

Trio

Op. 261, No. 4

Joseph Küffner
(1776 - 1856)

Measures 1-4 of the Trio. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass line features chords and single notes. A first ending bracket spans measures 3 and 4, leading to a double bar line.

Measures 5-8 of the Trio. Measure 5 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. A first ending bracket spans measures 7 and 8, leading to a double bar line. A $\frac{2}{6}$ CV (Capo) marking is present above measure 8.

Measures 9-12 of the Trio. Measure 9 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 10. A first ending bracket spans measures 11 and 12, leading to a double bar line. A $\frac{3}{6}$ Cl (Capo) marking is present above measure 11.

Measures 13-16 of the Trio. Measure 13 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 14. A first ending bracket spans measures 15 and 16, leading to a double bar line. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. A $\frac{3}{6}$ CIV (Capo) marking is present above measure 15.

Measures 17-20 of the Trio. Measure 17 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. A first ending bracket spans measures 19 and 20, leading to a double bar line. A $\frac{2}{6}$ CV (Capo) marking is present above measure 20.

Valse D.C.

Measures 21-24 of the Trio. Measure 21 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. A first ending bracket spans measures 23 and 24, leading to a double bar line. A $\frac{2}{6}$ CV (Capo) marking is present above measure 24.

Trio

Op. 261, No. 4

Joseph Küffner
(1776 - 1856)

1 2 3 4

T 2 2 2 3 0 0 0 5 0 0 1 0 7 5 4 7 0
A 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1
B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

5

T 2 2 2 3 0 0 0 5 9 9 9 7 5
A 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 9 9 9 7 5
B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

9

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

13

T 4 0 3 4 2 4 0 2 4 5 7 9 7 4 5 4 0
A 4 3 4 2 4 0 2 4 5 7 9 7 4 5 4 0
B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

17

p

T 2 2 2 3 0 0 0 5 0 0 1 0 7 5 4 0
A 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 7 0
B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

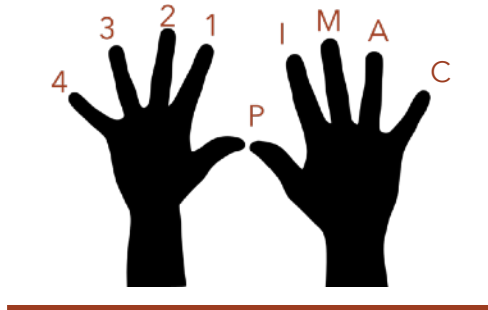
21

Valse D.C.

$\frac{2}{6}$ CV

T 2 2 2 3 0 0 0 5 9 9 9 7 5 5
A 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 9 9 9 7 5 5
B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 9 9 7 6 6

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.

Get 15% off your Next Course at [ClassicalGuitarShed.com](https://classicalguitarshed.com)!

Use this coupon code at checkout for 15% off:

15% Coupon Code: BX63CM

Good for all skills and repertoire courses, or first month's membership.