

Seinem lieben Bruder Concertmeister Julius Schloming gewidmet.

Das Studium der Viola. The Study of the Viola.

Praktischer Lehrgang

für die

Viola

in zwei Teilen

von

Practical Method

for the

Viola

in two Parts

by

Harry Schloming.

OP. 20.

Erster Teil

mit englisch und deutschem Text.

Zweiter Teil

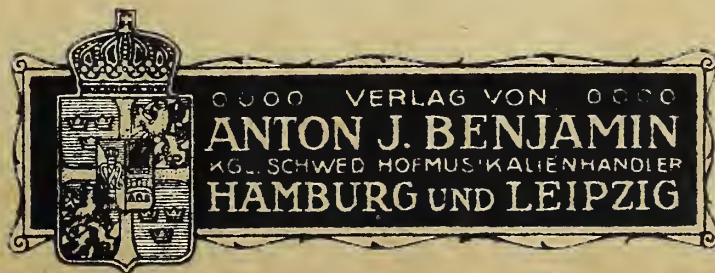
mit englisch und deutschem Text.

First Part

with English and German Text.

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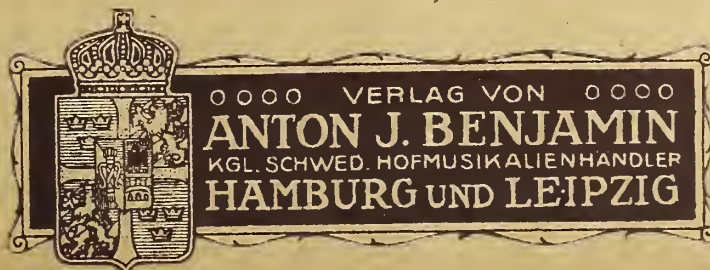
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I.

IV. Lage.

IV. Position.

1. *C* *D* *A*

2. *D* *A*

3. *E* *F*

4. *F*

Intervall-Übungen.

IV. Lage.

Exercises on Intervals.

IV. Position.

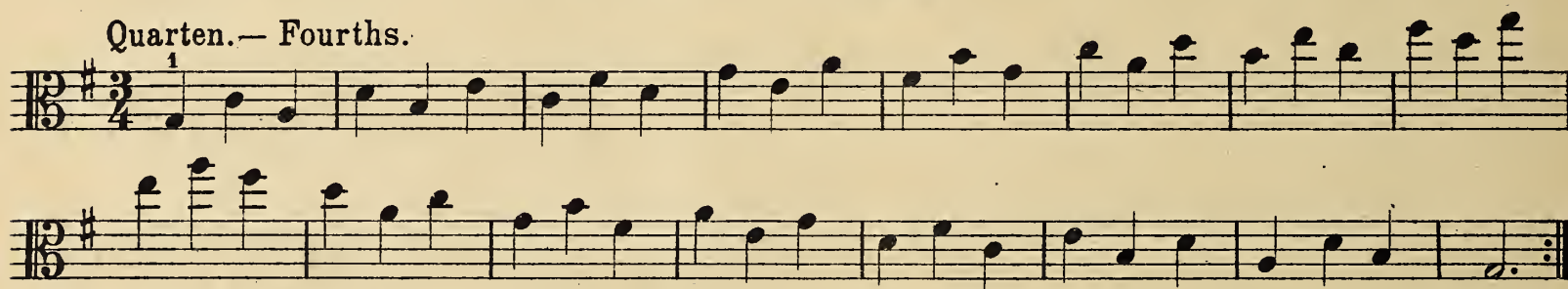
5. Sekunden.—Seconds.



Terzen.—Thirds.



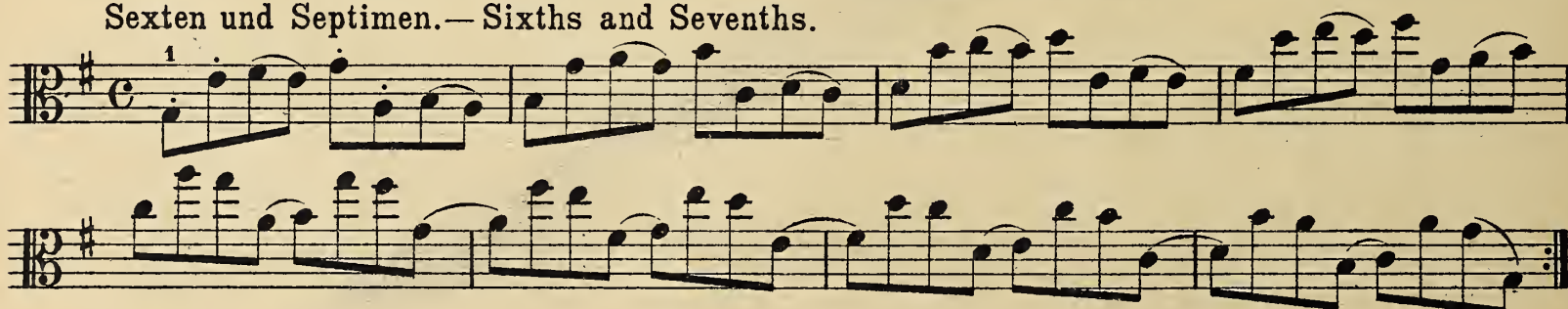
Quarten.—Fourths.



Quinten.—Fifths.



Sexten und Septimen.—Sixths and Sevenths.



Oktaven.—Octaves.



Nonen. — Ninths.



Decimen. — Tenthhs.



Übungen für den Lagenwechsel.
(II. und IV.)

Exercises for the change of Positions.
(II. and IV.)



Lagenwechsel.
(I. II. III. IV.)

Change of Positions.
(I. II. III. IV.)

7. Allegretto.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in 6/8 time, marked 'Allegretto'. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music is written for a single melodic line. The staves are numbered 1 through 10. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and slurs. Various fingerings (1-4) and position changes (I, II, III, IV) are indicated throughout the piece. The piece concludes with a trill (tr) and a final note. The staves are arranged in a single column, with the first staff starting at measure 7.

*) S. = Sattelage. — S. = Saddle Position..

