

Valse No. 32

Op. 63

Luigi Legnani
(1790-1877)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first four measures feature a melodic line with triplets and slurs, and a bass line with triplets and slurs. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 is marked *loco*. Measure 6 contains a complex chord structure with a 2/6 CIII chord. The notation includes slurs, accents, and various fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measures 9 and 10 are marked with a repeat sign. The notation continues with melodic and bass lines, including slurs and fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 begins with a -4 fret instruction. The notation includes slurs, accents, and various fingerings, ending with a repeat sign.

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The top staff is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with triplets and slurs. The bottom staff shows guitar tablature with fret numbers 3, 2, 0, 1, 0, 4, 3, 2, 0, 0, 4, 1, 10, 10.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 is marked with a '5' and 'loco'. Measure 6 has a '2/6 CIII' marking. The notation includes slurs, accents, and a double bar line with repeat dots. The bottom staff shows guitar tablature with fret numbers 2, 1, 0, 5, 8, 7, 5, 4, 3, 3, 6, 3, 0, 1, 3.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The top staff continues the melodic line with slurs and triplets. The bottom staff shows guitar tablature with fret numbers 3, 2, 0, 0, 3, 1, 10, 10, 3, 2, 0, 1, 0, 3, 12, 12.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a '-4' marking. The notation includes slurs, accents, and a double bar line with repeat dots. The bottom staff shows guitar tablature with fret numbers 10, 7, 9, 0, 3, 0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3.

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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