

# Prelude in C minor

**Moderato** (♩ = 140)

Agustín Barrios Mangoré  
(1885-1944)

1 p

4

7

10

13

16

*simile...*

$\frac{6}{6}$  CIV

$\frac{4}{6}$  CIV

$\frac{6}{6}$  CIII

$\frac{4}{6}$  CI

$\frac{6}{6}$  CIII

$\frac{4}{6}$  CI

$\frac{6}{6}$  CI

2

19

$\frac{5}{6}$  CVI

HB IV

HB IV

22

$\frac{5}{6}$  CVIII

25

$(\frac{5}{6} \text{ CVIII})$

$\frac{4}{6}$  CIII

28

$\frac{3}{6}$  CI

$\frac{6}{6}$  CI

$\frac{6}{6}$  CIII

30

$(\frac{6}{6} \text{ CIII})$

$\frac{4}{6}$  CI

$\frac{4}{6}$  CI

$\frac{4}{6}$  CI

Detailed description of the musical score: The score consists of five staves of music. Each staff begins with a measure number (19, 22, 25, 28, 30) and a treble clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 6/8. The music is written for guitar, with various techniques indicated by slurs, accents (>), and fingering numbers (1-4, 0 for natural). Measure 19 starts with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and is labeled  $\frac{5}{6}$  CVI. Measures 22-25 feature a variety of chords and melodic lines, with measure 22 labeled  $\frac{5}{6}$  CVIII. Measures 28-30 include a change to  $\frac{4}{6}$  CIII and  $\frac{3}{6}$  CI. The piece concludes with a final measure in measure 30, marked with a double bar line and a fermata.

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First system of musical notation for the Prelude in C minor. The system includes a treble clef, a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked Moderato (♩ = 140). The notation features a series of sixteenth-note runs with accents and slurs, starting with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The guitar tablature below the staff shows fingerings (1-4) and fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) for the strings.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a measure rest of 4 measures. The notation continues with sixteenth-note runs and accents. The guitar tablature shows fingerings and fret numbers, including a *4/6 CIV* (C minor, 4th position, 6th string) marking.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a measure rest of 7 measures. The notation continues with sixteenth-note runs and accents. The guitar tablature shows fingerings and fret numbers, including a *6/6 CIV* (C minor, 6th position, 6th string) marking.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a measure rest of 10 measures. The notation continues with sixteenth-note runs and accents. The guitar tablature shows fingerings and fret numbers, including a *4/6 Cl* (C minor, 4th position, 6th string) marking.

13

TAB

16

$\frac{6}{6}$  Cl

TAB

19

$\frac{5}{6}$  CVI HB IV

TAB

22

$\frac{5}{6}$  CVIII

TAB

25

$\frac{5}{6}$  CVIII) > >  $\frac{4}{6}$  CIII > > 3

T  
A  
B

28

$\frac{3}{6}$  CI > >  $\frac{6}{6}$  CI > >  $\frac{6}{6}$  CIII > >

T  
A  
B

30

$\frac{6}{6}$  CIII) > >  $\frac{4}{6}$  CI > >  $\frac{4}{6}$  CI > >  $\frac{4}{6}$  CI > >

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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