

# Lesson No. 60

## Le Prime Lezioni di Chitarra

Julio Salvador Sagreras  
(1879-1942)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time. Measure 1: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature, notes G4 (0), A4 (1), B4 (1), C5 (4). Measure 2: notes D5 (4), E5 (0), F5 (3), G5 (0). Measure 3: notes A5 (0), B5 (1), C6 (4), D6 (0). Measure 4: notes E6 (0), F6 (3), G6 (0), A6 (3).

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5: notes G4 (0), A4 (1), B4 (1), C5 (4). Measure 6: notes D5 (2), E5 (1), F5 (2), G5 (1). Measure 7: notes A5 (0), B5 (0), C6 (4), D6 (0). Measure 8: notes E6 (1), F6 (3), G6 (0), A6 (3). A  $\frac{3}{6}$  Cl (Crescendo) marking is placed over measures 6 and 7.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9: notes G4 (0), A4 (1), B4 (1), C5 (4). Measure 10: notes D5 (2), E5 (0), F5 (1), G5 (0). Measure 11: notes A5 (4), B5 (0), C6 (4), D6 (0). Measure 12: notes E6 (0), F6 (3), G6 (0), A6 (3).

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13: notes G4 (0), A4 (1), B4 (1), C5 (4). Measure 14: notes D5 (2), E5 (1), F5 (2), G5 (1). Measure 15: notes A5 (0), B5 (0), C6 (4), D6 (0). Measure 16: notes E6 (1), F6 (3), G6 (0), A6 (3). A  $\frac{3}{6}$  Cl (Crescendo) marking is placed over measures 14 and 15.

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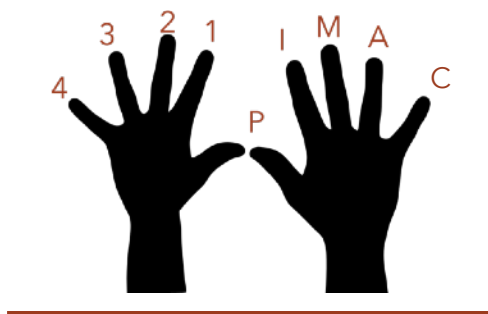
Measures 1-4 of Lesson No. 60. The piece is in 3/4 time. The first system shows the melodic line in the treble clef and the guitar tablature for strings T, A, and B. Measure 1 contains a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) on the B string. Measure 2 has a quarter note (G4) on the B string and a dotted quarter note (D5) on the A string. Measure 3 features a quarter note (G4) on the B string, a quarter note (A4) on the A string, and a quarter note (B4) on the G string. Measure 4 consists of a quarter note (G4) on the B string and a dotted quarter note (D5) on the A string.

Measures 5-8 of Lesson No. 60. Measure 5 continues with a quarter note (G4) on the B string and a dotted quarter note (D5) on the A string. Measure 6 has a quarter note (G4) on the B string, a quarter note (A4) on the A string, and a quarter note (B4) on the G string. Measure 7 features a quarter note (G4) on the B string, a quarter note (A4) on the A string, and a quarter note (B4) on the G string, with a  $\frac{3}{6}$  Cl (Crescendo) marking above. Measure 8 consists of a quarter note (G4) on the B string and a dotted quarter note (D5) on the A string.

Measures 9-12 of Lesson No. 60. Measure 9 continues with a quarter note (G4) on the B string and a dotted quarter note (D5) on the A string. Measure 10 has a quarter note (G4) on the B string, a quarter note (A4) on the A string, and a quarter note (B4) on the G string. Measure 11 features a quarter note (G4) on the B string, a quarter note (A4) on the A string, and a quarter note (B4) on the G string. Measure 12 consists of a quarter note (G4) on the B string and a dotted quarter note (D5) on the A string.

Measures 13-16 of Lesson No. 60. Measure 13 continues with a quarter note (G4) on the B string and a dotted quarter note (D5) on the A string. Measure 14 has a quarter note (G4) on the B string, a quarter note (A4) on the A string, and a quarter note (B4) on the G string, with a  $\frac{3}{6}$  Cl (Crescendo) marking above. Measure 15 features a quarter note (G4) on the B string, a quarter note (A4) on the A string, and a quarter note (B4) on the G string. Measure 16 consists of a quarter note (G4) on the B string and a dotted quarter note (D5) on the A string.

# 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.

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