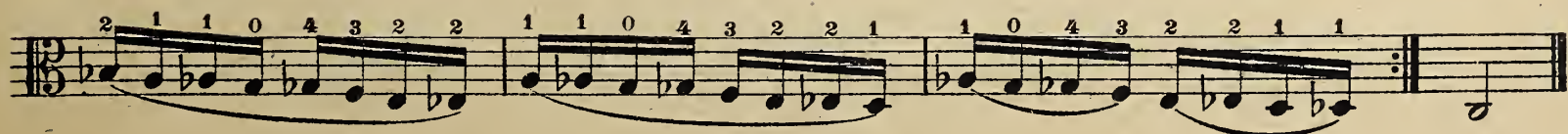
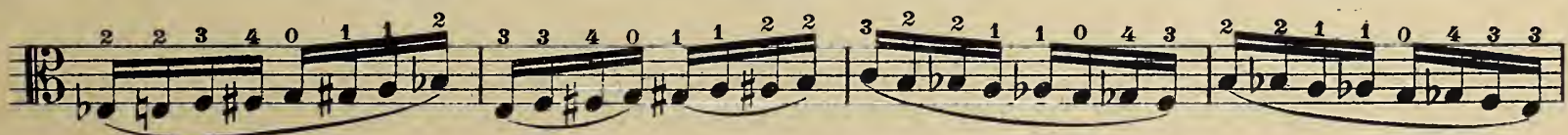
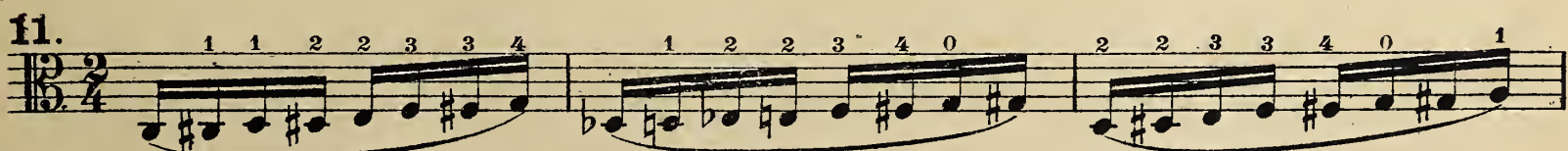
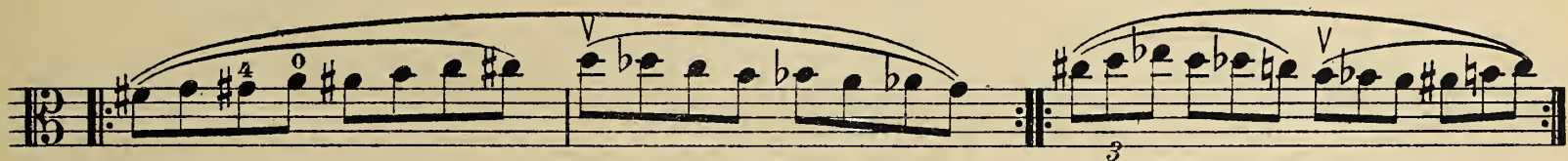
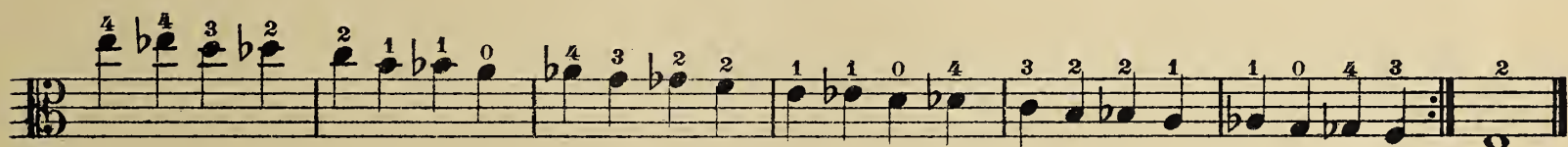
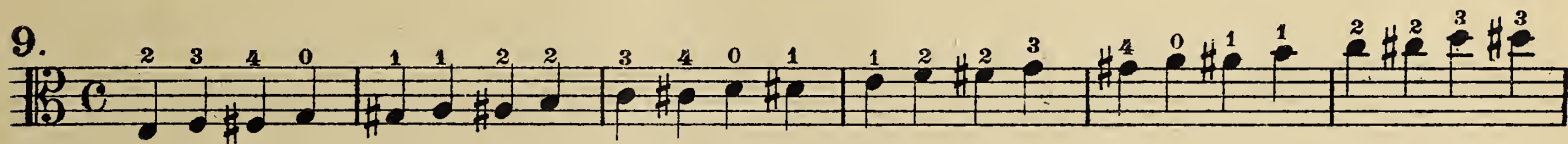
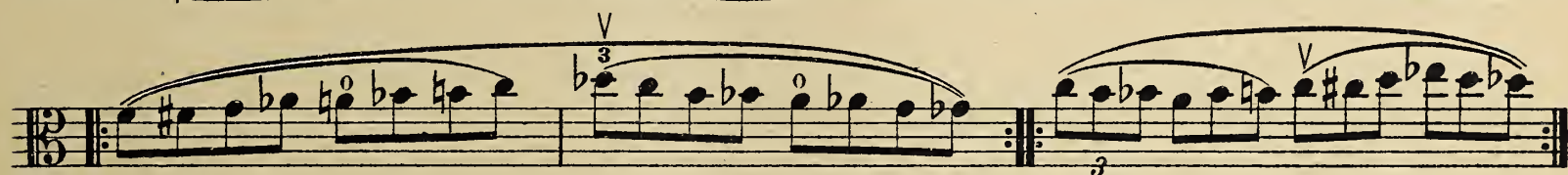
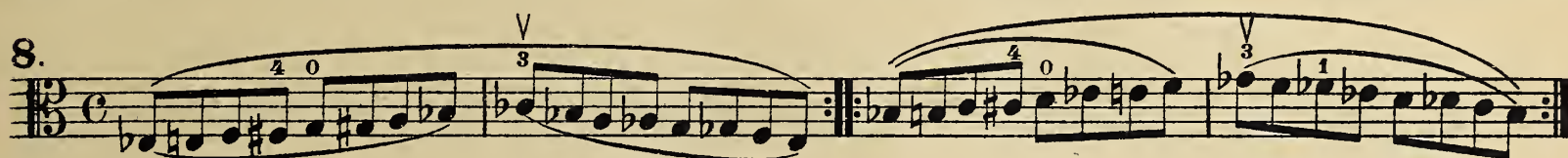
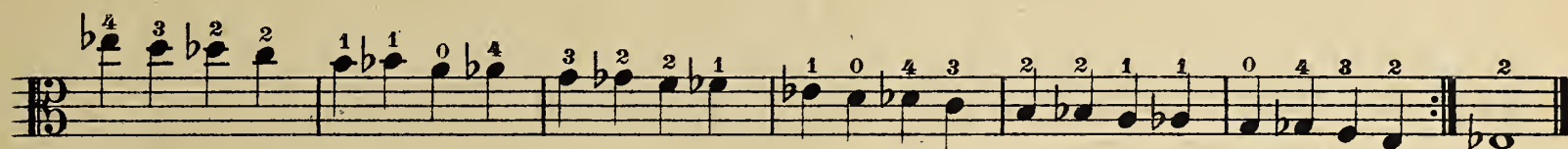
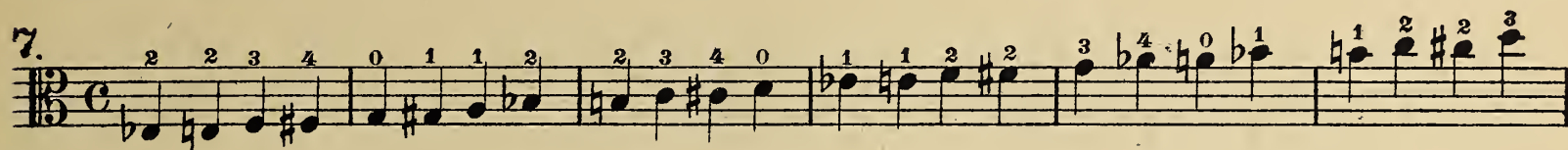
Folgende Übung durchgängig in der vierten Lage zu spielen.

The following exercise to be played in the fourth position only.

8. Moderato.

8. Moderato.

mf 3



Chromatische Studie.

I. Lage.

Chromatic Study.

I. Position.

12. Moderato.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic. The second and third staves also start with *mf*. The fourth staff begins with a *p* dynamic. The fifth staff features a *f* dynamic. The sixth staff starts with *ff*. The seventh staff has a *p* dynamic. The eighth staff begins with a *p* dynamic. The ninth staff starts with a *p* dynamic. The tenth staff begins with a *p* dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

The main musical score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamic markings *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The second staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff includes a *ritard.* (ritardando) marking and ends with a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The fourth staff concludes the exercise with a final note and a repeat sign.

III.

V. Lage.

V. Position.

Exercise 1 shows a C major scale in treble clef, starting on middle C. The scale is written in a single line with fingerings 1-2-3-4 for the ascending half and 4-3-2-1 for the descending half. The key signature has no sharps or flats.

Exercise 2 shows a D major scale in treble clef, starting on D4. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The scale is written in a single line with fingerings 1-2-3-4 for the ascending half and 4-3-2-1 for the descending half.

Exercise 3 shows a D minor scale in treble clef, starting on D4. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The scale is written in a single line with fingerings 1-2-3-4 for the ascending half and 4-3-2-1 for the descending half.

