

Rondeau

Op. 51, No. 6

Napoleon Coste
(1805-1883)

Allegretto

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 1 contains a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, and a bass line with notes G2, B1, D2. Measures 2-4 continue the melodic and bass lines with various fingerings and a circled '4' in measure 4.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 continues the melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Measures 6-8 continue the bass line with notes G2, B1, D2 and include a circled '4' in measure 6.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a repeat sign and contains a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Measures 10-12 continue the melodic and bass lines with notes G4, A4, B4, C5 and G2, B1, D2.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a repeat sign and contains a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Measures 14-16 continue the melodic and bass lines with notes G4, A4, B4, C5 and G2, B1, D2.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17 starts with a repeat sign and contains a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Measures 18-20 continue the melodic and bass lines with notes G4, A4, B4, C5 and G2, B1, D2. A circled '2' is present in measure 19.

Musical notation for measures 21-25. Measure 21 starts with a repeat sign and contains a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Measures 22-25 continue the melodic and bass lines with notes G4, A4, B4, C5 and G2, B1, D2. A circled '2' is present in measure 23.

Musical notation for measures 26-29. Measure 26 starts with a repeat sign and contains a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Measures 27-29 continue the melodic and bass lines with notes G4, A4, B4, C5 and G2, B1, D2. Circled numbers 2, 3, and 4 are present in measures 27, 28, and 29 respectively.

2

30

35

39

43

47

52

57

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(1805-1883)

Allegretto

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature, and a time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar accompaniment is shown on a six-string guitar staff with strings labeled T, A, B. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A circled 4 indicates a fourth fret barre.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation continues from the previous system, showing the melody and guitar accompaniment. Measure 8 ends with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final note.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation continues from the previous system, showing the melody and guitar accompaniment. Measure 12 ends with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final note.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation continues from the previous system, showing the melody and guitar accompaniment. Measure 16 ends with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final note.

17

TAB

21

TAB

26

TAB

30

TAB

35

TAB

39

T
A
B

43

T
A
B

47

T
A
B

52

T
A
B

57

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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