

Valse No. 28

Op. 63

Luigi Legnani
(1790-1877)

The first system of musical notation for Valse No. 28. It features a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music consists of a single melodic line with various rhythmic values and fingerings. A circled '3' is placed below the first measure. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The second system of musical notation, starting at measure 5. It includes a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The notation includes a circled '4' and a circled '2' below the first measure. A bracket above the staff is labeled $\frac{3}{6}$ CVII. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The third system of musical notation. It features a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The notation includes a circled '3' below the first measure and a bracket above the staff labeled $\frac{3}{6}$ CII. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The fourth system of musical notation, starting at measure 13. It features a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The notation includes a circled '2' below the first measure and the word *loco* above the staff. The system ends with a repeat sign.

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bottom staff shows guitar tablature with fret numbers. Fingerings are indicated by circled numbers 1, 2, and 3. A circled 3 indicates a triplet in measure 1.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a circled 5. Measure 6 contains a triplet marked $\frac{3}{6}$ CVII. Measure 7 contains a triplet marked V. Measure 8 contains a triplet marked 2. The bottom staff shows guitar tablature.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 contains a triplet marked $\frac{3}{6}$ CII. Measure 10 contains a circled 3. Measure 11 contains a circled 3. Measure 12 contains a circled 3. The bottom staff shows guitar tablature.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a circled 13. Measure 14 contains a circled 2. Measure 15 is marked *loco*. Measure 16 contains a circled 5. The bottom staff shows guitar tablature.

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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