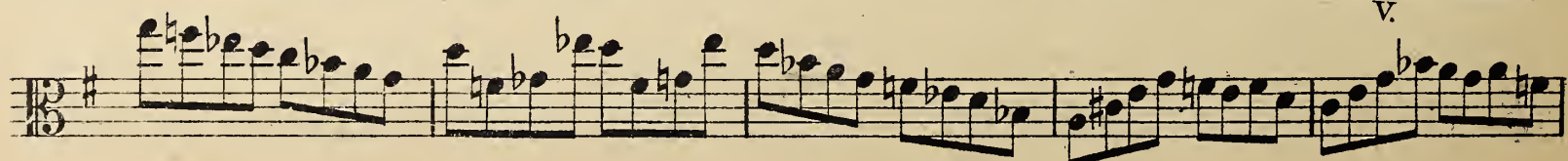
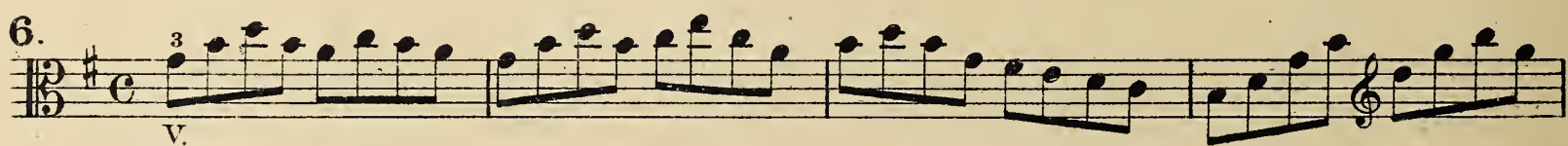
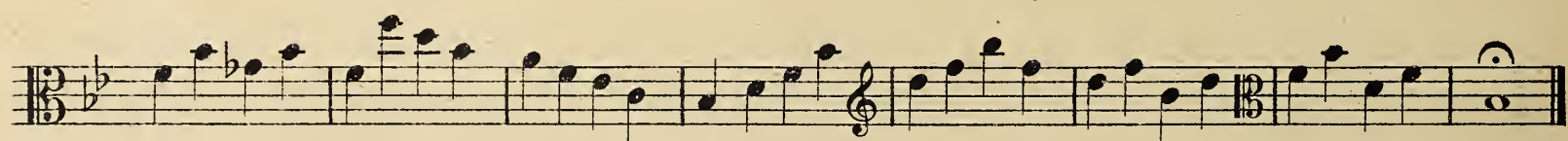
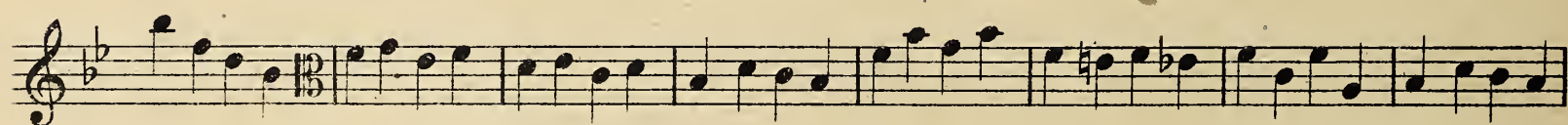
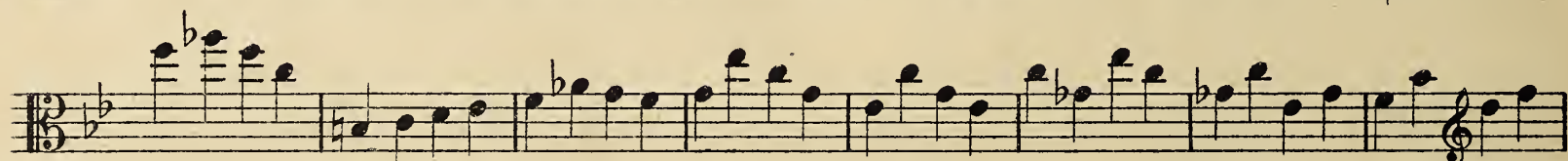
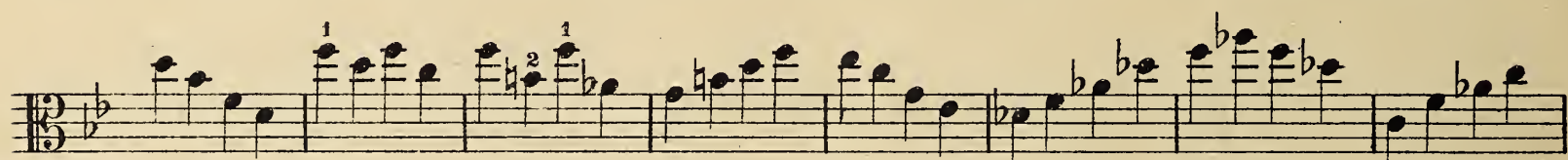
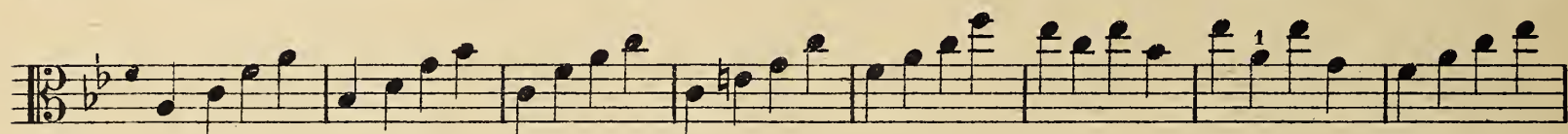
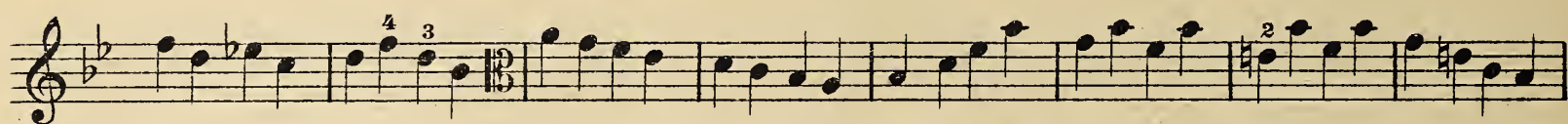
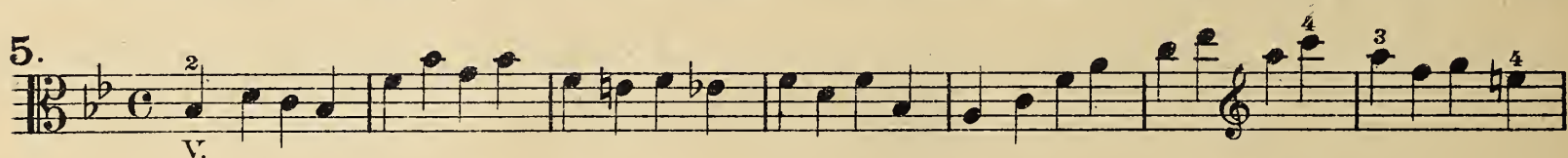
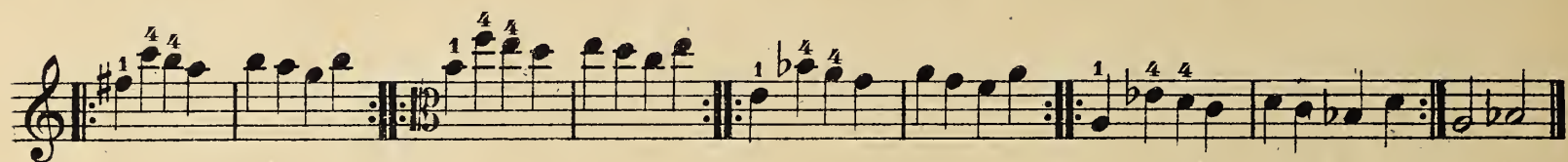
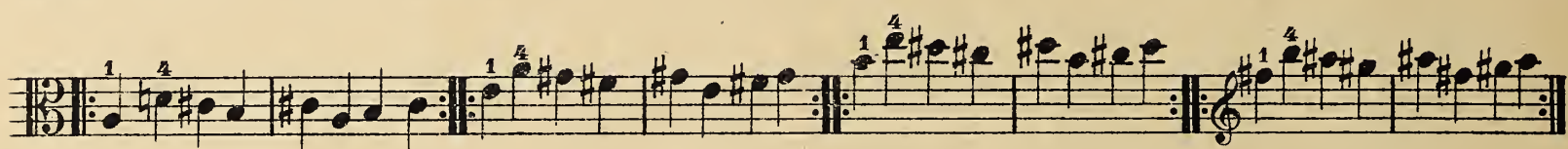
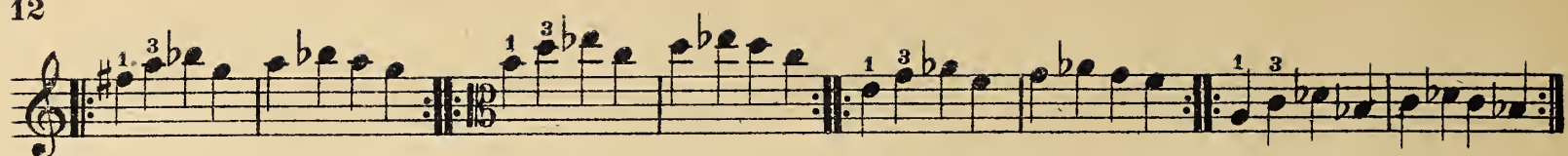
This block continues the D major scale from Exercise 2, showing the second system of the exercise with repeat signs at the beginning and end of the system.

This block continues the D minor scale from Exercise 3, showing the second system of the exercise with repeat signs at the beginning and end of the system.

