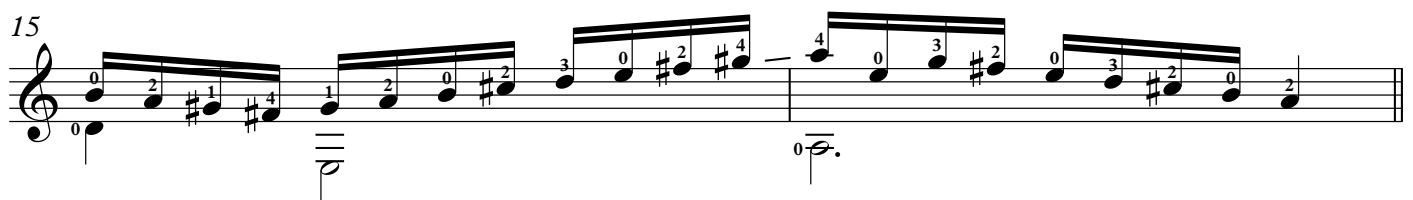
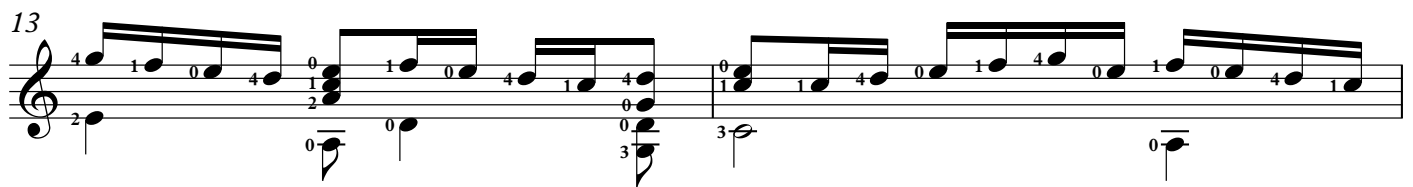
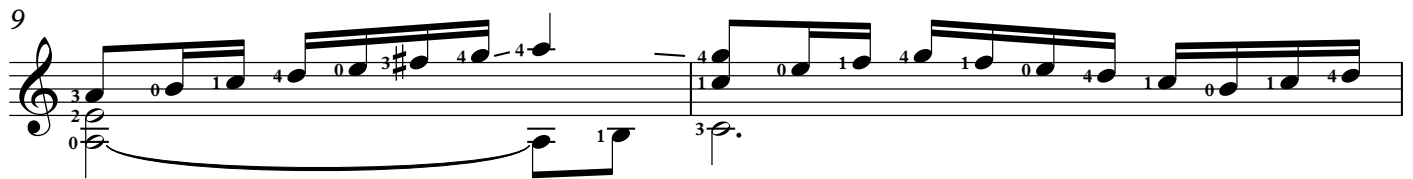
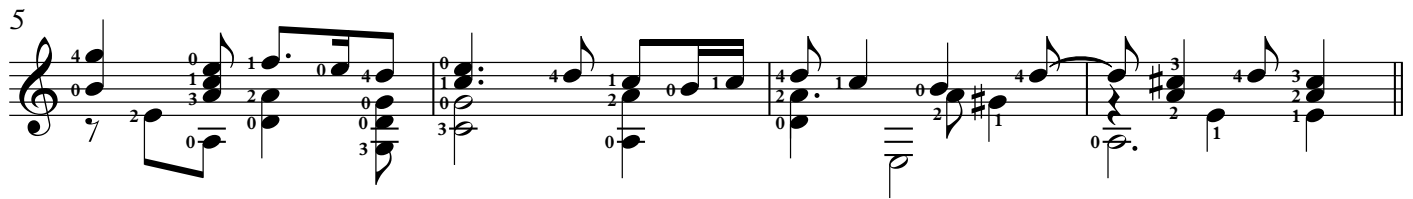
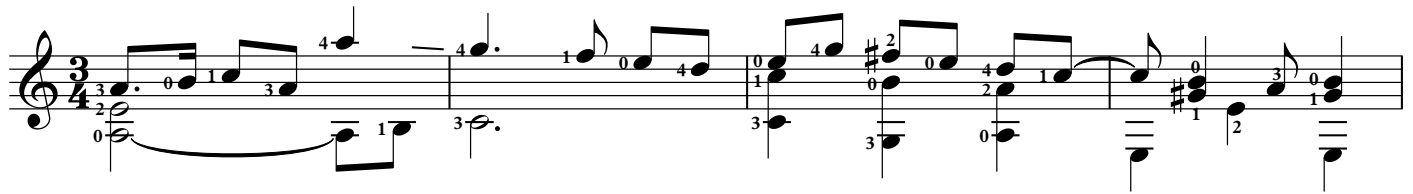
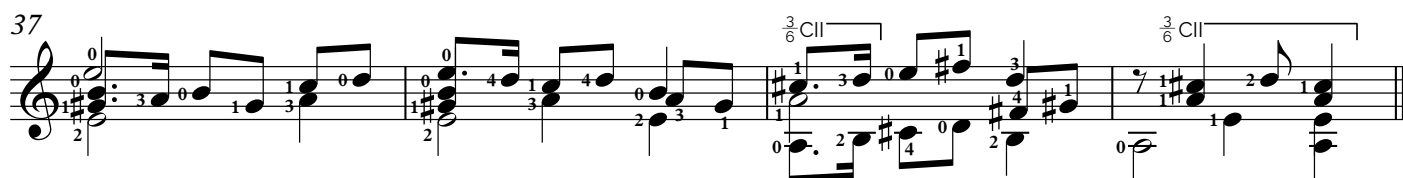
