

# Spring

from the Four Seasons

arrangement for guitar duo

Antonio Vivaldi  
(1678-1741)

**Allegro**

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first system shows a treble clef staff with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a bass clef staff with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 1 features a V-shaped fingering diagram above the treble staff. Measure 4 includes a circled 2 (②) in the treble staff and a circled 1 (①) in the bass staff.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a circled 5 (⑤) in the treble staff. Measure 6 includes a circled 3 (③) in the treble staff and a circled 4 (④) in the bass staff. Measure 7 features a V-shaped fingering diagram above the treble staff. Measure 8 includes a circled 2 (②) in the treble staff. Dynamics include mezzo-piano (*mp*) and piano (*p*).

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a circled 9 (⑨) in the treble staff. Measure 10 includes a circled 1 (①) in the treble staff and a circled 3 (③) in the bass staff. Measure 11 features a circled 4 (④) in the treble staff and a circled 1 (①) in the bass staff. Measure 12 includes a circled 3 (③) in the treble staff and a circled 0 (①) in the bass staff. A dynamic of forte (*f*) is present in measure 12. A fingering diagram  $\frac{6}{6}$  CIII → HB II is shown above the treble staff in measure 11.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a circled 13 (⑬) in the treble staff. Measure 14 includes a circled 2 (②) in the treble staff and a circled 3 (③) in the bass staff. Measure 15 features a circled 3 (③) in the treble staff and a circled 1 (①) in the bass staff. Measure 16 includes a circled 3 (③) in the treble staff and a circled 1 (①) in the bass staff. A V-shaped fingering diagram is shown above the treble staff in measure 13. The dynamic is mezzo-forte (*mf*).





2

9

D D D G<sup>6</sup> A

① HB II ③ *f*

13

D D D D

V

*mf*

17

D D G<sup>6</sup> A D

0-1-0

*mp*

T 7 5 3 2 0 0 2 0 1 2 3

A 8 7 0 3 0 3 0 0 3 0 0

B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

T 3 2 2 0 0 0 3 0 3 0 3

A 3 3 3 0 0 0 2 2 2 2 2

B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

20

D D D D

V

*p*

T 5 8 7 8 5 7 5 7 8 7 8 5 7 5 7

A 7 8 7 8 0 8 7 7 7 8 7 8 8 7 7

B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

T 2 2 3 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 2

A 3 3 3 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 2

B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

4

24

D *rit.*

D G<sup>6</sup>

A  
0-1-0

D

Musical notation for the first system. The treble clef staff shows notes for D (4th fret), G (3rd fret), and A (0-1-0). The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for strings T, A, and B. The first measure is marked *rit.* and the second measure is marked *f*. A circled '1' is above the first note, and a circled '5' is below the fifth string in the third measure.

Musical notation for the second system. The treble clef staff shows chords for D, G<sup>6</sup>, and A. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for strings T, A, and B. The first measure is marked *mf*. The second measure has a circled '4' below the fourth string.

## 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

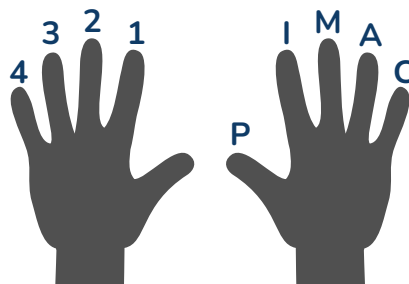
## Musical Expression Starting Points

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

A blue ink handwritten signature that reads "Allen Mathews".



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