

Villanelle

Op. 52, No. 1

Napoleon Coste
(1805-1883)

Allegretto

1 *mf* CII

5 CII

9 $\frac{3}{6}$ CII

13 $\frac{3}{6}$ CII

17 $\frac{3}{6}$ CII $\frac{3}{6}$ CII *p*

21 $\frac{3}{6}$ CII $\frac{3}{6}$ CII $\frac{3}{6}$ CII $\frac{3}{6}$ CII

25

mf

$\frac{4}{6}$ CII

29

CII

34

p

$\frac{3}{6}$ CV

38

mf

$\frac{4}{6}$ CII

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Op. 52, No. 1

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Allegretto

First system of the Villanelle guitar piece. The music is in 2/4 time, key of D major (two sharps). The first measure is marked *mf*. The system includes a treble clef staff with a capo (CII) and a guitar tablature staff with fret numbers (0, 2, 4, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 2, 1, 4). Chords A, E7, and A are indicated above the staff.

Second system of the Villanelle guitar piece, starting at measure 5. The notation and tablature continue from the first system, with fret numbers (0, 2, 4, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 2, 1, 4). Chords A, E7, and A are indicated above the staff.

Third system of the Villanelle guitar piece, starting at measure 9. The notation and tablature continue, with fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 3, 1, 0, 1). Chords E, A6 (3/6 CII), B7, B, and E are indicated above the staff.

Fourth system of the Villanelle guitar piece, starting at measure 13. The notation and tablature continue, with fret numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 0, 2, 1, 4). Chords D (3/6 CII), D, D, and A are indicated above the staff.

2

D D D A A⁷

17 $\frac{3}{6}$ CII

p

T A B

D A⁷ D A⁷ D A⁷ D

21 $\frac{3}{6}$ CII $\frac{3}{6}$ CII $\frac{3}{6}$ CII $\frac{3}{6}$ CII

T A B

E⁷ A A E⁷

25 $\frac{4}{6}$ CII

mf

T A B

A A A E⁷ A

29 CII

T A B

34

A D A D A D A D 3

$\frac{3}{6}$ CV

p

5 5 7 5 5 5 7 5 5 2 3

6 7 6 7 6 7 6 6

0 0 0 0 0 0 0

38

E⁷ A D E⁷ A

$\frac{4}{6}$ CII

mf

(2) 0 3 2 0 0 2 3 (3) 2 0 0 0 2

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

4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

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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