

Ricercar

Andante

Franciscus Bossinensis
(1485 – 1535)

Musical notation for the first system (measures 1-4) in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3) are shown below the notes. The bass line consists of whole notes, each with a '0' and a bar line below it, indicating open strings.

Musical notation for the second system (measures 5-8). Measure 5 starts with a fermata over a whole note. Measures 6-8 contain eighth and quarter notes with various fingering numbers. The bass line continues with whole notes, some with a '0' and a bar line below it.

Musical notation for the third system (measures 9-12). Measure 9 begins with a treble clef, a sharp sign, and a '1' below it. The melody includes a triplet of eighth notes. The bass line features whole notes with a '0' and a bar line below it. The system concludes with a double bar line.

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0- 2-1-2-0 | 1-0-1-3 | 0-2-3-2 | 0-3-1-0

5

T 1 | (1) | 1-3-1 | 3-1-0-2
A | | | |
B 0-2-3-0 | 2-0-3-2 | 0- | (0)

9

T | | | |
A (2)-0-1 | 1-3-1-0-2 | 0-2 | 2-0
B 0 | 0 | 2 | 0

Musical Tip Sheet

The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and a positive attitude
2. Troubleshoot - Everything should be easy
3. Breathe
4. Trust yourself to play accurately and musically inspired (instead of judging)
5. Always play as a gift to yourself and others

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!)
7. Play hands together slowly in rhythm, counting aloud

Musical Starting Points:

1. Decide 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 the ones before and after)

Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For tricky spots, state out loud exactly what the problem is, in every detail.
3. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
4. Have a purpose behind each repetition (so you don't ingrain bad habits).
5. Video yourself for performance practice, and to hear what is working.

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