This block continues the D major scale from Exercise 2, showing the third system of the exercise with repeat signs at the beginning and end of the system.

This block continues the D minor scale from Exercise 3, showing the third system of the exercise with repeat signs at the beginning and end of the system.

This block continues the D major scale from Exercise 2, showing the fourth system of the exercise with repeat signs at the beginning and end of the system.

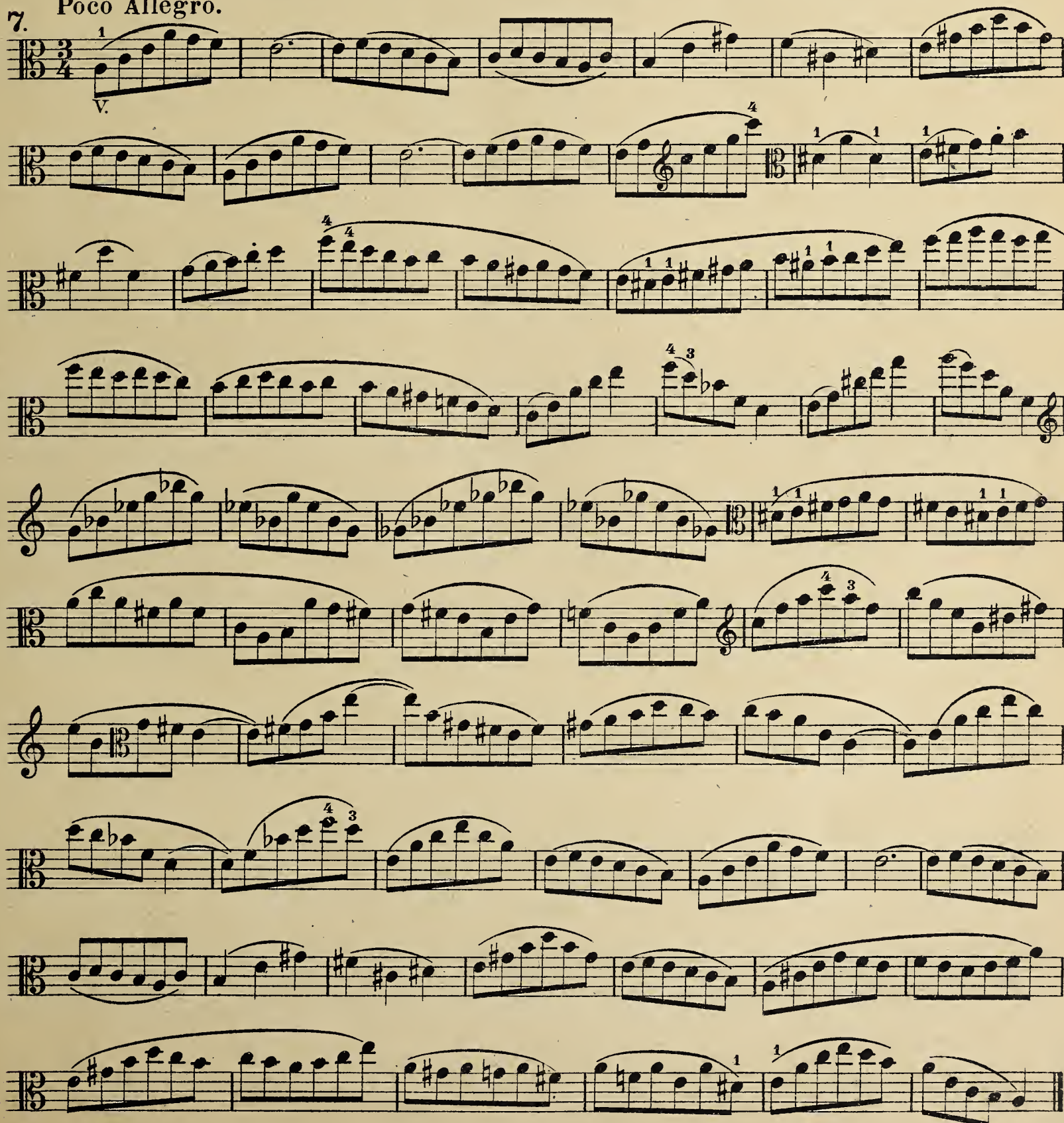




Durchgängig in der V. Lage zu spielen.

| To be played in the V. Position only.

7. Poco Allegro.



Übung für den Lagenwechsel.
(I. bis V.)

Exercise for the change of Position.
(I. to V.)

8.

The musical score is written for a double bass in bass clef with a common time signature 'C'. It contains 12 staves of music. The exercise is titled '8. Übung für den Lagenwechsel. (I. bis V.)' and 'Exercise for the change of Position. (I. to V.)'. The music features various fingerings (1-4), slurs, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'. The key signature changes from C major to B-flat major and back to C major. The exercise is divided into sections labeled I., II., III., and V. The notation includes many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, indicating a fast tempo. The final staff ends with a double bar line.

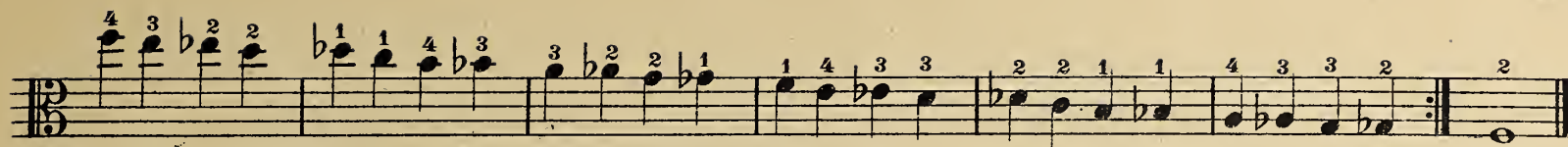
Durchgängig in der V. Lage zu spielen.

| To be played in the V. Position only.

Moderato assai.

9.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in the V. Position. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat major), and a 6/8 time signature. The first staff is marked *mf* and *V*. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated above many notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final note.



Chromatische Studie.

II. Lage.

Chromatic Study.

II. Position.

Moderato.

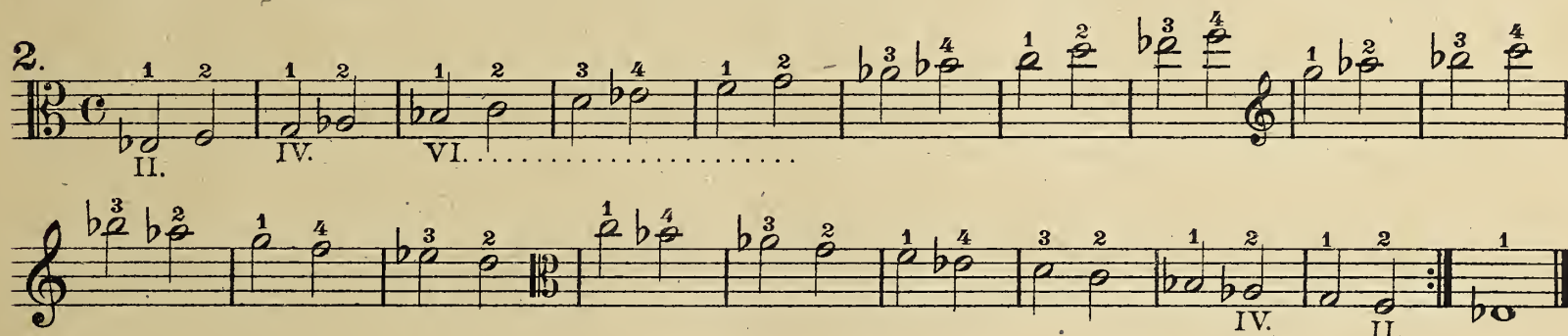
This musical score is for a chromatic study in the second position, marked Moderato. It is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes various chromatic scales, arpeggios, and trills. Dynamics such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte) are indicated throughout. Fingerings are shown with numbers 1-4. Trills are marked with 'tr'. The piece concludes with a final whole note chord on the 12th staff.

