

Valse

Op. 261, No. 2

Joseph Küffner
(1776 - 1856)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 1 starts with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The notation includes fingerings (0, 1, 2, 4, 1) and a $\frac{2}{6}$ CV (Capo VII) instruction.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes fingerings (0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2, 3) and accents (>).

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The notation includes fingerings (3, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 3) and a $\frac{4}{6}$ CII (Capo II) instruction.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The notation includes fingerings (0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2, 3) and accents (>).

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a *crescendo* marking. Measure 18 includes a $\frac{2}{6}$ CVII (Capo VII) instruction. Measure 19 features a *loco* marking and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation includes fingerings (2, 0, 4, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1).

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measure 21 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes fingerings (0, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3) and a *crescendo poco a poco* marking.

2

25 $\frac{2}{6}$ CV

f *ff* *decrescendo*

29

p

33 $\frac{2}{6}$ CV **Fine**

crescendo *f* **Fine**

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ff

2/6 CV

T	2	1	2	0	4	5
A	0	2	4	2	3	5
B	0	2	4	4	4	6

p

T	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	3	0	5	0	2	2
A	0	2	1	2	0	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4/6 Cl

T	3	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	4	1	2	0
A	4	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	4	1	2
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	0

mf

T	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	3	0	5	0	2	2
A	0	2	1	2	0	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

17 $\frac{2}{6}$ CVII loco

crescendo *f*

TAB: 0 0 4 0 | 7 7 10 7 8 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0

A: 1 1 1 1 | 2 2 2 2 | 3 3 3 3 | 4 4 4 4

B: 2 2 2 2 | 3 3 3 3 | 4 4 4 4 | 5 5 5 5

21

p *crescendo poco a poco*

TAB: 0 0 0 0 | 2 2 2 2 | 3 3 3 3 | 4 4 4 4

A: 0 0 0 0 | 1 1 1 1 | 2 2 2 2 | 3 3 3 3

B: 1 1 1 1 | 2 2 2 2 | 3 3 3 3 | 4 4 4 4

25 $\frac{2}{6}$ CV

f *ff* *decrecendo*

TAB: 5 5 5 5 | 6 6 6 6 | 7 5 4 2 | 0 2 0 3

A: 5 5 5 5 | 6 6 6 6 | 7 5 4 2 | 0 2 0 3

B: 6 6 6 6 | 7 7 7 7 | 8 8 8 8 | 9 9 9 9

29

p

TAB: 2 0 2 1 | 2 0 2 3 | 2 5 2 0 | 2 2 0 5

A: 0 0 0 0 | 1 1 1 1 | 2 2 2 2 | 3 3 3 3

B: 0 0 0 0 | 1 1 1 1 | 2 2 2 2 | 3 3 3 3

33 $\frac{2}{6}$ CV Fine

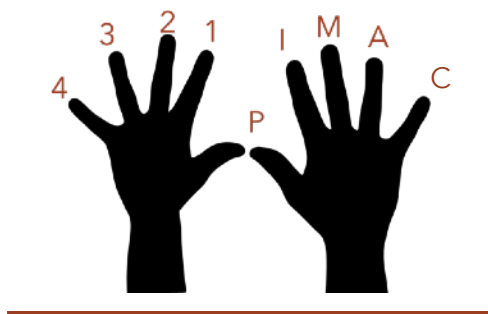
crescendo *f* **Fine**

TAB: 5 2 3 0 | 2 0 3 0 | 6 5 5 5 | 5 5

A: 0 1 1 1 | 2 2 2 2 | 3 3 3 3 | 4 4 4 4

B: 0 0 0 0 | 1 1 1 1 | 2 2 2 2 | 3 3 3 3

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!)
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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