

Ländler

Op. 261, No. 7

Joseph Küffner
(1776 - 1856)

VI-----
sim.
p

The first system of music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, B4, and C5. The bass line consists of a half note G3 and a half note B2. The piece is marked *p* (piano) and *sim.* (simile). A fingered sixteenth-note triplet (3) is shown above the first measure.

Fine
5

The second system continues the melody and bass line. It features a first ending bracket with a 2/6 common time signature and a *CV* (Crescendo) marking. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

f

The third system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The melody is marked *f* (forte). It features a first ending bracket with a 2/6 common time signature and a *CV* marking. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

D.C. al Fine
14

The fourth system continues the melody and bass line. It features a first ending bracket with a 2/6 common time signature and a *CV* marking. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Ländler

Op. 261, No. 7

Joseph Küffner
(1776 - 1856)

VI-----
sim.

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first system shows a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, B4, and A4. The bass line consists of a half note G3 and a quarter note G4. The guitar tablature below shows fret numbers: 0, 6, 7, 0, 0, 0, 6, 7, 0, 0, 0, 6, 7, 0, 0, 0. There are fingerings (3, 2, 4) and a 'VI' marking above the staff. The dynamic is *p* (piano) and the articulation is *sim.* (sforzando).

Fine

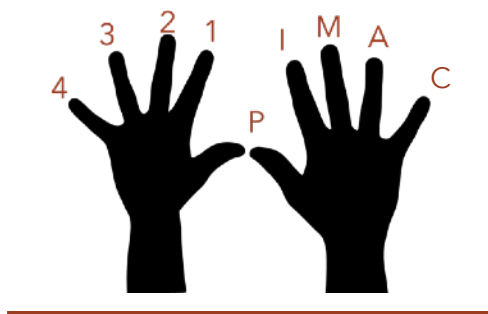
Musical notation for measures 5-8. The melody continues with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, and A4. The bass line has a half note G3 and a quarter note G4. The guitar tablature shows fret numbers: 0, 6, 7, 0, 0, 0, 6, 7, 0, 0, 0, 5, 5, 6, 5, 6. There are fingerings (4, 1, 2, 1) and a 'VI' marking above the staff. The dynamic is *p*. The piece ends with a double bar line and the word 'Fine'. There are two endings: 1. $\frac{2}{6}$ CV and 2. $\frac{2}{6}$ CV.

Musical notation for measures 9-13. The melody features a triplet of eighth notes G4, A4, B4, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, B4, and A4. The bass line has a half note G3 and a quarter note G4. The guitar tablature shows fret numbers: 0, 4, 2, 0, 0, 10, 10, 0, 7, 0, 0, 9, 9, 0, 5, 0, 4, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 10, 9. There are fingerings (3, 1, 4, 1, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1) and a 'VI' marking above the staff. The dynamic is *f* (forte).

D.C. al Fine

Musical notation for measures 14-17. The melody continues with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, and A4. The bass line has a half note G3 and a quarter note G4. The guitar tablature shows fret numbers: 0, 10, 10, 0, 7, 0, 0, 9, 9, 0, 5, 0, 4, 2, 0, 5, 5, 6, 5, 6. There are fingerings (4, 1, 4, 1, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1) and a 'VI' marking above the staff. The dynamic is *f*. The piece ends with a double bar line and the word 'D.C. al Fine'. There are two endings: 1. $\frac{2}{6}$ CV and 2. $\frac{2}{6}$ CV.

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.

[Click here to learn more and see if it's a fit for you.](#)