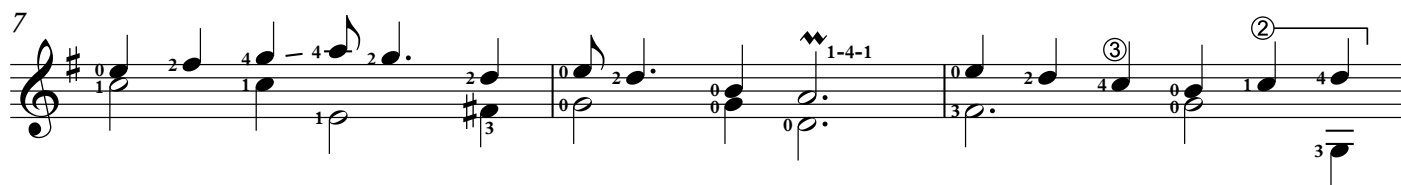


A New Irish Tune

Z. 646 - arrangement for guitar

Henry Purcell
(1659-1695)

♩. = 40



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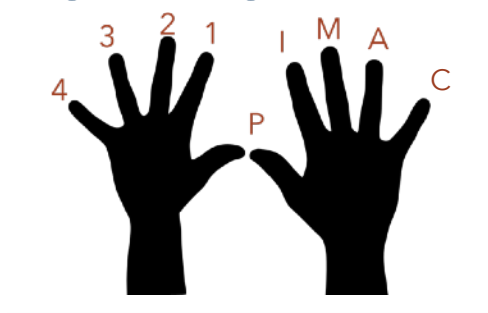
First system of musical notation (measures 1-3). The treble clef staff shows a melody in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. Chords G, D, C, G, and C are indicated above the staff. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff, with fret numbers 0, 2, 3, 4, and 1. The bass staff shows the bass line with fret numbers 3, 3, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 3.

Second system of musical notation (measures 4-6). The treble clef staff shows a melody in G major. Chords D, G, G, F, and Em7 are indicated above the staff. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff, with fret numbers 2, 4, 2, 0, 4, 0, 3, 2, 3, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 3. The bass staff shows the bass line with fret numbers 3, 2, 3, 0, 3, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0.

Third system of musical notation (measures 7-9). The treble clef staff shows a melody in G major. Chords C, Em7, G, D, D, and G are indicated above the staff. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff, with fret numbers 0, 2, 3, 5, 3, 3, 0, 3, 0, 2, 4, 2, 0, 3, 5, 0, 1, 3, 3. The bass staff shows the bass line with fret numbers 1, 2, 1, 5, 3, 3, 0, 3, 0, 2, 4, 2, 4, 5, 0, 1, 3, 3.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 10-12). The treble clef staff shows a melody in G major. Chords C, G, C, D, and G are indicated above the staff. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff, with fret numbers 0, 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 4, 2, 0, 4, 0, 2, 0, 3, 3. The bass staff shows the bass line with fret numbers 3, 3, 3, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 0, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3.

Fingering Notations



Practice Tips

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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