

Etude N^o. 24

Complete method for guitar

Napoleon Coste
(1805-1883)

Andante (♩. = 40)

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1805-1883

The musical score is written for guitar on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 40 beats. The score consists of 11 measures. Measures 1-4 are marked with a 'V' (Vibrato) and a '1' (first finger). Measures 5-8 are marked with a '2' (second finger). Measures 9-11 are marked with a '3' (third finger). The score includes various guitar techniques such as vibrato, slurs, and fingerings. The piece ends with a 'Fine' marking.

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13 $\frac{4}{6}$ CV

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17 $\frac{2}{6}$ CV

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D.S. al Fine

Etude N^o 24

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Andante (♩. = 40)

Measures 1-2 of the etude. The first system shows measures 1 and 2. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 6/8 time signature. It contains a series of eighth notes: G4 (finger 1), A4 (finger 2), B4 (finger 3), C5 (finger 4), D5 (finger 1), E5 (finger 2), F5 (finger 3), and G5 (finger 4). Measure 2 continues with A5 (finger 1), B5 (finger 2), C6 (finger 3), D6 (finger 4), E6 (finger 1), F6 (finger 2), G6 (finger 3), and A6 (finger 4). The bass line consists of a single note G3 in measure 1 and A3 in measure 2. Fingering numbers are written below the notes. A first ending bracket is above measure 2.

TAB: 5 6 7 8 6 5 10 9 12 10 5 6

Measures 3-4 of the etude. Measure 3 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 6/8 time signature. It contains a series of eighth notes: G4 (finger 1), A4 (finger 2), B4 (finger 3), C5 (finger 4), D5 (finger 1), E5 (finger 2), F5 (finger 3), and G5 (finger 4). Measure 4 continues with A5 (finger 1), B5 (finger 2), C6 (finger 3), D6 (finger 4), E6 (finger 1), F6 (finger 2), G6 (finger 3), and A6 (finger 4). The bass line consists of a single note G3 in measure 3 and A3 in measure 4. Fingering numbers are written below the notes. A first ending bracket is above measure 4.

TAB: 5 6 8 5 6 8 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 3 0 6 8 9

Measures 5-6 of the etude. Measure 5 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 6/8 time signature. It contains a series of eighth notes: G4 (finger 1), A4 (finger 2), B4 (finger 3), C5 (finger 4), D5 (finger 1), E5 (finger 2), F5 (finger 3), and G5 (finger 4). Measure 6 continues with A5 (finger 1), B5 (finger 2), C6 (finger 3), D6 (finger 4), E6 (finger 1), F6 (finger 2), G6 (finger 3), and A6 (finger 4). The bass line consists of a single note G3 in measure 5 and A3 in measure 6. Fingering numbers are written below the notes. A first ending bracket is above measure 6.

TAB: 5 6 7 8 6 5 10 9 12 10 5 6

Measures 7-8 of the etude. Measure 7 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 6/8 time signature. It contains a series of eighth notes: G4 (finger 1), A4 (finger 2), B4 (finger 3), C5 (finger 4), D5 (finger 1), E5 (finger 2), F5 (finger 3), and G5 (finger 4). Measure 8 continues with A5 (finger 1), B5 (finger 2), C6 (finger 3), D6 (finger 4), E6 (finger 1), F6 (finger 2), G6 (finger 3), and A6 (finger 4). The bass line consists of a single note G3 in measure 7 and A3 in measure 8. Fingering numbers are written below the notes. A first ending bracket is above measure 8.

TAB: 5 6 8 5 6 1 0 3 1 2 3 2 0

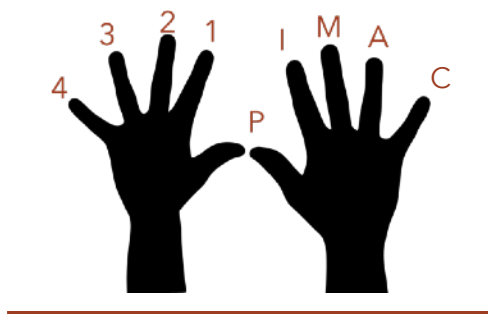
Fine

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15

3 0 3 0 1 0 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 4 0 0

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! Count aloud.)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud.

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)
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)

Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For problem spots, state the problem out: where, what, how. ("What's going on here?")
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. Record yourself frequently. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next.

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.

[Click here to learn more and see if it's a fit for you.](https://classicalguitarshed.com)