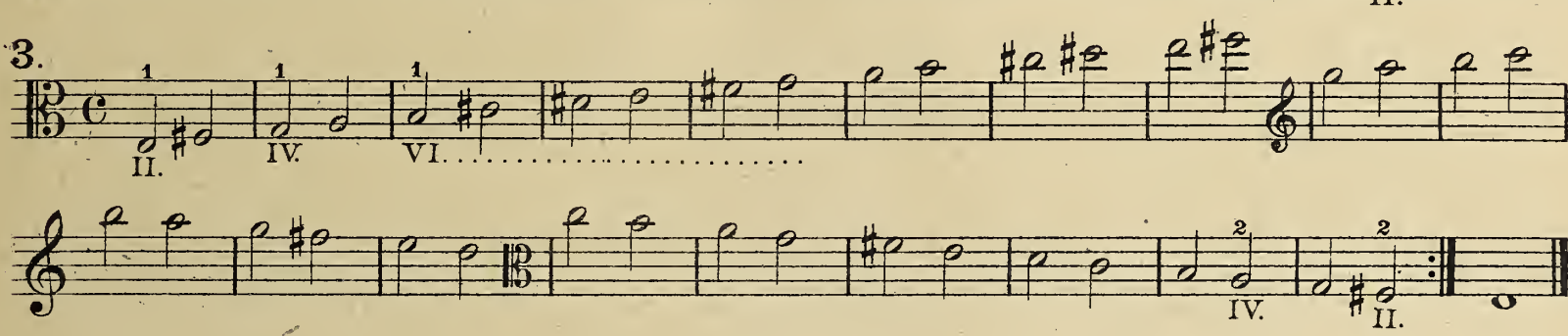
V.

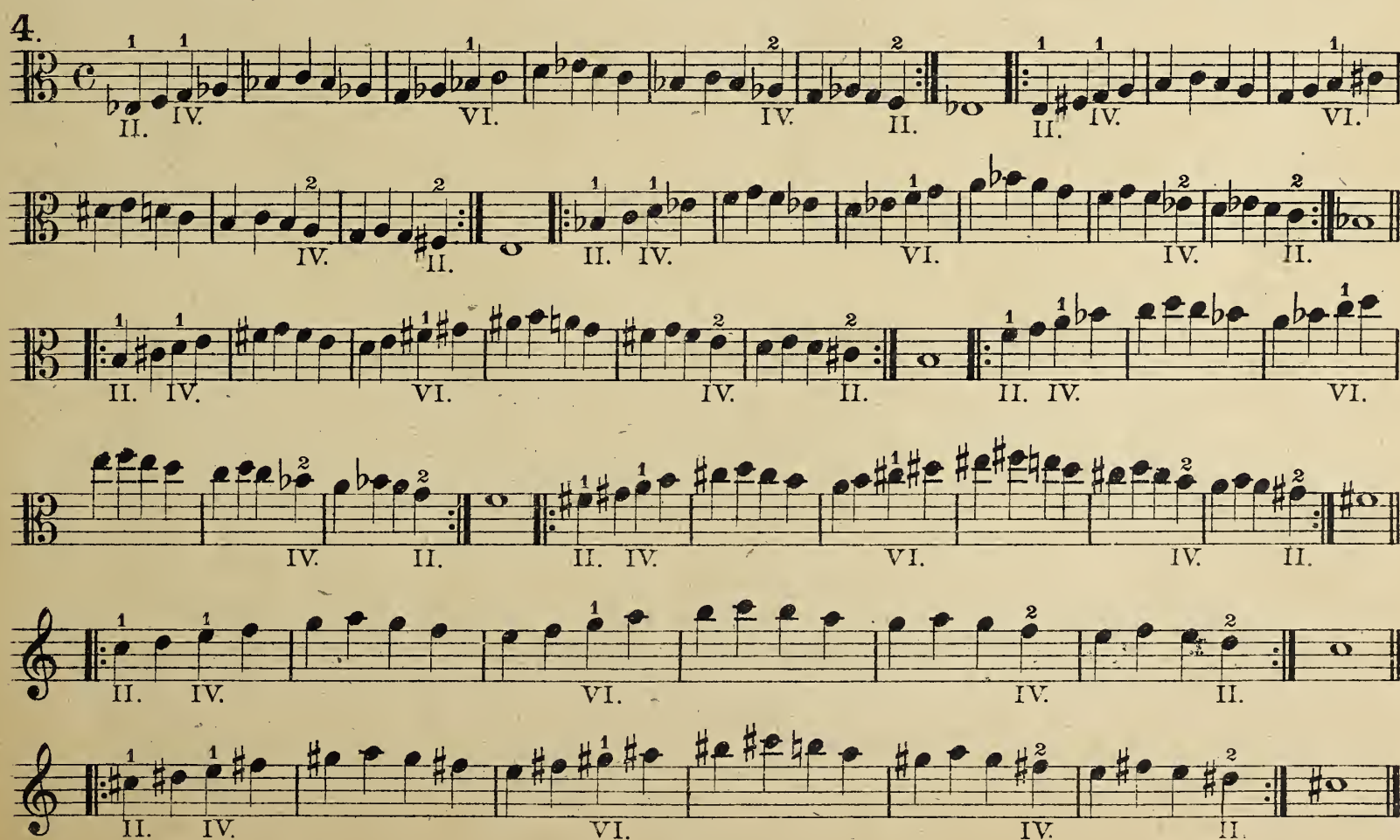
VI. Lage.

VI. Position.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. VI.

VI.

VI.

VI.

6. II. IV. VI. II. IV. VI. IV.

VI. II.

II. IV. VI.

IV. II.

7. II. IV. VI. IV. II.

II. IV. VI. IV. II.

VI.

VI.

Lagenwechsel.
(II. IV. VI.)

Change of Positions.
(II. IV. VI.)

Andantino.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute. It begins in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and changes to a key with two flats (E-flat major or C minor) at the end of the first system. The tempo is marked 'Andantino'. The piece is divided into sections labeled II., IV., and VI., which correspond to the 'Change of Positions' indicated in the header. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). The score includes numerous slurs, ties, and fingerings (1-4) to guide the performer. The final section ends with a 'poco rit.' (ritardando) marking.

a tempo

p *mf* *p*

VI. IV. VI. VI. II.

VI.

Chromatische Tonleiter

und Fingersatz in der III. Lage.

Chromatic Scale

and fingering of the III. Position.

1.

p *mf* *p*

VI. IV. VI. VI. II.

2.

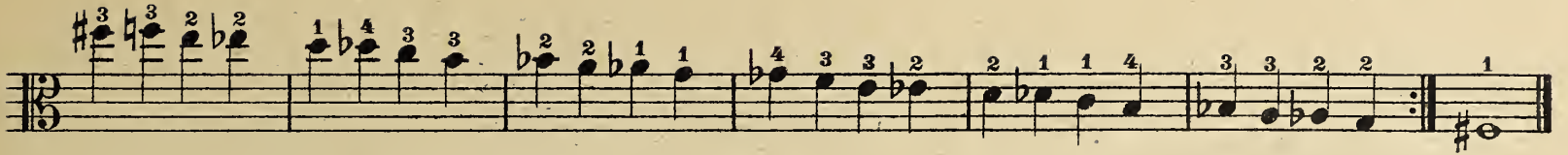
p *mf* *p*

VI. IV. VI. VI. II.

3.

p *mf* *p*

VI. IV. VI. VI. II.



Chromatische Studie.

III. Lage.

Allegro.

9.

VII.

