

Etude N^o. 24

Complete method for guitar

Napoleon Coste
(1805-1883)

Andante (♩. = 40)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 6/8 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a common time signature change to 6/8. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2, Bb2, C3, D3, C3, Bb2, G2. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are shown above the notes. A first ending bracket (①) spans measures 3 and 4.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 continues the melody from measure 4. Measure 6 features a triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4. Measure 7 has a first ending bracket (①) over the final two notes. Measure 8 has a second ending bracket (②) over the final two notes.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 continues the melody. Measure 10 has a first ending bracket (①) over the final two notes. Measure 11 has a second ending bracket (②) over the final two notes. Measure 12 ends with a whole rest.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 features a triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4. Measure 14 has a first ending bracket (①) over the final two notes. Measure 15 has a second ending bracket (②) over the final two notes. Measure 16 ends with a whole rest. The word "Fine" is written at the end of the piece.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17 starts with a treble clef, a key signature change to two flats (B-flat, E-flat), and a common time signature change to 3/6. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2, Bb2, C3, D3, C3, Bb2, G2. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are shown above the notes. A first ending bracket (①) spans measures 19 and 20.

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measure 21 starts with a treble clef, a key signature change to two flats, and a common time signature change to 4/6. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2, Bb2, C3, D3, C3, Bb2, G2. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are shown above the notes. A first ending bracket (①) spans measures 23 and 24.

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First system of musical notation (measures 1-3). The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 6/8 time signature. It contains a melodic line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a circled '1' above the first measure. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB with fret numbers (5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 9, 12, 10, 5, 6) and string numbers (T, A, B). A circled '1' is also present above the first measure of the TAB.

Second system of musical notation (measures 4-6). The top staff features a melodic line with a 'V' (vibrato) marking over measures 4-5 and a circled '2' above measure 6. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB with fret numbers (5, 6, 8, 5, 6, 8, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 6, 8, 9) and string numbers (T, A, B). A circled '2' is also present above measure 6 of the TAB.

Third system of musical notation (measures 7-9). The top staff contains a melodic line with fingerings and a circled '1' above measure 7. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB with fret numbers (5, 6, 7, 5, 6, 8, 7, 6, 5, 6, 7, 5, 10, 9, 12, 10, 5, 6) and string numbers (T, A, B). A circled '1' is also present above measure 7 of the TAB.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 10-12). The top staff features a melodic line with a 'V' (vibrato) marking over measures 10-11 and ends with the word 'Fine'. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB with fret numbers (5, 6, 8, 5, 6, 1, 0, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 0) and string numbers (T, A, B).

9

4 3 3 1 4 3 3 1

4 3 3 1 4 3 3 1

$\frac{3}{6}$ CIII

5 3 5 3 6 6 3 3 4 3

TAB

11 *loco*

1 4 0 2 0 1 0 1

4 2 3 4 1 2 1 3

$\frac{4}{6}$ CV

0 1 3 1 0 1 0 1 8 6 6 8 6 5 6 5 6 7 5

TAB

13

1 2 1 3 1

4 1 2 4 0 2 1 4

IX

5 6 5 6 5 12 9 10 0 6 5 3 1 0 2 3 2 3 2 0 3 1 0

TAB

15

2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0

0 2 0 0 0 0 3 0

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

TAB

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.

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