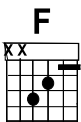


STUDY NOTES  
UN FLAMBEAU, JEANETTE, ISABELLE

General: Capo IV or V fret gives a brilliant, high-pitched sound well suited to this traditional French children's Christmas carol. It also makes the reaches, ligados, and chord changes much easier. Use of a capo will change the key of the guitar and make all the names of the chords and notes incorrect, but unless you play this song as a duet with another instrument, it won't matter. If you do play it with other musicians, they will have to transpose it into the key of E or F, or else you will have to play without the capo. Practice the song until you can play it fairly quickly. All the notes are 1/8 notes, except for the last two ligados, which are played twice as fast.

Measure:

- 1 Fret the G note on the first string, III space with the 4th finger of the left hand. the right thumb plays the C on the fifth string at the same time in a *pinch*. Pinch the second half of the measure. Most measures in the song follow this simple pattern—a pinch at the beginning and in the middle, followed by two notes. These notes are played with the “i” and “m” fingers on the third and second strings, or the “m” and “a” fingers on the second and first strings. The thumb (p) always plays the bass (lowest) string of the chord, on either the fifth or sixth string.
- 2 This is an unusual way to fret the G chord, with the 3rd finger on the second string, III space, but it is still a G chord. The chord change from C in measure (1) must be quick to keep the rhythm smooth. Releasing the G chord while playing the open first string allows time for the left hand to shift position and play the F note (I space) on the first string. This makes the change to C chord in the last half of the measure easier.
- 3 This measure is played exactly like measure (1).
- 4 As in measure (2), you need a quick chord change to maintain the rhythm.
- 5 The curved ligado mark at the end of the measure indicates a “pull-off” with the left hand. Play the F note with the “a” finger, then pull the 1st finger away from you, toward the edge of the fretboard, plucking the first string as you do so. Make sure to allow each note of the ligado to sound for an equal length of time, to preserve the rhythm.
- 6 Slight deviation from the pattern: the melody in the first half of the measure is carried on the second string alone, but it is played by the right hand exactly like the other measures. Play the D note on the second string (III space) with the “m” finger, then play the C note on the same string with the “i” finger. This sets up the “m” finger to make the next pinch.
- 7 The full bar F chord makes this a very pretty measure, but if you can't play the full bar in the I space as indicated (C1), it's OK to use the easier and more common ~~half~~ F. If you do this, remember that the bass note of the pinch will be the F note in the III space, fourth string. In either case, the next two notes are fretted by simply lifting the 1st finger from the strings and replacing it. It works best to wait to change to the C chord until after the G note (third string open) is played. Notice that there is only one pinch in this measure.



- 8 Fretting this measure as a G7 chord positions the 4th finger to fret the second string at the very end of the measure. The 4th finger may be positioned at any time during the measure.
- 9 Play this whole measure very close to the bridge, for a brilliant tone that emphasizes the repetitive pattern. You will have to pluck the strings somewhat harder to maintain the same volume. A very quick, precise chord change is essential here.
- 10 Keep playing close to the bridge through the first half of the measure. You may wish to move the right hand to a more normal distance from the bridge during the second half of this measure, for a mellower sound. The G note at the end of the measure is best fretted by flattening the left hand and barring the first two strings with the 4th finger momentarily.
- 11 Played much like measure (10), except for the last note and the ligado notes. These (pull-off) notes are 1/16 notes, so play them twice as fast as the previous ligado. The whole ligado should take no longer than any ONE of the previous notes. Both notes of the ligado should be equal to each other, however.
- 12 Played exactly like measure (9). Play close to the bridge.
- 13 Played much like measure (10), but with 1/16 note ligado like measure (11). The open G note is inserted to make the rhythm come out even.
- 14 Play the second string of the pinch with the a finger, allowing the m and i fingers to play the third and fourth strings. Repeat the whole song at least once. The last time, slow down slightly during the last two measures.