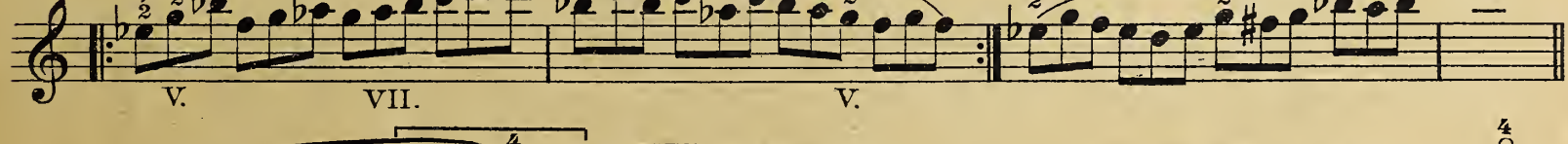
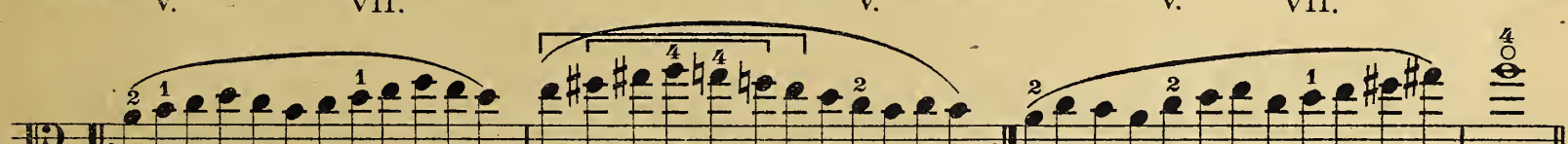
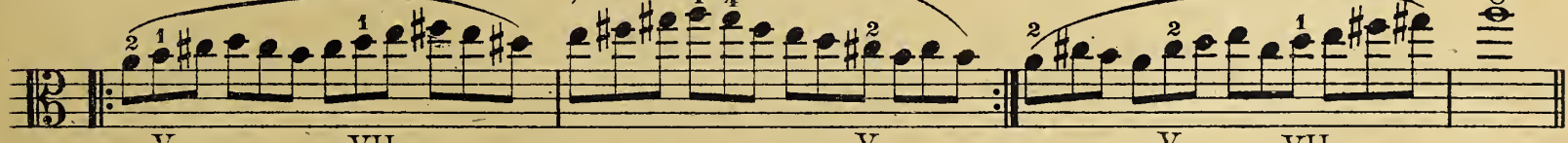
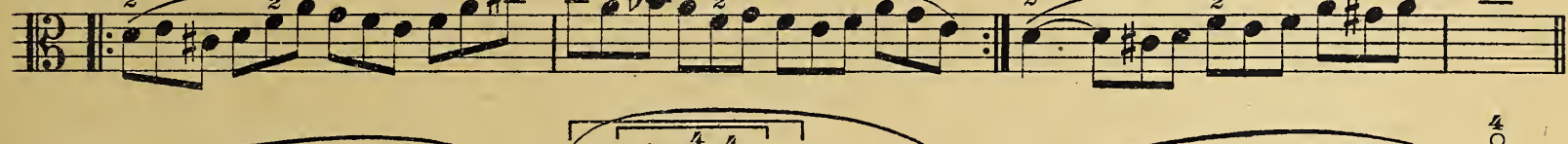
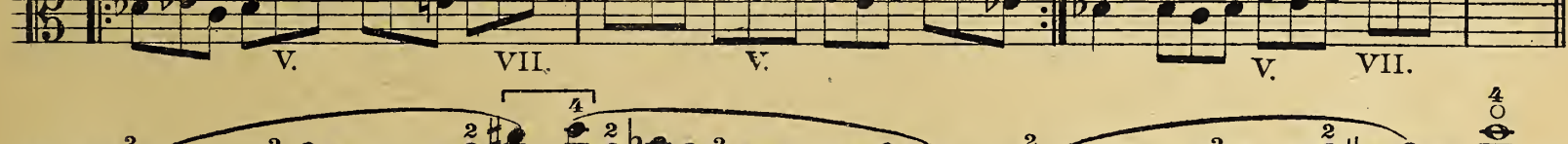
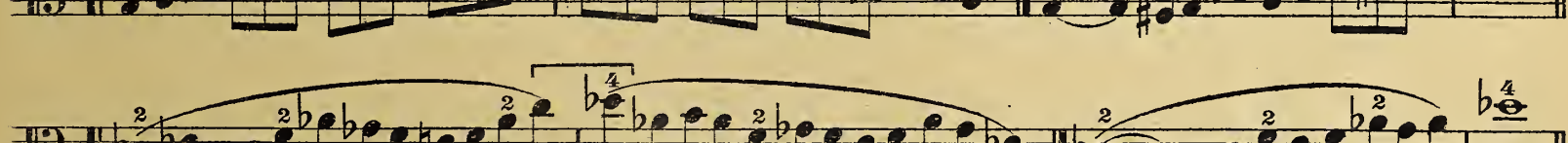
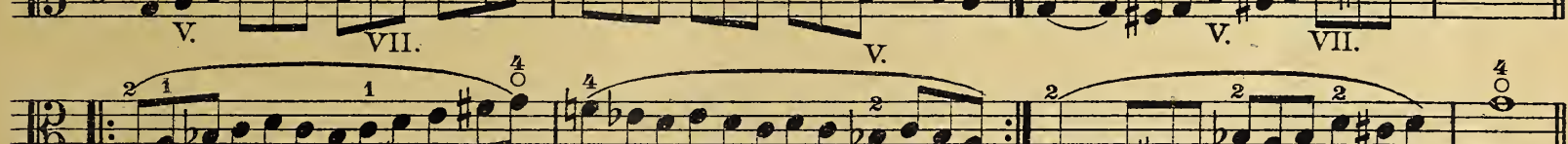
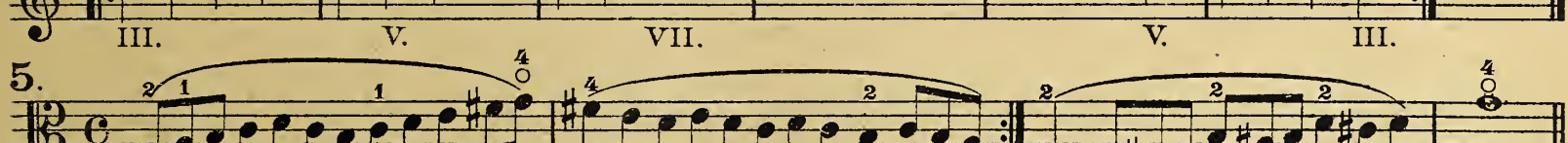
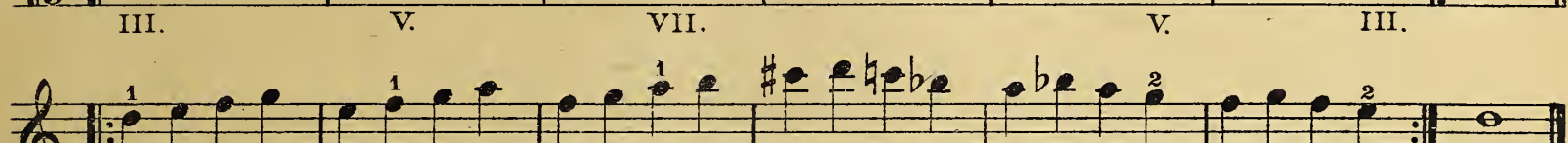
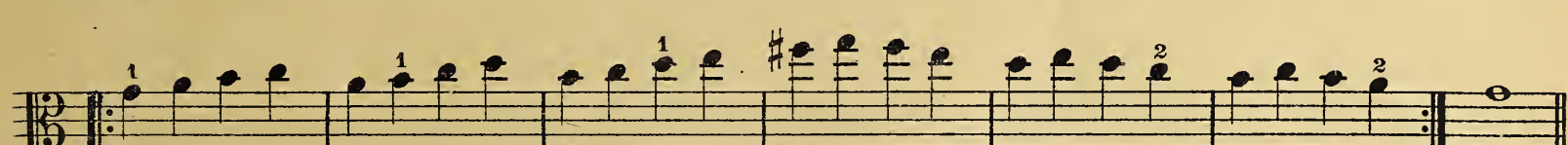
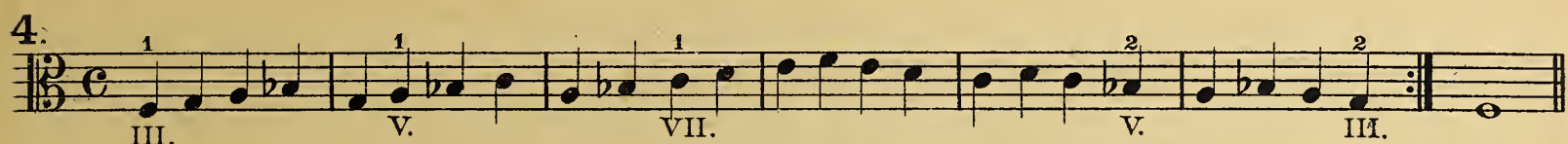
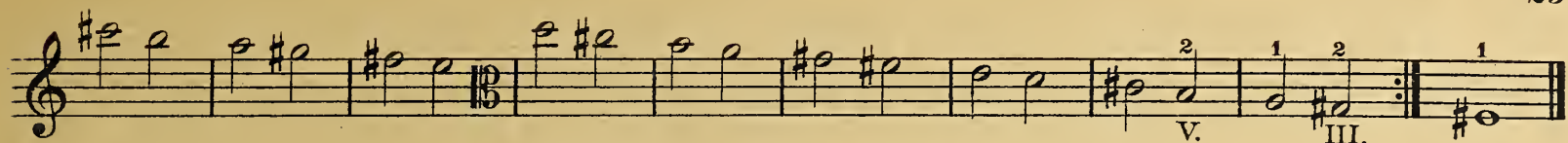
VII. Lage.

VII. Position.

1.

2.

3.



