

# Valse No. 26

Op. 63

Luigi Legnani  
(1790-1877)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff shows a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef starts with a whole note chord (F#, A, C) and a circled '1' below it. The bass clef has a whole note chord (F, A, C) with a '7' below it. Measures 2-4 continue with similar chords and fingerings (1, 2, 4) in the treble clef.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 continues the previous pattern. Measure 6 has a circled '2' below the treble clef. Measure 7 is marked *loco* and features a descending eighth-note scale: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. Measure 8 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measures 9-11 feature a descending eighth-note scale: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. Measure 12 is marked *loco* and features an ascending eighth-note scale: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measures 13-15 continue the descending eighth-note scale: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. Measure 16 is marked *loco* and features an ascending eighth-note scale: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first system shows a melodic line with a trill (VII) and a sequence of notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4. The guitar accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line: 0, 7, 9, 10, 7, 8, 10, 12, 0, 7, 8, 10, 0, 5, 7, 8, 0.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measures 5-6 continue the melodic line with a trill (VII) and notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4. Measure 7 begins a *loco* section with notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4. The guitar accompaniment continues with the eighth-note bass line, ending with a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measures 9-10 feature a trill (VII) on F#4. Measure 11 begins a *loco* section with notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4. The guitar accompaniment continues with the eighth-note bass line, ending with a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measures 13-14 feature a trill (VII) on F#4. Measure 15 begins a *loco* section with notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4. The guitar accompaniment continues with the eighth-note bass line, ending with a double bar line.

# 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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