

Ländler

Op. 261, No. 8

Joseph Küffner
(1776 - 1856)

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 1 starts with a *p* dynamic and a $\frac{2}{6}$ CV fingering. Measure 2 has a *fz* dynamic. Measure 3 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 4 has a $\frac{4}{6}$ CII fingering. The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols like circles with numbers and slurs.

Measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a *fz* dynamic. Measure 6 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 7 has a *loco* marking. Measure 8 has a $\frac{2}{6}$ CV fingering. A bracket above measures 7 and 8 is labeled VII and IX.

Measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a *f* dynamic. Measures 10-12 feature a series of sixteenth-note patterns with accents (>) and dynamic markings.

Measures 13-16. Measures 13-15 continue the sixteenth-note patterns with accents and dynamic markings. Measure 16 ends with a *decesc.* marking.

Measures 17-20. Measure 17 starts with a *fz* dynamic. Measure 18 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 19 has a *loco* marking. Measure 20 has a $\frac{4}{6}$ CII fingering.

Measures 21-24. Measure 21 starts with a *fz* dynamic. Measure 22 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 23 has a *loco* marking. Measure 24 has a $\frac{2}{6}$ CV fingering. A bracket above measures 23 and 24 is labeled VII and IX.

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Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first measure has a $\frac{2}{6}$ CV (Crescendo) marking. The second measure has a fz (forzando) marking. The third measure has a p (piano) marking. The fourth measure has a $\frac{4}{6}$ CII (Crescendo II) marking. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the strings.

Measures 5-8 of the piece. Measure 5 starts with a fz marking. Measure 6 has a p marking. Measure 7 has a p marking. Measure 8 has a loco marking. There are Roman numeral fingering indicators VII and IX above the staff. The guitar tablature continues with fingerings.

Measures 9-12 of the piece. Measure 9 has a f (forte) marking. Measures 10, 11, and 12 feature repeated rhythmic patterns with accents (>) and slurs. The guitar tablature shows fingerings for these patterns.

Measures 13-16 of the piece. Measure 13 has a f marking. Measures 14, 15, and 16 feature repeated rhythmic patterns with accents (>) and slurs. Measure 16 has a decresc. (decrescendo) marking. The guitar tablature shows fingerings.

17

fz *p* *fz* *p*

4/6 CII

T	9	7	5	4	2	2	2	0	0	3	2	2	0	5
A	9	7	6	5	3	3	0	1	1	4	2	2	2	
B	0			0				0			0	2		

21

fz *p* *fz* *p*

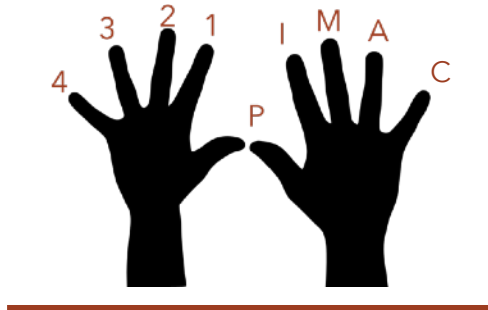
VII → IX

2/6 CV

loco

T	9	7	5	7	7	10	0	4	5
A	9	7	6	7	7	9	3		5
B	0			0	7	9	4		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! 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.

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