

El Rosarino

Vals, op. 52

Julio Salvador Sagreras
(1879-1942)

The musical score is written for guitar in 3/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music, each starting with a measure number (1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25). The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various rhythmic values such as quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes. The accompaniment is primarily composed of chords, with some melodic lines interspersed. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 on the left hand and 1-3 on the right hand. Chord diagrams are provided for several chords, including C major, C major 7, C major 9, C major 11, C major 13, and various triads. The score is a single system, with each staff representing a line of music.

29 $\frac{3}{6}$ CV $\frac{3}{6}$ CV $\frac{3}{6}$ CV

33 $\frac{6}{6}$ CVIII

37 $\frac{6}{6}$ CVIII $\frac{6}{6}$ CI $\frac{3}{6}$ CV

41 $\frac{6}{6}$ CVIII

45 $\frac{3}{6}$ CIX $\frac{3}{6}$ CVII $\frac{3}{6}$ CV

50 $\frac{6}{6}$ CVIII $\frac{2}{6}$ HB VIII *loco*

54 $\frac{6}{6}$ CI

58 $\frac{5}{6}$ CIII

62 $\frac{3}{8}$ CV

66 $\frac{6}{8}$ CVIII $\frac{2}{6}$ HB VIII *loco*

70 $\frac{6}{8}$ CI HB I

74 $\frac{3}{8}$ CI

78 $\frac{3}{8}$ CV $\frac{5}{6}$ CIII $\frac{6}{8}$ CI 1. $\frac{2}{6}$ CI

83

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time and D major. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The guitar tablature is written on three staves labeled T, A, and B. Measure 1: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2). Measure 2: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2). Measure 3: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2). Measure 4: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2).

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2). Measure 6: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2). Measure 7: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2). Measure 8: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2).

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2). Measure 10: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2). Measure 11: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2). Measure 12: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2).

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2). Measure 14: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2). Measure 15: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2). Measure 16: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (1), a quarter note A4 (2), and a quarter note B4 (2). Bass clef has a whole note chord G2-B2-D3 (0, 2, 2).

17

5/6 CVII

T	8	10	10	12	10	10	10	9	9	(10)	7	8
A		9	9		9	9		7	7		9	9
B	0	10	10	0	10	10		7	9	9	7	7

21

5/6 CVII

3/6 CIX

3/6 CV

T	10	9	9	12		9	9	7	6	6	5	5	5
A		7	7			9	9		7	7		5	5
B	7	9	9		12	12		0			0		

25

3/6 CX

T	8	10	10	12	10	10	12	10	10		7	8
A		9	9		12	12		10	10		6	6
B	0	10	10	0	11	11	0	10	10	0	7	7

29

3/6 CV

3/6 CV

3/6 CV

T	5	7		9	12	9	5	5	5			6	5
A		5	5				5	5	5				
B	7			0			0	0	0		6	7	5

33

6/6 CVIII

T
A
B

37

6/6 CVIII

6/6 C1

3/6 CV

T
A
B

41

6/6 CVIII

T
A
B

45

3/6 CIX

3/6 CVII

3/6 CV

1.

2.

T
A
B

4

50

$\frac{6}{6}$ CVIII

$\frac{2}{6}$ HB VIII

loco

TAB

10 9 9 10 (10) 8 11 8 0 3 3 3 1 8 9 10

8 10 10 0 0 3 3 2 2

54

$\frac{6}{6}$ CI

TAB

10 10 10 (10) 8 5 6 0 3 3 2 1 12 13

8 10 10 0 0 6 3 3 2 2 1 3 3 1

58

$\frac{5}{6}$ CIII

$\frac{5}{6}$ CIII

TAB

6 6 6 6 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 12 10

3 5 5 3 3 5 5 5 3 5 5 3 3

62

$\frac{3}{6}$ CV

TAB

5 5 5 5 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 10

8 7 7 6 6 7 7 7 6 5 5 6 6 10

83

T 1 0 3 (3)
 A 2 1 1 0
 B 0 2 0 0

87

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

loco

$\frac{3}{8}$ CI

91

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

$\frac{4}{6}$ CI

95

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

99

5/6 CVII

4 5

8 10 10 12 10 10 10 9 9 7 9 9 7 9 9 10 7 8

T 10 9 9 12 9 9 7 6 6 5 5 5

A 9 7 7 9 9 12 12 0 7 7 5 5 5

B 0 10 10 0 10 10 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

103

5/6 CVII 3/6 CIX 3/6 CV

4 3

10 9 9 12 7 6 6 5 5 5

T 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 5 5 5

A 7 9 9 12 12 0 7 7 5 5 5

B 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

107

3/6 CX

4 3

8 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 7 8

T 10 9 9 12 9 9 7 6 6 5 5 5

A 9 7 7 9 9 12 12 0 7 7 5 5 5

B 0 10 10 0 10 10 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

111

5/6 CV 3/6 CV

2 1

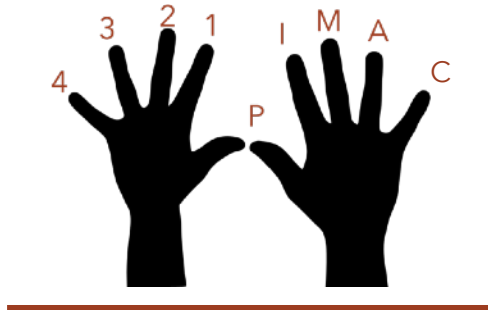
5 7 9 12 5 5 5 5

T 5 5 5 9 12 5 5 5 5

A 5 5 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

B 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

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! Count aloud.)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud.

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)
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)

Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For problem spots, state the problem out: where, what, how. ("What's going on here?")
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. Record yourself frequently. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next.

If you're planning on playing guitar for years to come, it pays to shore up your basics. We'd love to help. The Woodshed® Classical Guitar Program is a step-by-step method that guarantees flowing music. Train great habits of form, positioning and movement so your hands move freely and you play beautifully.

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