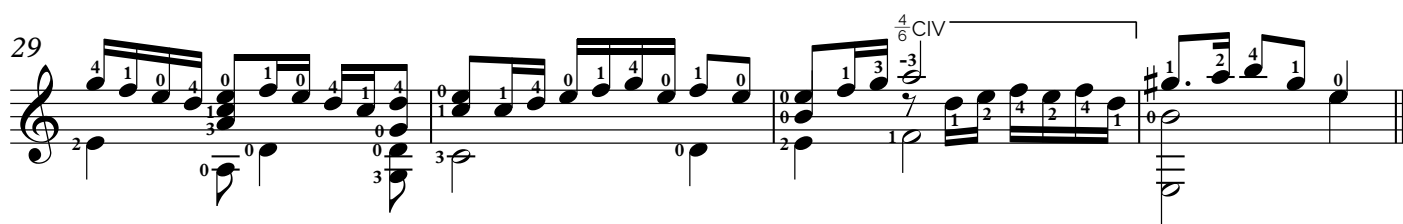
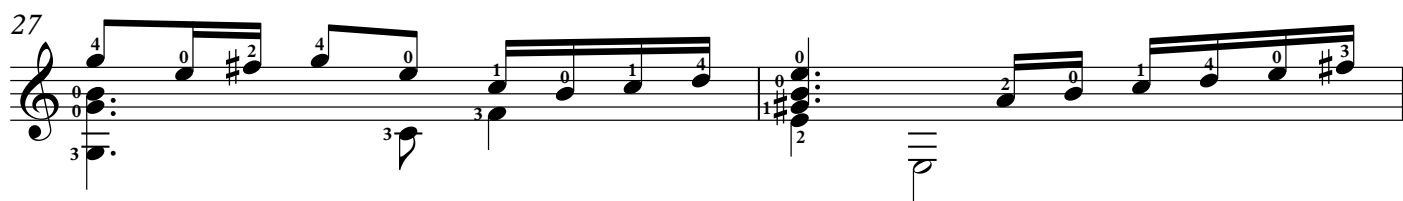
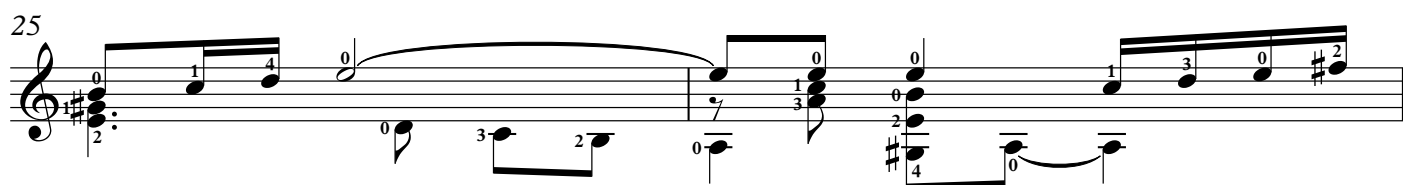
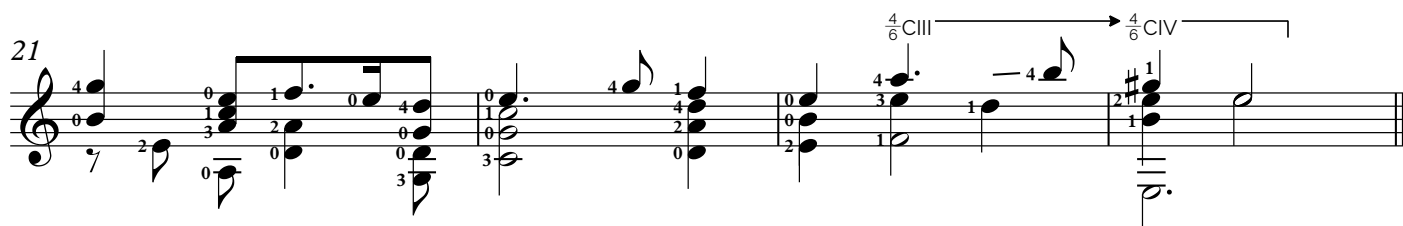
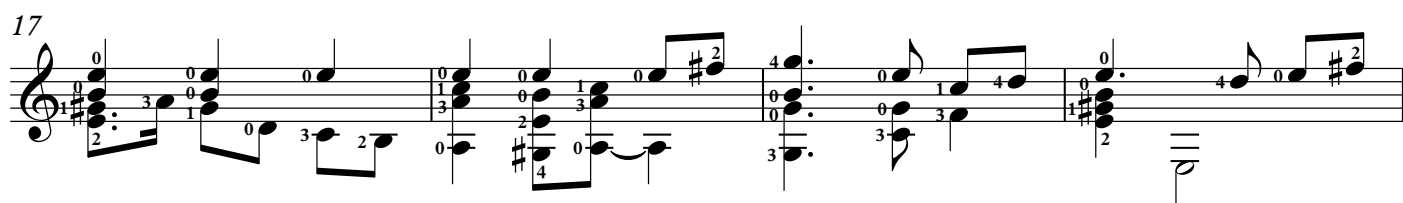


