

# Fantasie dramatique

Le Départ, Op. 31

Introduction

Napoléon Coste  
(1805-1883)

**Andante Largo**

Musical notation for measures 1-3. The piece is in 6/8 time and A major. Measure 1 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 3 ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes a 5/6 C IV chord marking.

Musical notation for measures 4-6. Measure 4 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation includes various guitar-specific markings such as VII, V, 5/6 C IV, 6 C II, and 5/6 C II, along with fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and a 2-measure rest.

Musical notation for measures 7-8. Measure 7 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 8 includes a *Rall.* (Ritardando) marking and a 5/6 C II chord marking.

Musical notation for measures 9-10. Measure 9 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation features a series of eighth notes with accents (^) over the notes in measure 10.

Musical notation for measures 11-12. Measure 11 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 12 includes a *Rinf.* (Ritardando) marking.

Musical notation for measures 13-14. Measure 13 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes various fingering numbers and a 2-measure rest.

Musical notation for measures 15-16. Measure 15 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes a 4/6 C IX chord marking and a 4/6 C II chord marking.

17 *mf*

19 *Rall.*

21 *a tempo*

23 *Allegro assai*

28

32 (1)

36 *f*

40

44 *diminuendo*

47 *Resoluto*

**Andantino**

51 *pf*

54 *A tempo* *rall.*

**Agitato**

58 *p*

61 *sf*

64 *sf*

# 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.

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