

Valse No. 16

Op. 63

Luigi Legnani
(1790-1877)

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The piece is in 2/6 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/6 time signature. The music features a melody with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a bass line with a 7th fret barre. A circled '1' indicates a first ending bracket over measures 3 and 4.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The piece continues in 2/6 time with a key signature of one sharp. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/6 time signature. The music features a melody with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a bass line with a 7th fret barre. A circled '1' indicates a first ending bracket over measures 7 and 8. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-13). The piece continues in 2/6 time with a key signature of one sharp. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/6 time signature. The music features a melody with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a bass line with a 7th fret barre. A circled '1' indicates a first ending bracket over measures 9 and 10. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 14-17). The piece continues in 2/6 time with a key signature of one sharp. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/6 time signature. The music features a melody with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a bass line with a 7th fret barre. A circled '1' indicates a first ending bracket over measures 16 and 17. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

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.

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