

Valse No. 1

8 Petite Pieces, Op. 3

Dionisio Aguado
(1784-1849)

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in 3/8 time and G major. The first staff shows a melodic line with a 4-fingered first measure and a 3-fingered second measure. The second staff shows a bass line with a 3-fingered first measure and a 2-fingered second measure. The third and fourth measures continue the melodic and bass lines with various fingerings.

Measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a 4-fingered melodic line and a 2-fingered bass line. Measure 6 has a 4-fingered melodic line and a 3-fingered bass line. Measure 7 features a 4-fingered melodic line and a 2-fingered bass line. Measure 8 concludes with a 4-fingered melodic line and a 3-fingered bass line.

Measures 9-12. Measure 9 begins with a 4-fingered melodic line and a 2-fingered bass line. Measure 10 has a 4-fingered melodic line and a 3-fingered bass line. Measure 11 features a 4-fingered melodic line and a 2-fingered bass line. Measure 12 concludes with a 4-fingered melodic line and a 2-fingered bass line.

Measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a 2-fingered melodic line and a 3-fingered bass line. Measure 14 has a 3-fingered melodic line and a 1-fingered bass line. Measure 15 features a 3-fingered melodic line and a 2-fingered bass line. Measure 16 concludes with a 1-fingered melodic line and a 3-fingered bass line. The word "Fine" is written above the final measure.

Measures 17-20. Measure 17 begins with a 2-fingered melodic line and a 1-fingered bass line. Measure 18 has a 2-fingered melodic line and a 1-fingered bass line. Measure 19 features a 2-fingered melodic line and a 1-fingered bass line. Measure 20 concludes with a 2-fingered melodic line and a 1-fingered bass line. Chord diagrams for $\frac{6}{6}$ CII are shown above measures 18 and 20.

Measures 21-24. Measure 21 starts with a 1-fingered melodic line and a 1-fingered bass line. Measure 22 has a 1-fingered melodic line and a 1-fingered bass line. Measure 23 features a 1-fingered melodic line and a 1-fingered bass line. Measure 24 concludes with a 1-fingered melodic line and a 1-fingered bass line. Chord diagrams for $\frac{5}{6}$ CIII and $\frac{6}{6}$ CI are shown above measures 22 and 24 respectively.

25

29

33

37

41

45

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Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in 3/8 time and G major. The guitar part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes. The tablature below the staff shows the fretting for each measure.

T	1	3-1	0	1	3	0	3	1	3-1	0	1	3	3	1	3
A															
B	3	2				3	2			3	2		2	0	0

Measures 5-8 of the piece. The music continues with a melodic line in the treble clef and a supporting bass line. The tablature shows the fretting for each measure.

T	3	0	2	3	3	2	0	3	3	1	3-1	0	1	2	0
A															
B	2	0	0		3	2	0		2	0	0	0	2	0	

Measures 9-12 of the piece. The music features a series of eighth-note patterns. The tablature shows the fretting for each measure.

T	3	1	3-1	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1
A																
B	2	0	0			3	2	0	0	0	2	0				

Measures 13-16 of the piece, ending with a double bar line and the word "Fine". The music concludes with a final chord. The tablature shows the fretting for each measure.

T	3	3	1	0	3	1	0	1	3	5	(5)	1	0	1	0	3	1
A																	
B	4	2	2		0				3		0				3	2	3

17

TAB: 0 1 0 1 0 1 | 1 2 3 1 0 1 | 0 1 3 1 0 1 | 5 1

21

TAB: 1 3 0 1 3 5 | 6 5 3 | 6 5 3 | 1

25

TAB: 0 1 0 1 0 1 | 1 2 3 1 0 1 | 0 1 3 1 0 1 | 5 1

29

TAB: 1 3 0 1 3 5 | 5 3 0 | 3 1 3 | 1

33

loco

$\frac{6}{8}$ Cl

T
A
B

37

T
A
B

41

$\frac{6}{8}$ Cl

$\frac{6}{8}$ Cl

T
A
B

45

$\frac{5}{8}$ Cl

D.C. al Fine

T
A
B

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! Count aloud.)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud.

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)
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)

Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For problem spots, state the problem out: where, what, how. ("What's going on here?")
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. Record yourself frequently. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next.

If you're planning on playing guitar for years to come, it pays to shore up your basics. We'd love to help. The Woodshed® Classical Guitar Program is a step-by-step method that guarantees flowing music. Train great habits of form, positioning and movement so your hands move freely and you play beautifully.

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