

The Freeing of Ruggiero from Imprisonment from D'Alcina

Giulio Caccini
(1551-1618)

The musical score is written for guitar in D major and 3/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff (measures 1-3) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a circled 3 indicating a triplet. The second staff (measures 4-6) contains a circled 2 for a triplet and a circled 3 for another triplet. The third staff (measures 7-9) features a *mf* dynamic and a 4/6 CII fingering bracket. The fourth staff (measures 10-12) includes the tempo markings *un poco rit.* and *a tempo*, and a circled 4 for a quartet. The fifth staff (measures 13-15) contains a 6/6 CII fingering bracket. The sixth staff (measures 16-18) also contains a 6/6 CII fingering bracket. The seventh staff (measures 19-20) ends with a circled 3 and a trill (*tr*) marked with -3-0-3-0. Fingering numbers (0-4) are placed above or below notes throughout the score.

22

HB II

$\frac{6}{8}$ CII

25

$\frac{6}{8}$ CII

poco a poco cresc.

28

31

$\frac{4}{8}$ CII

HB II

mf

pp

34

37

poco a poco cresc.

40

$\frac{4}{8}$ CII

un poco rit.

The Freeing of Ruggiero from Imprisonment from D'Alcina

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Measures 1-3 of the piece. The music is in G major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the treble (T), auxiliary (A), and bass (B) strings.

T	0	3	2	3	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	2
A	2	4	2	4	2	3	2	3	4	2	4	2
B	0			0						0		

Measures 4-6. Measure 4 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The guitar tablature shows fingerings for the treble (T), auxiliary (A), and bass (B) strings.

T	5	4	2	0	2	5	4	2	0	2	0	2	3
A	7	5	3	2	3	5	4	3	2	3	2	3	4
B	0			(0)	2	4		0	2	0	2	4	4

Measures 7-9. Measure 7 includes a $\frac{4}{6}$ CII (Crescendo II) marking. The music transitions to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The guitar tablature shows fingerings for the treble (T), auxiliary (A), and bass (B) strings.

T	0	5	3	5	5	4	5	2	5	2	3	5
A	2				7	3		2		2	0	
B	0		2	4	0		4	0		2		4

Measures 10-12. Measure 10 includes a *un poco rit.* (un poco ritardando) marking. Measure 11 includes a *a tempo* marking. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The guitar tablature shows fingerings for the treble (T), auxiliary (A), and bass (B) strings.

T	5	0	2	3	0	0	2	0			
A	3	0	2	3	0	2					
B	4	2	(2)	1		2	2		2	2	0

13 $\frac{6}{6}$ CII

TAB

T	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	0
A		4			2					1
B	2	2	2	2	4	0				2

16 $\frac{6}{6}$ CII

TAB

T	2	2	0	3	2	2	3
A	2	2	0				
B	0	0	0	2	4	2	2

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

TAB

T	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
A	0	(0)	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	0
B	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0

22 HB II $\frac{6}{6}$ CII

TAB

T	3	3	2	0	2	3	0	2	3	3	3
A	2	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	4	4
B	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	4

25 $\frac{6}{6}$ CII

TAB

T	0	3	0	2	3	0	2	2	4	4
A	0	3	0	2	3	0	4	3	3	3
B	0	0	0	0	0	4	(4)	4	4	4

poco a poco cresc.

28

31

34

37

40

Practice Tip Sheet

The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and high dynamic energy
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 Main Practice Areas:

1. Technique - Abilities, Movements, Chords, Scales, Patterns, Exercises, etc.
2. New Notes - One new piece of music at a time
3. Tricky Spots - Detailing small sections of pieces
4. Repertoire Maintenance - Pieces you already know
5. Sight-Reading practice - note recognition/playing; clapping/counting rhythms

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!)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with slow metronome

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)

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 (blind repetitions are lazy practice).
5. Video yourself for performance practice and to hear what is and is not working.

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