

# Lesson No. 24

## Le Quarte Lezioni di Chitarra

Julio Salvador Sagreras  
(1879-1942)

**Andante maestoso**

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major and 2/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a circled 3. Chord diagrams for  $\frac{6}{6}$  CII and  $\frac{4}{6}$  CIII are shown above the staff. The notation includes treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Chord diagrams are provided for each measure.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a circled 5. A chord diagram for  $\frac{6}{6}$  CII is shown above the staff. The notation includes treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Chord diagrams are provided for each measure.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a circled 9. Chord diagrams for  $\frac{6}{6}$  CII,  $\frac{6}{6}$  CIII,  $\frac{6}{6}$  CIV, and  $\frac{6}{6}$  CV are shown above the staff. The notation includes treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Chord diagrams are provided for each measure.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a circled 13. Chord diagrams for  $\frac{5}{6}$  CIII and  $\frac{4}{6}$  CIV are shown above the staff. The notation includes treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Chord diagrams are provided for each measure.

Musical notation for measures 17-19. Measure 17 starts with the instruction *espressivo*. Chord diagrams for  $\frac{4}{6}$  CII and  $\frac{4}{6}$  CIV are shown above the staff. The notation includes treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Chord diagrams are provided for each measure.

Musical notation for measures 20-23. Measure 20 starts with a circled 20. A chord diagram for  $\frac{6}{6}$  CII is shown above the staff. The notation includes treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Chord diagrams are provided for each measure.

23  $\frac{6}{6}$ CII *bien cantando* *rit.* *a tempo*

26  $\frac{3}{6}$ CV  $\frac{4}{6}$ CVII  $\frac{2}{6}$ CIII

29  $\frac{4}{6}$ CIV  $\frac{4}{6}$ CVII  $\frac{5}{6}$ CII

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6/6 CII      4/6 CIII

TAB

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

5

TAB

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

9

6/6 CII → 6/6 CIII → 6/6 CIV → 6/6 CV

TAB

7	5	3	6	5	3	1	3	0	2
8	4	5	4	4	1	2	1	1	
9	2	4	6	5	0	2	0	2	3
0	2	3	4	5	2	3	2	0	1

13

5/6 CIII      4/6 CIV

TAB

3	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	4
4		3	3	4	4	4	4	4
2		3	3	4	4	4	6	7

*espressivo*

17

4/6 CII → 4/6 CIV

T  
A  
B

20

6/6 CII

T  
A  
B

23

6/6 CII

*bien cantando*      *rit.*      *a tempo*

T  
A  
B

26

3/6 CV → 4/6 CVII → 2/6 CIII

*cresc.*

T  
A  
B

29

4/6 CIV → 4/6 CVII → 5/6 CII

*loco*      *dim.*      *perdendosi*

T  
A  
B

# 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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