

L' Automne - Valse

Op. 170 - Introduction

Isaac Albéniz
(1860-1909)

Andantino (♩ = 80)

The musical score is written for guitar in 3/4 time, key of D major. It consists of six systems of music, each with a measure number at the beginning. The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), naturals (♮), and slurs. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo), *sf* (sforzando), and *rit.* (ritardando). Performance instructions like *sempre* and *come un eco* are also present. The score is as follows:

System 1 (Measures 1-4): Measure 1 starts with a *pp* marking. Measure 4 ends with a repeat sign.

System 2 (Measures 5-8): Measure 5 is marked with a *pp* and *sempre* marking. Measure 8 ends with a repeat sign.

System 3 (Measures 9-12): Measure 9 is marked with a *rit.* marking. Measure 12 ends with a repeat sign.

System 4 (Measures 13-16): Measure 13 is marked with a *sf* marking. Measure 16 ends with a repeat sign.

System 5 (Measures 17-20): Measure 17 is marked with a *pp* marking. Measure 20 ends with a repeat sign.

System 6 (Measures 21-24): Measure 21 is marked with a *rit.* marking. Measure 24 ends with a repeat sign.

25

The musical score is written for guitar on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 25 begins with a 4-measure rest, indicated by a '4' above the staff. The first note is a half note G4 (first finger, 1). The second note is a half note A4 (open string, 0). The third note is a half note B4 (third finger, 3). The fourth note is a half note C5 (third finger, 3). Measure 26 begins with a 4-measure rest, indicated by a '4' above the staff. The first note is a half note G4 (first finger, 1). The second note is a half note A4 (open string, 0). The third note is a half note B4 (third finger, 3). The fourth note is a half note C5 (third finger, 3). Measure 27 begins with a 4-measure rest, indicated by a '4' above the staff. The first note is a half note G4 (first finger, 1). The second note is a half note A4 (open string, 0). The third note is a half note B4 (third finger, 3). The fourth note is a half note C5 (third finger, 3). Measure 28 begins with a 4-measure rest, indicated by a '4' above the staff. The first note is a half note G4 (first finger, 1). The second note is a half note A4 (open string, 0). The third note is a half note B4 (third finger, 3). The fourth note is a half note C5 (third finger, 3). The piece concludes with a final whole note G4 (first finger, 1) in measure 29.

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First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The treble clef staff shows a melody starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4, and finally a half note A4. The bass clef staff shows a bass line starting with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes F2, E2, and D2, then a half note C2, and finally a half note B1. The piece is marked *pp* (pianissimo).

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The treble clef staff shows a melody starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4, and finally a half note A4. The bass clef staff shows a bass line starting with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes F2, E2, and D2, then a half note C2, and finally a half note B1. The piece is marked *sempre pp* (pianissimo).

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). The treble clef staff shows a melody starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4, and finally a half note A4. The bass clef staff shows a bass line starting with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes F2, E2, and D2, then a half note C2, and finally a half note B1. The piece is marked *rit.* (ritardando).

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The treble clef staff shows a melody starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4, and finally a half note A4. The bass clef staff shows a bass line starting with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes F2, E2, and D2, then a half note C2, and finally a half note B1. The piece is marked *sf* (sforzando).

17 *come un eco*

pp

2 0 2 0 0 1 0 1

1 (1) 0 3 2 3 2 1

21 *rit.*

2 0 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 2 2

1 (0) 3 3 1 1 0 2 2

2 4 0 0 3 2

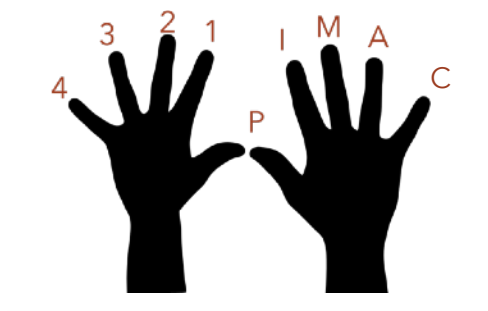
25 $\frac{4}{6}$ Cl

3 0 (3) 3 1 (1) 2 (2) 0

2 3 (2) 2 (2) (2) (2)

2 (2) (2) (2)

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.

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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