TABLATURE EXPLANATION

TABLATURE: A six-line staff that graphically represents the guitar fingerboard, with the top line indicating the highest sounding string (high E). By placing a number on the appropriate line, the string and fret of any note can be indicated. The number 0 represents an open string.

| 1st string - High E | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| 2nd string - B      | 0  | 1  | 2 |
| 3rd string - G      | 1  | 0  | 3 |
| 4th string - D      | 3  | 2  | 0 |
| 5th string - A      | 5th string, 3rd fret | 1st string, 15th fret, 2nd string, 15th fret, played together |
| 6th string - Low E  | 2nd string, 15th fret |

PERFORMANCE NOTES

Stem Direction and Right-Hand Fingering:
In music of two or more parts, notes with downward stems are played by the thumb; notes with upward stems are played by the fingers; a note with a double stem (up and down) is played by the thumb. The letters p, i, m and a are used to specify which right-hand fingers are to play the indicated notes (p = thumb; i = index; m = middle; a = ring).

Barre:
The letter C and accompanying Roman numeral indicate which fret is to be barred by the left-hand index finger. A dotted line indicates how long the barre is to be held.

String Numbers and Left-hand Fingering:
Numbers inside circles indicate on which string a note is to be played, and uncircled numbers indicate which left-hand fingers to use (1 = index; 2 = middle; 3 = ring; 4 = little).
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