

Danza de las Hachas

Gaspar Sanz
(1640-1710)

⑥ = D Prima volta *f*
Seconda volta *mf*

The first system of musical notation is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 2/6 time signature. It begins with a capo on the 6th fret, indicated by a bracket labeled '2/6 Cl'. The first measure contains a whole note chord with a '4' below the bass line. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4 (0), Bb4 (2), D5 (4), and G4 (3). The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2 (0), Bb2 (0), D3 (2), and G2 (3). A first ending bracket spans the first four measures. The second measure has a '1' above the G4 note. The second system starts with a new measure containing a whole note chord with a '4' below the bass line. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4 (0), Bb4 (1), D5 (4), and G4 (3). The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2 (0), Bb2 (0), D3 (2), and G2 (3). A second ending bracket spans the last two measures. The final measure has a '2' above the G4 note and a '0' below the bass line.

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The second system of musical notation is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 2/6 time signature. It begins with a capo on the 6th fret, indicated by a bracket labeled '2/6 Cl'. The first measure contains a whole note chord with a '4' below the bass line. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4 (0), Bb4 (2), D5 (4), and G4 (3). The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2 (0), Bb2 (0), D3 (2), and G2 (3). A first ending bracket spans the first four measures. The second measure has a '1' above the G4 note. The second system starts with a new measure containing a whole note chord with a '4' below the bass line. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4 (0), Bb4 (1), D5 (4), and G4 (3). The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2 (0), Bb2 (0), D3 (2), and G2 (3). A second ending bracket spans the last two measures. The final measure has a '2' above the G4 note and a '0' below the bass line. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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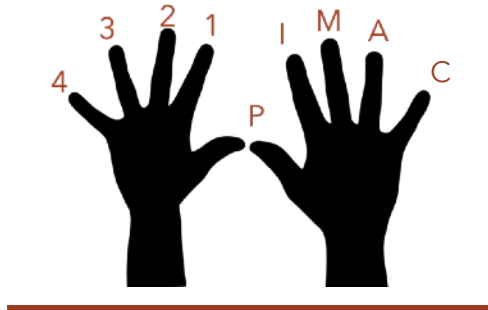
⑥ = D Prima volta *f*
Seconda volta *mf*

The first system of the score consists of a treble clef staff with a 2/6 time signature and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody is written in a single line with a capo on the 6th fret. The guitar tablature below the staff is arranged in three systems: T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass). The first system of tablature covers measures 1 through 4. Measure 1 has frets 1, 1, 3, 0, 2, 3. Measure 2 has frets 1, 0, 2, 3. Measure 3 has frets 3, 0, 2, 3. Measure 4 has frets 3, 0, 1, 3. The second system of tablature covers measures 5 through 8. Measure 5 has frets 0, 1, 3, 2. Measure 6 has frets 0, 2, 3. Measure 7 has frets 0, 1, 3. Measure 8 has frets 0, 2, 2. The final measure of the system has a whole rest on the treble staff and a 0 on the bass staff.

5

The second system of the score continues from the first system. It consists of a treble clef staff with a 2/6 time signature and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody is written in a single line with a capo on the 6th fret. The guitar tablature below the staff is arranged in three systems: T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass). The first system of tablature covers measures 9 through 12. Measure 9 has frets 1, 1, 3, 0, 2, 3. Measure 10 has frets 1, 0, 2, 3. Measure 11 has frets 1, 3, 0, 2. Measure 12 has frets 3, 0, 2, 3. The second system of tablature covers measures 13 through 16. Measure 13 has frets 1, 3, 0, 2. Measure 14 has frets 2, 3, 0, 2. Measure 15 has frets 3, 0, 2. Measure 16 has frets 3, 3, 0. The final measure of the system has a whole rest on the treble staff and a 0 on the bass staff.

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.

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