

# Charme de la Nuit

Nocturne, Op. 36

José Ferrer  
(1835-1916)

**Andante maestoso**

Musical notation for measures 1-3. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A circled 4 is present below the first measure. A circled 2 is above the second measure. A circled 3 is below the third measure. A 3/6 CII marking is above the first measure, and a CII marking is above the second measure.

Musical notation for measures 4-6. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A circled 6 is below the first measure, and a circled 5 is below the second measure. An 'arm' marking with a 'V' symbol is above the first measure. A CII marking is above the second measure. A circled 5 is below the sixth measure.

Musical notation for measures 7-9. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A circled 3 is below the first measure, and a circled 2 is below the second measure. A circled 1 is below the third measure.

Musical notation for measures 10-12. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A circled 3 is below the first measure, and a circled 6 is below the second measure. A circled 5 is below the third measure. A circled 2 is above the fourth measure. A circled 3 is below the fifth measure. An 'arm' marking with a 'V' symbol is above the sixth measure. A 5/6 CII marking is above the first measure, and a 4/6 CII marking is above the second measure.

Musical notation for measures 13-15. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A circled 2 is below the first measure, and a circled 2 is below the second measure. A circled 1 is below the third measure. A circled 2 is below the fourth measure. A circled 1 is below the fifth measure. A circled 2 is below the sixth measure. A circled 4 is above the seventh measure. A circled 1 is above the eighth measure. A circled 2 is above the ninth measure.

Musical notation for measures 16-18. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A circled 2 is below the first measure, and a circled 3 is below the second measure. A circled 4 is below the third measure. A circled 1 is below the fourth measure. A circled 3 is below the fifth measure. A circled 2 is below the sixth measure. A circled 1 is below the seventh measure. A circled 3 is below the eighth measure. A circled 2 is below the ninth measure.

19

22

25

28

31

34

37 *Più mosso*

40 *ritard.*

43 *Più mosso*

46

49 *a tempo*

52

55

58

61

CII

$\frac{3}{6}$  CII

*p*

64

*rallantando*

*rallantando*

$\frac{6}{6}$  Cl

66

arm VII

arm VII

arm XII

*p*

*p*

# Charme de la Nuit

Nocturne, Op. 36

José Ferrer  
(1835-1916)

**Andante maestoso**

Musical notation for measures 1-3. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. The bass staff shows guitar tablature with fret numbers. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Circled numbers 3, 4, and 5 indicate specific fingering points. Chord diagrams for CII and CII are shown above the staff. A circled 2 indicates a second ending.

Musical notation for measures 4-6. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps and a common time signature. The bass staff shows guitar tablature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Circled numbers 5 and 6 indicate specific fingering points. An 'arm' marking with a 'V' symbol is present above the staff. A circled 5 indicates a fifth ending.

Musical notation for measures 7-9. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps and a common time signature. The bass staff shows guitar tablature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Circled numbers 1 and 2 indicate specific fingering points.

Musical notation for measures 10-12. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps and a common time signature. The bass staff shows guitar tablature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Circled numbers 3, 5, and 6 indicate specific fingering points. Chord diagrams for CII and CII are shown above the staff. An 'arm' marking with a 'V' symbol is present above the staff. A circled 2 indicates a second ending.

*Cantabile*

13

T  
A  
B

16

T  
A  
B

19

T  
A  
B

22

T  
A  
B

25

T  
A  
B

28  $\frac{4}{6}$  CII

TAB

31  $\frac{3}{6}$  CII

TAB

34  $\frac{4}{6}$  CII  $\frac{5}{6}$  CII

TAB

37 *Più mosso*

TAB

40  $\frac{5}{6}$  CII  $\frac{6}{6}$  CII *ritard.*  $\frac{3}{6}$  CII

TAB



58

TAB

61

TAB

64

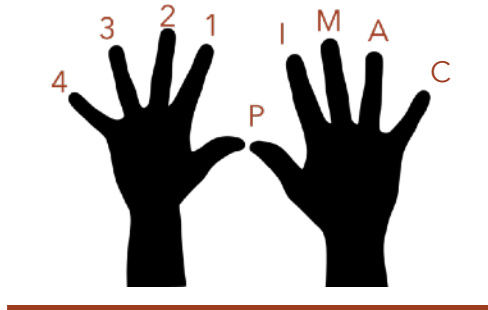
*rallantando*

TAB

66

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.

[Click here to learn more and see if it's a fit for you.](#)