

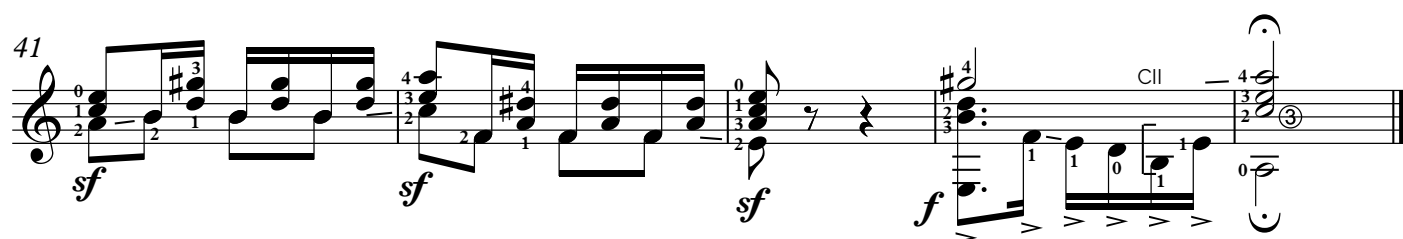
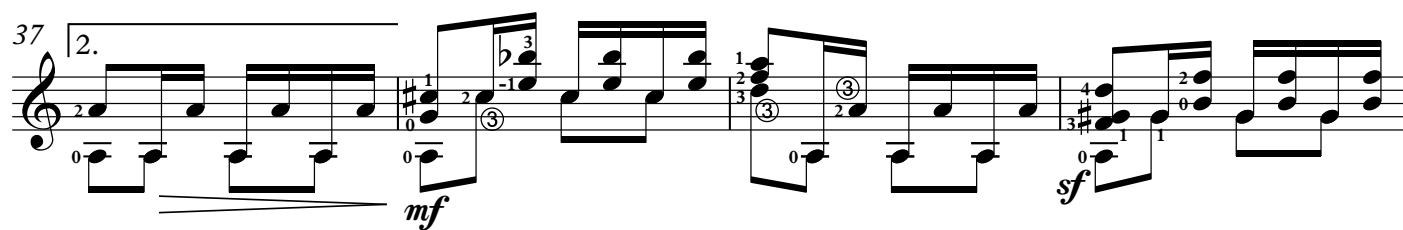
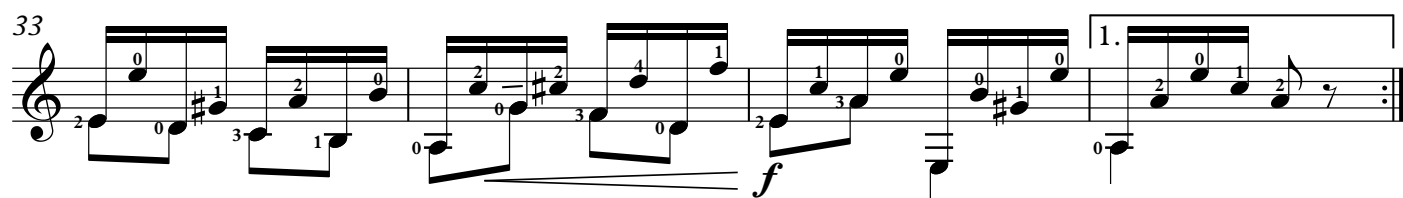
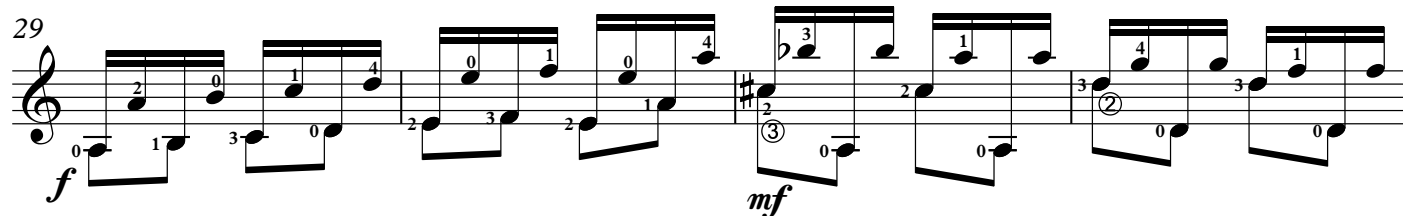
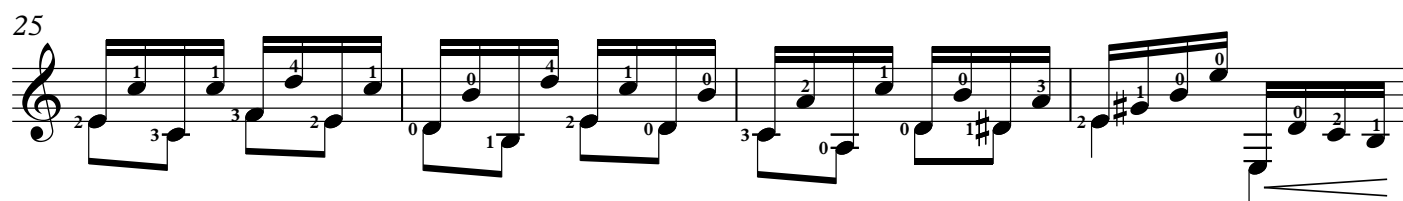
Etude No. 17

Op. 60

Matteo Carcassi
(1792-1853)

Moderato

The musical score for Etude No. 17 by Matteo Carcassi, Op. 60, is presented in a single system with six staves of music. The piece is in 2/4 time and marked Moderato. The notation includes various guitar-specific elements such as fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and triplets. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *p* (piano). A 4/6 C#m barre is indicated at measure 13. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth staff.



Etude No. 17

Op. 60

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Moderato

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The treble clef staff shows a melody starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section. The bass staff shows a bass line with fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The treble clef staff shows a melody with a decrescendo (*dim.*) and a crescendo (*cresc.*) dynamic. The bass staff shows a bass line with fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). The treble clef staff shows a melody with a forte (*f*) and mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The bass staff shows a bass line with fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The treble clef staff shows a melody with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff shows a bass line with fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

17

f *mf*

TAB

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|---|---|----|---|
| 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 9 |

21

TAB

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |

25

TAB

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

29

f *mf*

TAB

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[illegible]

37 2. *mf* *sf*

T 2 2 2 2 2 6 6 6 5 6 2 2 2 3 1 1 1

A 0 6 6 6 6 7 2 2 2 1 0 1 0 0

B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0

41

sf *sf* *sf* *f*

CII

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

TAB

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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