



The musical score consists of six systems of music, each starting with a measure number (25, 29, 33, 37, 41, 45) and a common time signature of 8. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first system (measures 25-28) includes circled fingerings: 4, 2, 4, 2, 2, 5, 1, 2, 1, 5, 3, 7, 3, 2, 6, 7, 4, 5, 4. The second system (measures 29-32) includes circled fingerings: 4, 2, 4, 2, 2, 5, 1, 2, 1, 5, 3. The third system (measures 33-36) shows a sequence of eighth notes. The fourth system (measures 37-40) shows a sequence of eighth notes. The fifth system (measures 41-44) shows a sequence of eighth notes. The sixth system (measures 45-48) shows a sequence of eighth notes followed by a final chord and a double bar line.

All of the flageolets are played an octave higher than written.

It is very common for beginners to give no thought to the left hand fingering of harmonics. That is unfortunate, because you need good left hand fingering much more when playing harmonics than you do when fretting notes. Beginners don't do it for the very reason that they need to do it, because they can't feel the fretboard. Only when you have two harmonics at the same time do you vary from playing at the 7th fret with the 1st finger, the 9th fret with the 3rd finger, and the 12th fret with the 4th finger. To sound the harmonics clearly, one must often flatten the fingers as if barring to mute unwanted persistent tones. Play this sort of harmonic passage very close to the bridge.

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