

Largo

Concerto for Lute in D Major, RV. 93

Antonio Vivaldi
(1678-1741)

Largo (♩ = 60)

The musical score is presented in six systems, each consisting of a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is common time. The tempo is marked 'Largo' with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fingering numbers (1-4). The piece is marked 'Largo' with a tempo of 60 quarter notes per minute. The score is for guitar, as indicated by the 'Lute' in the title and the use of a guitar-like fingering system.

13 $\frac{2}{6}$ CV IV

15 $\frac{2}{6}$ CV *rit.*

17 *a tempo* III $\frac{6}{6}$ CII *mf*

19 $\frac{5}{6}$ CII

21 $\frac{6}{6}$ CVII $\frac{6}{6}$ CII

23 *mp*

25

27

29

31

33

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Musical notation for measures 1-2. The treble clef staff shows a melody in D major with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The bass clef staff shows the guitar fretboard with fingerings for strings T, A, and B. Measure 1 contains two measures of music, and measure 2 contains two measures. A breath mark (V) is placed above the first measure of the second system.

Musical notation for measures 3-4. The treble clef staff shows a melody with a breath mark (V) above the first measure of the second system. The bass clef staff shows the guitar fretboard with fingerings for strings T, A, and B. Measure 3 contains two measures of music, and measure 4 contains two measures.

Musical notation for measures 5-6. The treble clef staff shows a melody with a breath mark (V) above the first measure of the second system. The bass clef staff shows the guitar fretboard with fingerings for strings T, A, and B. Measure 5 contains two measures of music, and measure 6 contains two measures.

Musical notation for measures 7-8. The treble clef staff shows a melody with a breath mark (V) above the first measure of the second system. The bass clef staff shows the guitar fretboard with fingerings for strings T, A, and B. Measure 7 contains two measures of music, and measure 8 contains two measures.

2

9

TAB

5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 | 4 5 7 5 4 2 5 3

2 2 | 0 0

11

TAB

2 2 0 2 2 0 2 | 5 2 0 0 2 0

0 0 | 0 0 7

13

TAB

5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 | 5 4 7 5 7 6 0

5 5 6 6 | 5 6 6 0

0 0 | 0 0

15

TAB

5 5 6 0 5 4 5 4 | 5 5 6 5

6 6 | 0 7 0

0 0 | 0 0

a tempo

17

mf

III

6/6 CII

T
A
B

19

5/6 CII

6/6 CII

T
A
B

21

6/6 CVII

6/6 CII

T
A
B

23

mp

T
A
B

25

TAB: 0 6 7 5 8 7 8 | 7 5 7 0

27

TAB: 5 7 7 0 0 2 0 0 3 | 7 0 0 0 3

29

TAB: 7 0 9 7 10 8 7 0 3 | 2 2 4 2 2 0 3

31

TAB: 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 | 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 2

33

TAB: 2 3 3 5 3 2-0-2-0 3 | 3 2 4 2 5

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, pausing when needed (no mistakes, counting aloud)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud

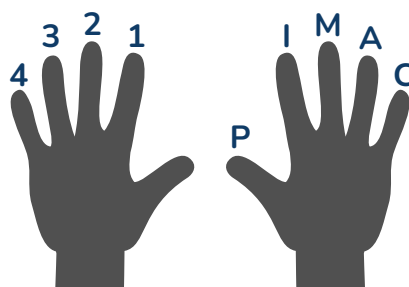
Musical Expression Starting Points

1. Know which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter towards the top (opposite at climaxes)
4. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than those before and after)
5. When a melody or musical line goes down in pitch, get louder to create forward momentum
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)
7. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato), master it at a steady pace

Tips for Good Practice

1. For tricky spots, describe the problem in detail: Where, what, how? Ask, "What's going on here?"
2. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
3. Have a clear purpose and goal for each repetition (rote repetition is lazy practice)
4. Record yourself often. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next

Fingering Notations



Hello!



Hi, I'm Allen Mathews.

As a teacher who's helped thousands of classical guitarists, I'm delighted to share this sheet music with you.

Many players struggle with playing fluently and error-free. The methods here have helped many move from stale, plodding practice to more vibrant and engaged music-making.

As a beloved mentor liked to say, "*How you practice is how you play!*"

Strong fundamentals define your playing at every level. For guitarists seeking a different approach to the craft of classical guitar, my program offers a uniquely structured way to fill any gaps, polish your playing, and ensure steady progress.

[Click here to transform your playing.](#)

Wishing you all the best in your music,
Allen Mathews



If you like Baroque music, [click here](#) to check out our Baroque book!