

# Valse

Op. 51, No. 8

Napoleon Coste  
(1805-1883)

mf  
⑥ = D

CII

HB II

5

CII

9

p

f

13

p

mf

17

CII

ritenuto

21

CII

Fine

26

30

35

39

44

**D.C. al Fine**

48

# Valse

Op. 51, No. 8

Napoleon Coste  
(1805-1883)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with slurs and fingering. The bottom staff is a guitar tablature with six lines, showing fret numbers and bar lines. Dynamic marking *mf* is present. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A circled "2" and a circled "3" are also present. A bracket labeled "CII" spans the first two measures, and a bracket labeled "HB II" spans the last two measures. A circled "6" with "= D" is below the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff continues the guitar tablature. Dynamic marking *p* is present. A circled "3" is present. A bracket labeled "CII" spans the first two measures.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff continues the guitar tablature. Dynamic markings *p* and *f* are present.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff continues the guitar tablature. Dynamic markings *p* and *mf* are present.

17 *CII* *ritenuto*

T  
A  
B

21 *CII* **Fine** 1. 2.

T  
A  
B

26

T  
A  
B

30 1. 2.

T  
A  
B

35

T  
A  
B

39

T  
A  
B

44

T  
A  
B

**D.C. al Fine**

48

T  
A  
B

# Practice Tip Sheet

## The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and high dynamic energy
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 Main Practice Areas:

1. Technique - Abilities, Movements, Chords, Scales, Patterns, Exercises, etc.
2. New Notes - One new piece of music at a time
3. Tricky Spots - Detailing small sections of pieces
4. Repertoire Maintenance - Pieces you already know
5. Sight-Reading practice - note recognition/playing; clapping/counting rhythms

## 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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