

Valse No. 14

Op. 63

Luigi Legnani
(1790-1877)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 1 starts with a treble clef and a 7-measure rest. Measure 2 contains a sixteenth-note scale: 0-4-1-2. Measure 3 contains a sixteenth-note scale: 2-1-4-3. Measure 4 contains a sixteenth-note scale: 1-1-2-1. A bracket labeled 'CII' spans measures 2 and 3. A circled '2' is above the first note of measure 3. A circled '3' is below the first note of measure 4. A $\frac{3}{6}$ CII marking is above the first note of measure 4.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a treble clef and a 7-measure rest. Measure 6 contains a sixteenth-note scale: 0-2-1-1. Measure 7 contains a sixteenth-note scale: 2-0-3-4-1. Measure 8 contains a sixteenth-note scale: 2-1-0-1. A bracket labeled 'CII' spans measures 6 and 7. A circled '6' is below the first note of measure 8.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a treble clef and a 7-measure rest. Measure 10 contains a sixteenth-note scale: 0-2-4-2. Measure 11 contains a sixteenth-note scale: 4-1-3-0. Measure 12 contains a sixteenth-note scale: 2-0-2-0. A circled '2' is below the first note of measure 11. A circled '2' is below the first note of measure 12.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a treble clef and a 7-measure rest. Measure 14 contains a sixteenth-note scale: 0-2-1-1. Measure 15 contains a sixteenth-note scale: 2-0-3-4-1. Measure 16 contains a sixteenth-note scale: 2-1-0-1. A bracket labeled 'CII' spans measures 14 and 15. A circled '6' is below the first note of measure 16.

Valse No. 14

Op. 63

Luigi Legnani
(1790-1877)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

TAB: 0 2 | 0 4 2 2 | 10 9 12 2 | 0 1 3 2 | 2 2 2

5

TAB: 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 2 2 2 | 2 0 2

TAB: 0 0 2 4 2 0 | 10 7 9 0 3 0 | 2 2 2 | 2 2 2

13

TAB: 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 2 2 2 | 2 0 2

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!)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with slow metronome

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)

Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For tricky spots, state out loud exactly what the problem is, in every detail.
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. Video yourself for performance practice and to hear what is and is not working.

Get 15% off your Next Course at [ClassicalGuitarShed.com](https://classicalguitarshed.com)!

Use this coupon code at checkout for 15% off:

15% Coupon Code: BX63CM

Good for all [skills and repertoire courses](#), or [first month's membership](#).