

# Valse No. 3

8 Petite Pieces, Op. 3

Dionisio Aguado  
(1784-1849)

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/8. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 3/8 time signature. The music features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 4) and a bass line with chords and fingerings (0, 2, 1, 3, 0, 3, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2).

Measures 5-8 of the piece. Measure 5 starts with a treble clef, key signature of three sharps, and a 3/8 time signature. It includes a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (0, 1, 1, 2, 4, 4) and a bass line with chords and fingerings (1, 3, 4). Measure 6 features a 5/6 C VII chord. Measure 7 has a circled 1 above a slur. Measure 8 has circled 3 and 4 above notes.

Measures 9-12 of the piece. Measure 9 starts with a treble clef, key signature of three sharps, and a 3/8 time signature. It includes a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (0, 1, 3, 0, 1, 2) and a bass line with chords and fingerings (4, 3, 1, 2, 5). Measure 10 features a 3/6 C II chord. Measure 11 has a circled 5 above a note. Measure 12 has a 6/6 C II chord.

Measures 13-16 of the piece. Measure 13 starts with a treble clef, key signature of three sharps, and a 3/8 time signature. It includes a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a bass line with chords and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 1, 1, 4). Measure 14 has a circled 1 above a slur. Measure 15 has a circled 5 above a note. Measure 16 has a circled 6 above a note.

Measures 17-20 of the piece. Measure 17 starts with a treble clef, key signature of three sharps, and a 3/8 time signature. It includes a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 0, 2) and a bass line with chords and fingerings (0, 1, 1, 1). Measure 18 has a circled 3 above a note. Measure 19 has a 3/6 C IV chord. Measure 20 has a circled 3 above a note.

Measures 21-24 of the piece. Measure 21 starts with a treble clef, key signature of three sharps, and a 3/8 time signature. It includes a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 2, 1, 2) and a bass line with chords and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1). Measure 22 has a circled 3 above a note. Measure 23 has a circled 2 above a note. Measure 24 has a 2/6 C V chord and the word *loco*.

26

3/6 CIV → 3/6 CIII → 3/6 CIV

30

2/6 CV

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/8 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature, and a common time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar accompaniment is shown on a six-string guitar staff with fret numbers. The guitar staff is divided into two systems: TAB (Tuning) and B (Bass). The TAB system shows fret numbers for each string, and the B system shows the corresponding notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature, and a common time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar accompaniment is shown on a six-string guitar staff with fret numbers. The guitar staff is divided into two systems: TAB (Tuning) and B (Bass). The TAB system shows fret numbers for each string, and the B system shows the corresponding notes. A circled '1' indicates a first ending. A bracket labeled '5/6 CVII' spans measures 6 and 7.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature, and a common time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar accompaniment is shown on a six-string guitar staff with fret numbers. The guitar staff is divided into two systems: TAB (Tuning) and B (Bass). The TAB system shows fret numbers for each string, and the B system shows the corresponding notes. A circled '4' is present in measure 10. A bracket labeled '3/6 CII' spans measures 10 and 11. A bracket labeled '6/6 CII' spans measures 11 and 12.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature, and a common time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar accompaniment is shown on a six-string guitar staff with fret numbers. The guitar staff is divided into two systems: TAB (Tuning) and B (Bass). The TAB system shows fret numbers for each string, and the B system shows the corresponding notes. A circled '1' is present in measure 13. A circled '5' is present in measure 14. A circled '6' is present in measure 15. A circled '4' is present in measure 16.

17

3/8 CV

3/8 CIV

3/8 CIV

TAB

21

2/6 CV

2/6 CV

2/6 CV

2/6 CV loco

TAB

26

3/8 CIV

3/8 CIV

3/8 CIV

3/8 CIV

TAB

30

2/6 CV

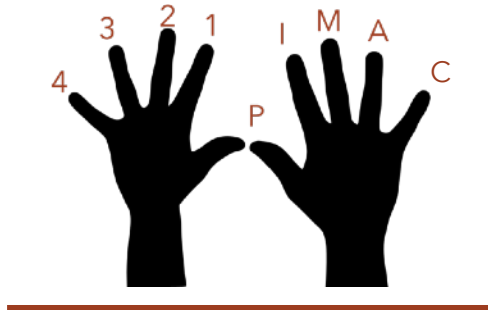
2/6 CV

2/6 CV

2/6 CV

TAB

# 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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