VIII.

Diese Tonleitern sind auch gestoßen zu üben.

These scales also to be practised detached.

C-dur. — C-major.

C-dur. — C-major.

0 1 2 3 4 4 2 0 0

A-moll. — A-minor.
(melodisch)

(melodisch)

The musical notation for the melody of 'Der Hase' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several slurs over the melody, indicating phrasing. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) are written above the notes to indicate fingerings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

A-moll. — A-minor.
(harmonisch)

G-dur. — G-major.

G-dur. — G-major.

E-moll. — E-minor.
(melodisch)

E-moll. — E-minor.
(melodisch)

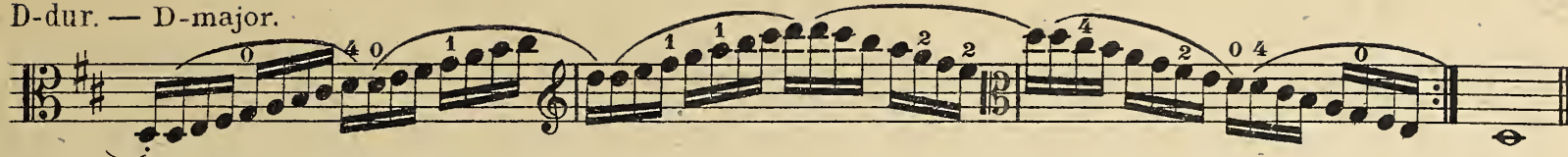
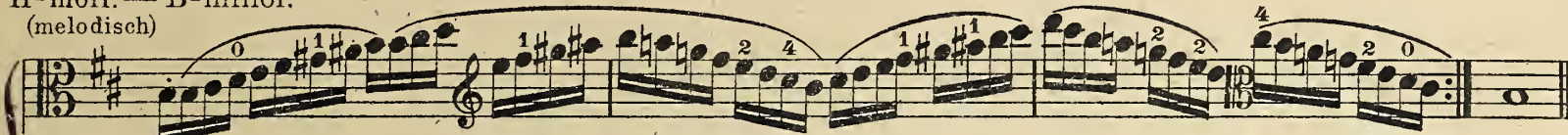
0 1 2 4 1 2 4 2 0

E-moll.—E-minor.
(harmonisch)

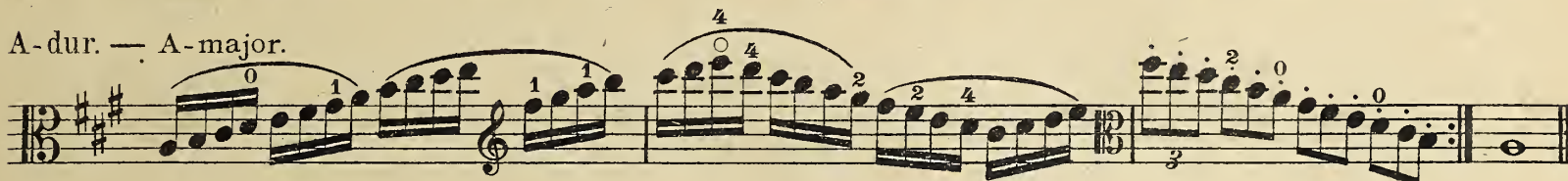
E-moll. — E-minor.
(harmonisch)

The musical score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 12/16. The piece consists of 12 measures, with a 4-measure repeat indicated by a double bar line and a repeat sign. The notation includes various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 4) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

D-dur. — D-major.

H-moll. — B-minor.
(melodisch)H-moll. — B-minor.
(harmonisch)

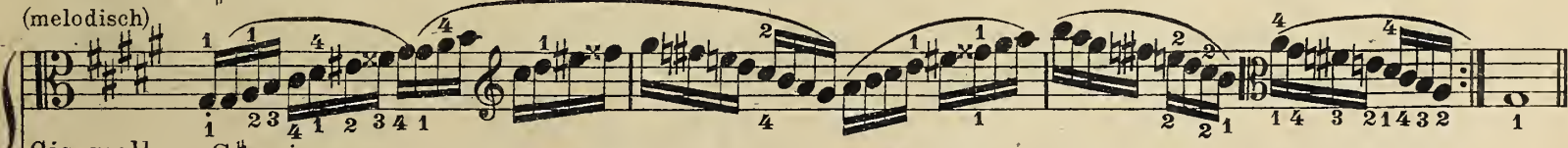
A-dur. — A-major.

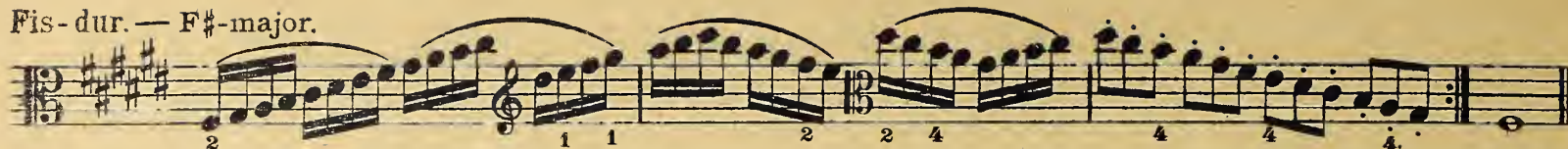
Fis-moll. — F#-minor.
(melodisch)Fis-moll. — F#-minor.
(harmonisch)

E-dur. — E-major.

Cis-moll. — C#-minor.
(melodisch)Cis-moll. — C#-minor.
(harmonisch)

H-dur. — B-major.

Gis-moll. — G#-minor.
(melodisch)Gis-moll. — G#-minor.
(harmonisch)

Fis-dur. — F $\sharp$ -major.Dis-moll. — D $\sharp$ -minor.

(melodisch)

Dis-moll. — D $\sharp$ -minor.

(harmonisch)

Cis-dur. — C $\sharp$ -major.Ges-dur. — G $\flat$ -major.Es-moll. — E $\flat$ -minor.

(melodisch)

Es-moll. — E $\flat$ -minor.

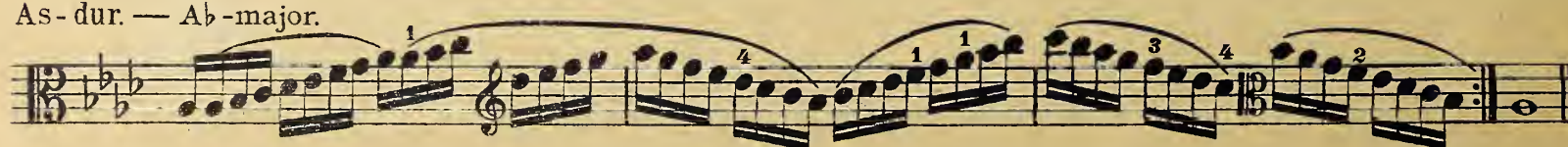
(harmonisch)

Des-dur. — D $\flat$ -major.B-moll. — B $\flat$ -minor.

(melodisch)

B-moll. — B $\flat$ -minor.

(harmonisch)

As-dur. — A $\flat$ -major.

F-moll. — F-minor.
(melodisch)



F-moll. — F-minor.
(harmonisch)



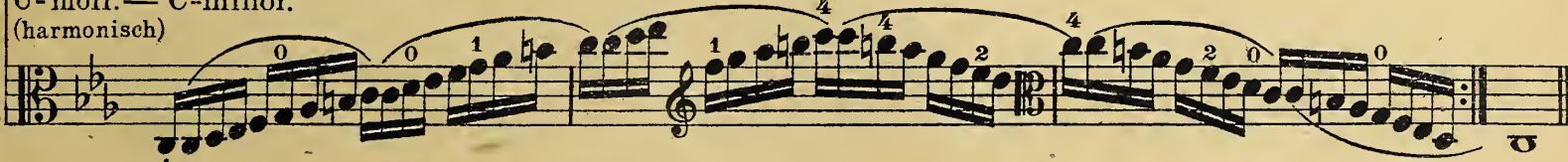
Es-dur. — Eb-major.



C-moll. — C-minor.
(melodisch)



C-moll. — C-minor.
(harmonisch)



B-dur. — Bb-major.



G-moll. — G-minor.
(melodisch)



G-moll. — G-minor.
(harmonisch)



F-dur. — F-major.



D-moll. — D-minor.
(melodisch)



D-moll. — D-minor.
(harmonisch)



IX.

Gebrochene Akkorde.

Broken Chords.

Gestoßen und gebunden zu üben.

| To be practised detached and slurred.

