slurs. The bass line features dotted quarter notes. Below the staff is a guitar tablature with three lines labeled T, A, and B, showing fret numbers for each string.

11

Musical notation for measures 11-14. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with slurs. The bass line features dotted quarter notes. Below the staff is a guitar tablature with three lines labeled T, A, and B, showing fret numbers for each string.

13

Musical notation for measures 15-18. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with slurs. The bass line features dotted quarter notes. Below the staff is a guitar tablature with three lines labeled T, A, and B, showing fret numbers for each string.

15

Musical notation for measures 19-22. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with slurs. The bass line features dotted quarter notes. Below the staff is a guitar tablature with three lines labeled T, A, and B, showing fret numbers for each string.

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, pausing when needed (no mistakes, counting aloud)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud

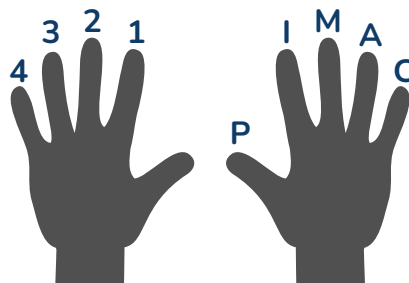
Musical Expression Starting Points

1. Know which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter towards the top (opposite at climaxes)
4. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than those before and after)
5. When a melody or musical line goes down in pitch, get louder to create forward momentum
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)
7. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato), master it at a steady pace

Tips for Good Practice

1. For tricky spots, describe the problem in detail: Where, what, how? Ask, "What's going on here?"
2. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
3. Have a clear purpose and goal for each repetition (rote repetition is lazy practice)
4. Record yourself often. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next

Fingering Notations



Hello!



Hi, I'm Allen Mathews.

As a teacher who's helped thousands of classical guitarists, I'm delighted to share this sheet music with you.

Many players struggle with playing fluently and error-free. The methods here have helped many move from stale, plodding practice to more vibrant and engaged music-making.

As a beloved mentor liked to say, "*How you practice is how you play!*"

Strong fundamentals define your playing at every level. For guitarists seeking a different approach to the craft of classical guitar, my program offers a uniquely structured way to fill any gaps, polish your playing, and ensure steady progress.

[Click here to transform your playing.](#)

Wishing you all the best in your music,
Allen Mathews

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Allen Mathews".