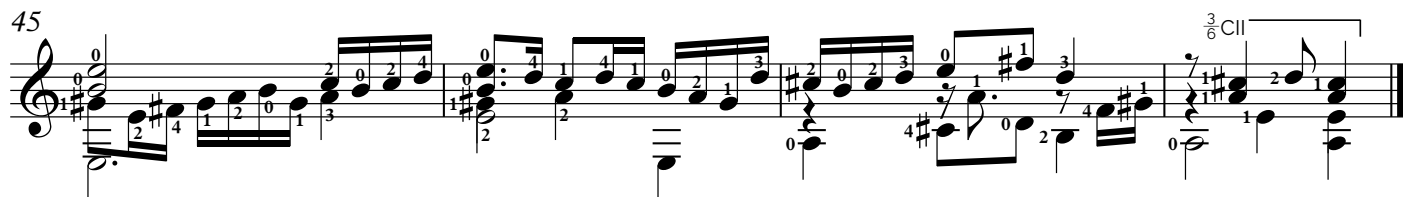
Can She Excuse My Wrongs

Andante

John Dowland
(1563-1626)







Can She Excuse My Wrongs

Andante

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Measures 1-4 of the piece. The notation includes a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a single staff. The guitar tablature below the staff shows fingerings for the right hand (T, A, B) and fret numbers (0-4). Measure 1: Treble clef, 3/4 time, key signature of one sharp. The melody starts on a whole note G4 (fret 2, string 1), followed by a half note A4 (fret 3, string 1) and a quarter note B4 (fret 4, string 1). The guitar tablature shows: T (0), A (2), B (0) for the first measure; T (0), A (2), B (0) for the second measure; T (0), A (2), B (0) for the third measure; T (0), A (2), B (0) for the fourth measure.

Measures 5-8 of the piece. The notation includes a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a single staff. The guitar tablature below the staff shows fingerings for the right hand (T, A, B) and fret numbers (0-4). Measure 5: Treble clef, 3/4 time, key signature of one sharp. The melody starts on a whole note G4 (fret 2, string 1), followed by a half note A4 (fret 3, string 1) and a quarter note B4 (fret 4, string 1). The guitar tablature shows: T (0), A (2), B (0) for the first measure; T (0), A (2), B (0) for the second measure; T (0), A (2), B (0) for the third measure; T (0), A (2), B (0) for the fourth measure.

Measures 9-10 of the piece. The notation includes a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a single staff. The guitar tablature below the staff shows fingerings for the right hand (T, A, B) and fret numbers (0-4). Measure 9: Treble clef, 3/4 time, key signature of one sharp. The melody starts on a whole note G4 (fret 2, string 1), followed by a half note A4 (fret 3, string 1) and a quarter note B4 (fret 4, string 1). The guitar tablature shows: T (0), A (2), B (0) for the first measure; T (0), A (2), B (0) for the second measure; T (0), A (2), B (0) for the third measure; T (0), A (2), B (0) for the fourth measure.

Measures 11-12 of the piece. The notation includes a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a single staff. The guitar tablature below the staff shows fingerings for the right hand (T, A, B) and fret numbers (0-4). Measure 11: Treble clef, 3/4 time, key signature of one sharp. The melody starts on a whole note G4 (fret 2, string 1), followed by a half note A4 (fret 3, string 1) and a quarter note B4 (fret 4, string 1). The guitar tablature shows: T (0), A (2), B (0) for the first measure; T (0), A (2), B (0) for the second measure; T (0), A (2), B (0) for the third measure; T (0), A (2), B (0) for the fourth measure.

13

TAB

15

TAB

17

TAB

21

TAB

41

3/8 CII

T
A
B

45

3/8 CII

T
A
B

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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