

# Lesson No. 66

## Le Prime Lezioni di Chitarra

Julio Salvador Sagreras  
(1879-1942)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes. The bass line features chords with fingerings 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2.

5 Fine

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The key signature changes to two sharps (D major). The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The melody continues with quarter and eighth notes. The bass line features chords with fingerings 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 3.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The melody continues with quarter and eighth notes. The bass line features chords with fingerings 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0.

13 D.C. al Fine

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The melody continues with quarter and eighth notes. The bass line features chords with fingerings 3, 0, 2, 3, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0.

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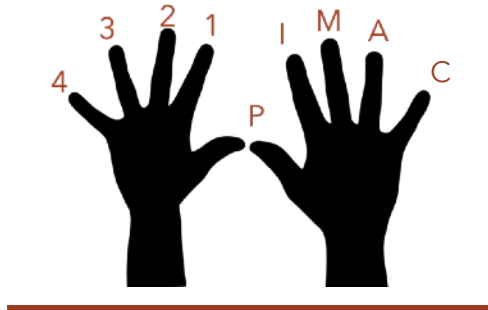
Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes a treble clef staff with notes and rests, and a guitar tablature staff with fret numbers for strings T, A, and B. Measure 1: T (1), A (0), B (3). Measure 2: T (0), A (0), B (2). Measure 3: T (4), A (3), B (2). Measure 4: T (1), A (4), B (3).

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5: T (1), A (0), B (3). Measure 6: T (3), A (2), B (0). Measure 7: T (0), A (0), B (2). Measure 8: T (4), A (3), B (0). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a sharp sign on the treble staff. **Fine**

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9: T (0), A (0), B (0). Measure 10: T (2), A (0), B (2). Measure 11: T (0), A (2), B (2). Measure 12: T (0), A (2), B (2).

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13: T (0), A (1), B (0). Measure 14: T (0), A (1), B (2). Measure 15: T (0), A (3), B (0). Measure 16: T (0), A (2), B (2). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction **D.C. al Fine**.

# 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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