

Valse No. 22

Op. 63

Luigi Legnani
(1790-1877)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. Measure 1 features a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) with fingerings 1, 2, 4. Measure 2 has a 4/6 CII barre. The guitar tablature below shows the fretting for each measure.

5	7	9	0	2	4	2	4	2	0	3	2	0	0	5	7	9
				2	4	2	4	2		3	2					
					2		4	2		4	2			2		2

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 is marked *loco*. Measure 6 has a circled 5 below the bass line. Measure 8 has a 4/6 CII barre and a circled 6 below the bass line. The guitar tablature below shows the fretting for each measure.

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

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 10 has a circled 2 above the treble line. Measure 11 has a CII barre. Measure 12 has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) with fingerings 1, 2, 4. The guitar tablature below shows the fretting for each measure.

0	2	3	3	2	0	3	3	3	5	6	6	0	3	2	2	5	7	9
						2	3	3	3	5	6		4	4	2			
						0	4	4	4	4	6		4	2	2			
						1	4	4	4	4	6		3	2	2			
							2	2	2	2	6		0	0	0			

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 is marked *loco*. Measure 14 has a circled 5 below the bass line. Measure 16 has a 4/6 CII barre and a circled 6 below the bass line. The guitar tablature below shows the fretting for each measure.

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

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.