

# L' Automne - Valse

Op. 170 - Introduction

Isaac Albéniz  
(1860-1909)

Andantino (♩ = 80)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure starts with a *pp* dynamic. The notation includes various fingerings and a circled '3' in the final measure.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 begins with a *pp* dynamic and the instruction *sempre pp*. A slur labeled 'CII' spans measures 6 and 7. The notation includes fingerings and a circled '1' in measure 8.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 is marked *rit.*. The notation features a series of chords with fingerings and a circled '3' in measure 12.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 is marked *sf*. The notation includes a long slur and various fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17 is marked *pp*. The instruction *come un eco* is written above the staff. The notation includes fingerings and a circled '1' in measure 20.

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measure 21 is marked *rit.*. The notation includes fingerings and a circled '3' in measure 24.

25

4/4

4/6 Cl

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pp

TAB

0	1	2	3	4	2-0	3	3	3	0	1
0				5		3	5		4	0
0				0			4	0	4	1
						3	4			

5

5/6 CII

sempre pp

TAB

0	1	0	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
2			2	2			2		2	0
2		4		2			1	2	2	4
			2			0				0

9

rit.

TAB

2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

13

sf

TAB

2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
1		(1)		0	0	0	1
				0	3	2	3
						2	2

17 *come un eco*

pp

TAB: 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1

21 *rit.*

rit.

TAB: 2 0 1 0 3 0 3 1 1 0 2 2

25  $\frac{4}{6}$  Cl

$\frac{4}{6}$  Cl

TAB: 3 0 (3) 3 1 (1) 2 (2) (2) 0

## 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, pausing when needed (no mistakes, counting aloud)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud

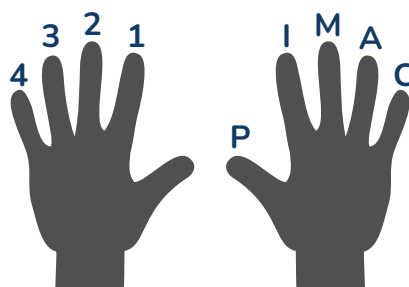
## Musical Expression Starting Points

1. Know which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter towards the top (opposite at climaxes)
4. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than those before and after)
5. When a melody or musical line goes down in pitch, get louder to create forward momentum
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)
7. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato), master it at a steady pace

## Tips for Good Practice

1. For tricky spots, describe the problem in detail: Where, what, how? Ask, "What's going on here?"
2. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
3. Have a clear purpose and goal for each repetition (rote repetition is lazy practice)
4. Record yourself often. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next

## Fingering Notations



## Hello!



Hi, I'm Allen Mathews.

As a teacher who's helped thousands of classical guitarists, I'm delighted to share this sheet music with you.

Many players struggle with playing fluently and error-free. The methods here have helped many move from stale, plodding practice to more vibrant and engaged music-making.

As a beloved mentor liked to say, "*How you practice is how you play!*"

Strong fundamentals define your playing at every level. For guitarists seeking a different approach to the craft of classical guitar, my program offers a uniquely structured way to fill any gaps, polish your playing, and ensure steady progress.

[Click here to transform your playing.](#)

Wishing you all the best in your music,  
Allen Mathews



If you enjoy Spanish guitar music, [click here](#) to check out our Spanish book!