

# Soet Catarijnken

Joachim van den Hove  
(1567-1620)

Andante (♩ = 40)

Musical notation for measures 1-2. The piece is in D major (one sharp) and 3/8 time. Measure 1 contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The melody begins with a quarter note D4, followed by a quarter note E4, and a quarter note F#4. The bass line consists of a constant eighth-note accompaniment: D3, F#3, A3, B3, D4, F#4, A4, B4. Measure 2 continues the melody with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes. A circled '3' is placed below the first measure, and a circled '5' is placed below the second measure.

Musical notation for measures 3-4. Measure 3 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The melody starts with a quarter note D4, followed by a quarter note E4, and a quarter note F#4. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment. A circled '3' is placed below the first measure. Measure 4 continues the melody with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment. The word *loco* is written above the staff. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-6. Measure 5 continues the melody with a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment. A circled '3' is placed below the first measure. Measure 6 continues the melody with a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes.

Musical notation for measures 7-8. Measure 7 continues the melody with a quarter note D4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note F#4. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment. A circled '3' is placed below the first measure. Measure 8 continues the melody with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment. The word *loco* is written above the staff. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes.

Musical notation for measures 9-10. Measure 9 continues the melody with a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment. A circled '3' is placed below the first measure. Measure 10 continues the melody with a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment. A circled '1' is placed above the first measure of measure 10. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes.

Musical notation for measures 11-12. Measure 11 continues the melody with a quarter note D4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note F#4. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment. A circled '3' is placed below the first measure. Measure 12 continues the melody with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment. The word *loco* is written above the staff. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes.

13 *loco*

3/8 CII ①

15 *loco* *rit.*

⑤

French lute tablature

TESTVDINEÆ. No.

Oet Gatarincken.



9

TAB

3	3	0	3	2	3	7	5	7	8	7	8	10	5	7	8	5	7	8	10
2	3			3	5	0	7												
0	4	3	2	0			0	0											
							5												

11

TAB

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

13

TAB

3	0	1	3	0	2	3	0	2	5	3	7	5	8	7	10	5	7	8	5	7	8	10
2								3				7										
0							3					0										
												0										

15

TAB

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

# 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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