

# Lesson No. 65

## Le Prime Lezioni di Chitarra

Julio Salvador Sagreras  
(1879-1942)

3

5 *rit.* *a tempo*

7

9

11

13

Musical notation for measures 13 and 14. Measure 13 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 7/8 time signature. It contains a half note G4 (fingering 1), a quarter note A4 (fingering 2), a quarter note B4 (fingering 0), and a quarter note C5 (fingering 2). Measure 14 contains a half note D5 (fingering 0), a quarter note E5 (fingering 3), a quarter note F#5 (fingering 2), and a quarter note G5 (fingering 7). Both measures have a fermata over the first half note.

15

Musical notation for measures 15 and 16. Measure 15 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 7/8 time signature. It contains a half note G4 (fingering 3), a quarter note A4 (fingering 2), a quarter note B4 (fingering 0), and a quarter note C5 (fingering 7). Measure 16 contains a half note D5 (fingering 3), a quarter note E5 (fingering 4), a quarter note F#5 (fingering 0), and a quarter note G5 (fingering 7). Both measures have a fermata over the first half note.

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First system of musical notation (measures 1-2). The top staff is in treble clef, 12/8 time, with a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff shows guitar tablature for strings T, A, and B. Measure 1 contains a triplet of eighth notes on the B string (fingering 3, 2, 0) and a dotted quarter note on the A string (fingering 0). Measure 2 contains a dotted quarter note on the A string (fingering 0), a triplet of eighth notes on the B string (fingering 2, 0, 1), and a dotted quarter note on the A string (fingering 0).

Second system of musical notation (measures 3-4). Measure 3 contains a triplet of eighth notes on the B string (fingering 1, 0, 2), a dotted quarter note on the A string (fingering 0), and a dotted quarter note on the B string (fingering 0). Measure 4 contains a dotted quarter note on the A string (fingering 0), a triplet of eighth notes on the B string (fingering 0, 1, 2), and a dotted quarter note on the A string (fingering 0).

Third system of musical notation (measures 5-6). Measure 5 is marked *rit.* and contains a dotted quarter note on the A string (fingering 0), a triplet of eighth notes on the B string (fingering 0, 2, 1), and a dotted quarter note on the A string (fingering 0). Measure 6 is marked *a tempo* and contains a dotted quarter note on the A string (fingering 0), a triplet of eighth notes on the B string (fingering 0, 2, 1), and a dotted quarter note on the A string (fingering 0).

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 7-8). Measure 7 contains a dotted quarter note on the A string (fingering 0), a triplet of eighth notes on the B string (fingering 0, 2, 1), and a dotted quarter note on the A string (fingering 0). Measure 8 contains a dotted quarter note on the A string (fingering 0), a triplet of eighth notes on the B string (fingering 0, 2, 1), and a dotted quarter note on the A string (fingering 0).

2

9

T  
A  
B

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

11

T  
A  
B

0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1

13

T  
A  
B

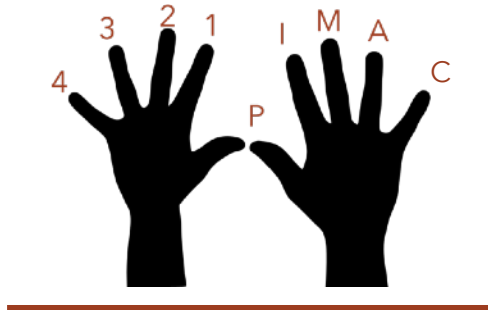
0 2 1 2 1 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2

15

T  
A  
B

3 2 0 1 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 2 0 1 2 0 (1) 3 2 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.

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