

Waltz

Op. 25 No. 3

Matteo Carcassi
(1792-1853)

Measures 1-4 of the waltz. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody is written on a treble clef staff, and the bass line is on a bass clef staff. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Measures 5-8 of the waltz. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 8 ends with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final note.

Measures 9-12 of the waltz. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 12 ends with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final note.

Measures 13-16 of the waltz. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 16 ends with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final note.

Measures 17-20 of the waltz. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 20 ends with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final note.

Measures 21-24 of the waltz. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 24 ends with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final note. The word "Fine" is written above the staff at the beginning of measure 21.

Measures 25-28 of the waltz. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 28 ends with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final note.

2

29

Musical notation for measures 29-32. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody consists of eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass line consists of quarter notes. Measure 30 contains a natural sign over the first note of the melody.

33

Musical notation for measures 33-36. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody consists of eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass line consists of quarter notes. Measure 34 contains a natural sign over the first note of the melody. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The text "D.C. al Fine" is written above the final measure.

Waltz

Op. 25 No. 3

with tab fingering

Matteo Carcassi
(1792-1853)

Measures 1-4 of the waltz. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature signature, and a common time signature. The guitar tablature (TAB) is provided below the staff, with fret numbers 0-10 and bar lines.

Measures 5-8 of the waltz. Measure 5 is marked with a '5' above the staff. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature signature, and a common time signature. The guitar tablature (TAB) is provided below the staff, with fret numbers 0-10 and bar lines.

Measures 9-12 of the waltz. Measure 9 is marked with a '9' above the staff. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature signature, and a common time signature. The guitar tablature (TAB) is provided below the staff, with fret numbers 0-10 and bar lines.

Measures 13-16 of the waltz. Measure 13 is marked with a '13' above the staff. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature signature, and a common time signature. The guitar tablature (TAB) is provided below the staff, with fret numbers 0-10 and bar lines.

17

TAB

7	7	6	4	5	4	0	7	9	8	7	10	7	6	6
4						0	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	7

21

Fine

TAB

6	6	7	6	0	0	6	8	9	7	9	10	7	8	7	0	6	2	2
7				0	0	0			7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0

25

TAB

		1			1				1	0	5	4		
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

29

TAB

4	5	4	2	3	4	9	7	7	10	10	9	9	7	5	4
6	7	4		4	5			9	11	11	9	10	9	7	4
7				0				7				7			

33

D.C. al Fine

TAB

4	5	4	2	3	4	9	7	7	10	11	9	8	0	6
6	7	4		4	5			9	11	11	9	8	6	6
7				0				7					0	0

Musical Tip Sheet

The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and a positive attitude
2. Troubleshoot - Everything should be easy
3. Breathe
4. Trust yourself to play accurately and musically inspired (instead of judging)
5. Always play as a gift to yourself and others

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, pausing when needed (no mistakes!)
7. Play hands together slowly in rhythm, counting aloud

Musical Starting Points:

1. Decide 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 the ones 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 (so you don't ingrain bad habits).
5. Video yourself for performance practice, and to hear what is working.

Get **15%** off your Next Course!

Use this coupon code at checkout for 15% off!

Coupon Code: BX63CM

Good for all skills and repertoire courses, or first month's membership in The Woodshed Program.

<https://www.classicalguitarshed.com/classical-guitar-courses/>