

Valse No. 29

Op. 63

Luigi Legnani
(1790-1877)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers (1-4) are shown below the notes. A bracket labeled 'IV' spans measures 3 and 4. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 4. The word 'loco' is written below the staff at the end of measure 4.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers (1-4) are shown below the notes. A bracket labeled '2/6 CII' spans measures 5 and 6. A bracket labeled '3/6 CII' spans measures 7 and 8. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 8.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers (1-4) are shown below the notes. A bracket labeled 'IV' spans measures 10 and 11. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 12. The word 'loco' is written below the staff at the end of measure 11 and measure 12.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers (1-4) are shown below the notes. A bracket labeled 'VI' spans measures 14, 15, and 16. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 16.

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The treble clef staff shows a melody with slurs and fingering (1, 2, 3, 4). The bass clef staff shows a bass line with slurs and fingering (2, 1, 3, 5, 4, 7, 5). A 'loco' marking is present in measure 4. Roman numeral 'IV' is above measure 3. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 4.

T	3	2	5	3	2	1	3	2	3	5	4	7	5	2	2	0	3	3
A														0	0		4	4
B				0			0							0	0		5	5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The treble clef staff shows chords and a melody with slurs and fingering (1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 2). The bass clef staff shows a bass line with slurs and fingering (2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 0, 4, 2, 0, 4, 2, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3). Roman numerals $\frac{2}{6}$ CII, $\frac{3}{6}$ CII, and $\frac{6}{6}$ CII are above measures 5, 6, and 7 respectively. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 8.

T	2	2	3	3	4	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	3
A													0	0	0	0	2	
B													3	2	3	2		

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The treble clef staff shows chords and a melody with slurs and fingering (1, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2). The bass clef staff shows a bass line with slurs and fingering (2, 2, 2, 3, 0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 0, 7, 5, 3, 3, 7, 5, 3, 3). Roman numeral 'IV' is above measure 10. 'loco' markings are present in measures 11 and 12. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 12.

T																		
A																		
B																		

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The treble clef staff shows chords and a melody with slurs and fingering (1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1). The bass clef staff shows a bass line with slurs and fingering (2, 3, 0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 8, 7, 6, 7, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 6). Roman numeral 'VI' is above measure 14. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 16.

T	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	8	7	6	7	3	4	1	3	4	6
A																					
B																					

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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