



# Minuet

Z. D225

Henry Purcell  
(1659-1695)

Andante (♩ = 112)

Measures 1-4 of the Minuet. The notation includes a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar accompaniment is shown on a six-string guitar staff with fret numbers (0-4) and fingerings (1-4) indicated. The guitar staff is labeled 'T A B' for Treble, Alto, and Bass strings.

Measures 5-8 of the Minuet. The notation includes a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar accompaniment is shown on a six-string guitar staff with fret numbers (0-5) and fingerings (1-4) indicated. The guitar staff is labeled 'T A B' for Treble, Alto, and Bass strings.

Measures 9-12 of the Minuet. The notation includes a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar accompaniment is shown on a six-string guitar staff with fret numbers (0-4) and fingerings (1-4) indicated. The guitar staff is labeled 'T A B' for Treble, Alto, and Bass strings.

Measures 13-16 of the Minuet. The notation includes a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar accompaniment is shown on a six-string guitar staff with fret numbers (0-5) and fingerings (1-4) indicated. The guitar staff is labeled 'T A B' for Treble, Alto, and Bass strings.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The top staff is a treble clef with a melodic line. The bottom two staves are labeled T, A, and B, representing guitar strings, with fret numbers written below them.

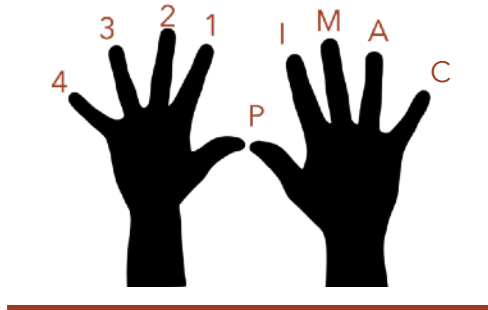
1	0	4	0	4	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0
3		2		3		2		2		3		0		2	
1	0	3	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0			
3		2	3	2		0	2	0	2	1	2				0

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The top staff is a treble clef with a melodic line. The bottom two staves are labeled T, A, and B, representing guitar strings, with fret numbers written below them.

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

# 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.](#)