

Le Petit Tambour

Fifty original compositions and arrangements
for guitar solo - Op. 27, No. 49

Charles J. Dorn
(1839 - 1909)

Allegretto

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 1 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. A half-bow (*HB II*) is marked above measures 1-2, and a 5/6 CII fingering is marked above measures 2-3. Measure 4 ends with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. A circled 5 is written below the bass staff. A circled 2 is written above the treble staff in measure 6. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 has a circled 5 below the bass staff. A circled 2 is written above the treble staff in measure 10. A 3/6 CII fingering is marked above measure 11. Measure 12 ends with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. A circled 5 is written below the bass staff. A circled 2 is written above the treble staff in measure 14. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17 has a circled 5 below the bass staff. A circled 2 is written above the treble staff in measure 18. A 3/6 CII fingering is marked above measure 19. Measure 20 ends with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measure 21 starts with a repeat sign. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. Measure 24 ends with a repeat sign.

26

③

②

$\frac{4}{6}$ CII

$\frac{3}{6}$ CII

ff

30

⑤

③

$\frac{3}{6}$ CII

34

⑤

③

③

38

⑤

②

③

42

$\frac{3}{6}$ CII

$\frac{5}{6}$ CII

④

$\frac{3}{6}$ CVII

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Allegretto

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The first measure starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. The guitar tablature below the staff shows fingerings (0-2-3, 0-2-2-2, 2-3-2, 5-3-2, 4, 3, 3-2-3, 0, 5, 2, 5, 2, 0, 0) and includes technical markings for a half bar (HB II) and a 5/8 CII measure.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The piece continues with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. The guitar tablature below the staff shows fingerings (2-0, 3, 2, 4, 2, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 5, 4, 2, 0, 4, 0, 4, 0, 4, 0) and includes a circled 5 indicating a barre.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. The guitar tablature below the staff shows fingerings (2, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 5, 3, 0, 0, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 5, 2, 3, 3, 3, 0, 2, 2, 3, 3, 0, 2, 2, 3, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0) and includes a circled 5 indicating a barre and a 3/8 CII measure.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. The guitar tablature below the staff shows fingerings (2-0, 3, 2, 4, 2, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 5, 4, 2, 0, 4, 0, 4, 0, 4, 0) and includes a circled 5 indicating a barre.

18

T
A
B

T
A
B

26

T
A
B

30

T
A
B

34

38

42

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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