

Chasse

Napoleon Coste
(1805-1883)

Allegretto

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major and 6/8 time. Measure 1 starts with a *mf* dynamic and a circled 6 with an equals sign and a D, indicating a natural D on the sixth string. A slur covers measures 1-4. Measure 4 ends with a *p* dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A circled 3 is present in measure 2.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a *mf* dynamic. Measure 8 ends with a *p* dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a *mf* dynamic. A dashed line labeled "arm 8^{va}" spans from measure 9 to measure 12. Measure 12 ends with a *ritar.* marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a *mf* dynamic. Measure 16 ends with a *p* dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17 starts with a *mf* dynamic. Measure 20 ends with a *p* dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measure 21 starts with a *mf* dynamic. A slur with a *v* marking covers measures 21-24. Measure 24 ends with a circled 4. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

25

29

33

38

43

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major and 6/8 time. The first measure starts with a *mf* dynamic and a circled 6 with an equals sign and a D, indicating a D6 chord. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the treble (T), auxiliary (A), and bass (B) staves.

T	0	0	3	5	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	1	0	2	3	3	3	
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	0	4
B	5					(5)	2	0	0										

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The guitar tablature shows fingerings for the treble (T), auxiliary (A), and bass (B) staves.

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

Musical notation for measures 9-12. A dashed line above the staff indicates the use of the 8th fret (*arm 8^{va}*). The tempo marking *ritar.* (ritardando) is present. The guitar tablature shows fingerings for the treble (T), auxiliary (A), and bass (B) staves.

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

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The melody concludes with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The guitar tablature shows fingerings for the treble (T), auxiliary (A), and bass (B) staves.

T	0	3	3	3	2	0	3	3	2	0	2	3	5	5	2	3			
A	0	0		0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	4							
B	3	2		1	0	5			0	0	0	0							

17

0 2 0 0 2 0 2 3 5 5 2 3 0 2 0 0 2 0 3 3 0 2 0 2 0 0 2 2 3 3 0 2 2

21

mf

3 3 0 2 2 3 3 3 5 5 7 7 5 3 0 2 2

25

mf

0 5 2 3 3 3 5 5 7 7 7 5 3 3 0 3

29

p

0 0 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 3 3 2 0 3

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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