C-dur.
C-major.

A-moll.
A-minor.

G-dur.
G-major.

E-moll.
E-minor.

D-dur.
D-major.

VII. III.

H-moll.
B-minor.

VII. III.

A-dur.
A-major.

IV.

Fis-moll.
F#-minor.

E-dur.
E-major.

Cis-moll.
C#-minor.

H-dur.
B-major.

IV. III.

Gis-moll.
G#-minor.

Fis-dur.
F#-major.

Dis-moll.
D#-minor.

Cis-dur.
C#-major.

Ges-dur.
Gb-major.

Es-moll.
Eb-minor.

Des-dur.
Db-major.

B-moll.
Bb-minor.

As-dur.
Ab-major.

F-moll.
F-minor.

Es-dur.
Eb-major.

C-moll.
C-minor.

B-dur.
B♭-major.

G-moll.
G-minor.

F-dur.
F-major.

D-moll.
D-minor.

VII. III.

VII. VII. III.

X.

Übungsstücke durch alle Lagen. Exercises embracing all Positions.

1. Moderato.

p *mf* *f* *mf* *p* *mf* *f* *mf* *p* *mf* *f* *mf* *p*

VII. IV. V.

1

mf

4

tr

p

tr

mf

f

V.

p

mf

f

mf

dim.

p

mf

f

V.

VII.

V.

V.

III.

Scherzo.

Allegretto vivace.

Anegretto vivace.

2.

f

p

f

p

mf

VII.

I.

p

V.

f

III.

p

mf

f

III.

p

cresc.

f

p

mf

V.

VII.

cresc.

III.

f

p

f

Gebrochene Septimen-Akkorde. Broken Chords of the Seventh.

Gestoßen und gebunden zu üben.

| To be practised detached and slurred.

The page contains ten staves of musical notation, each representing a different exercise for broken chords of the seventh. The exercises are arranged in two columns of five staves each. The notation includes various clefs (bass and treble), key signatures (one sharp and one flat), and time signatures (mostly common time, with some 3/4 and 2/4). Each exercise is marked with a Roman numeral (I, II, III, IV, VI) and includes fingerings (1-4) and repeat signs. The exercises are designed to be practised detached and slurred.

XII.

Anwendung der halben Lage. Application of the Saddle-Position.

The musical score is written for guitar in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The music features a variety of techniques including sixteenth-note runs, triplets, and slurs. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above many notes. Some notes are marked with an 'x', possibly indicating natural harmonics or specific fretting techniques. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the twelfth staff.



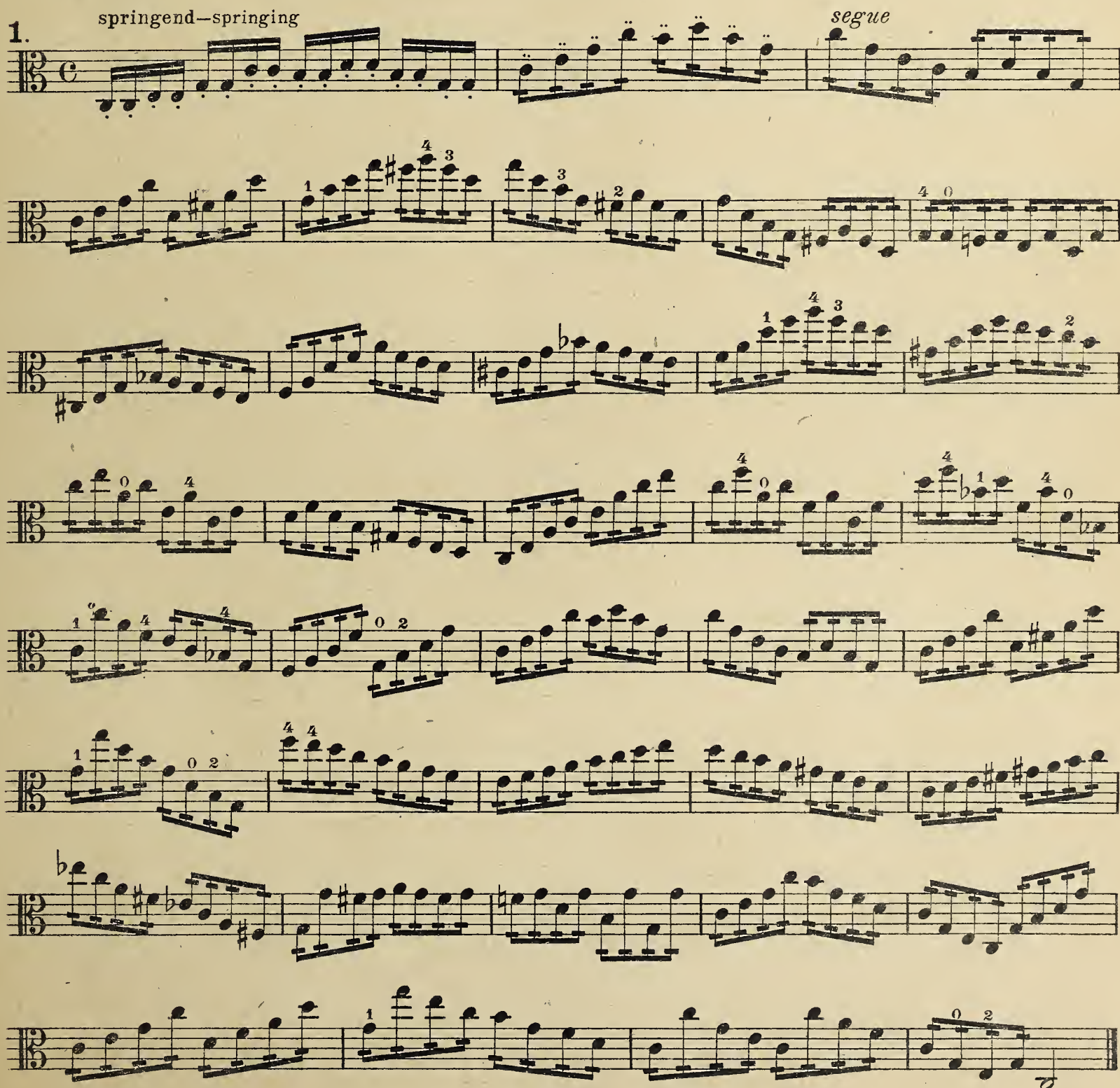
XIII.

Bogenstrich-Übungen.

Bowling-Exercises.

In der Mitte des Bogens mit leichtem Handgelenk.

In the middle of the bow with limber wrist.



Diese Übung muß mit dem ganzen Bogen und dem Handgelenk ausgeführt werden.

This exercise must be executed with the full bow and by the wrist.

2. *mf*

The musical score is written for a violin in 3/8 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of 10 staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The music is characterized by continuous eighth-note patterns, often grouped in pairs or fours. Various bowing techniques are indicated, including slurs, accents, and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4). The piece concludes with a final double bar line on the tenth staff.

An der Spitze des Bogens mit scharf accentu-
irten Strichen.

At the point of the bow with sharply accented
strokes.

3.

segue

An der Spitze des Bogens.

At the point of the bow.

4.

segue

In der Mitte des Bogens.

| In the middle of the bow.

5.

Exercise 5: A three-staff musical exercise in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first staff contains six measures of eighth-note patterns, each starting with a 'V' (bowing) mark. The second and third staves continue the exercise with various eighth-note and sixteenth-note runs, including some with fingerings (1, 2, 4) and slurs. The piece ends with a double bar line.

6.

Exercise 6: A three-staff musical exercise in C major (no sharps or flats) and common time (C). The first staff contains four measures of eighth-note patterns, each starting with a 'V' (bowing) mark. The second and third staves continue the exercise with various eighth-note and sixteenth-note runs, including some with slurs. The piece ends with a double bar line.

7.

Exercise 7: A three-staff musical exercise in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The first staff contains four measures of eighth-note patterns, each starting with a 'V' (bowing) mark. The second and third staves continue the exercise with various eighth-note and sixteenth-note runs, including some with slurs. The piece ends with a double bar line.

8.

Exercise 8: A three-staff musical exercise in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. The first staff contains four measures of eighth-note patterns, each starting with a 'V' (bowing) mark. The second and third staves continue the exercise with various eighth-note and sixteenth-note runs, including some with slurs and fingerings (2, 3, 4). The piece ends with a double bar line.

Übung für das Staccato.

Practice of the Staccato.

Moderato.

1. *mf*

2.

3.

4.

1 4 2 1 0

5.



6.



XIV.

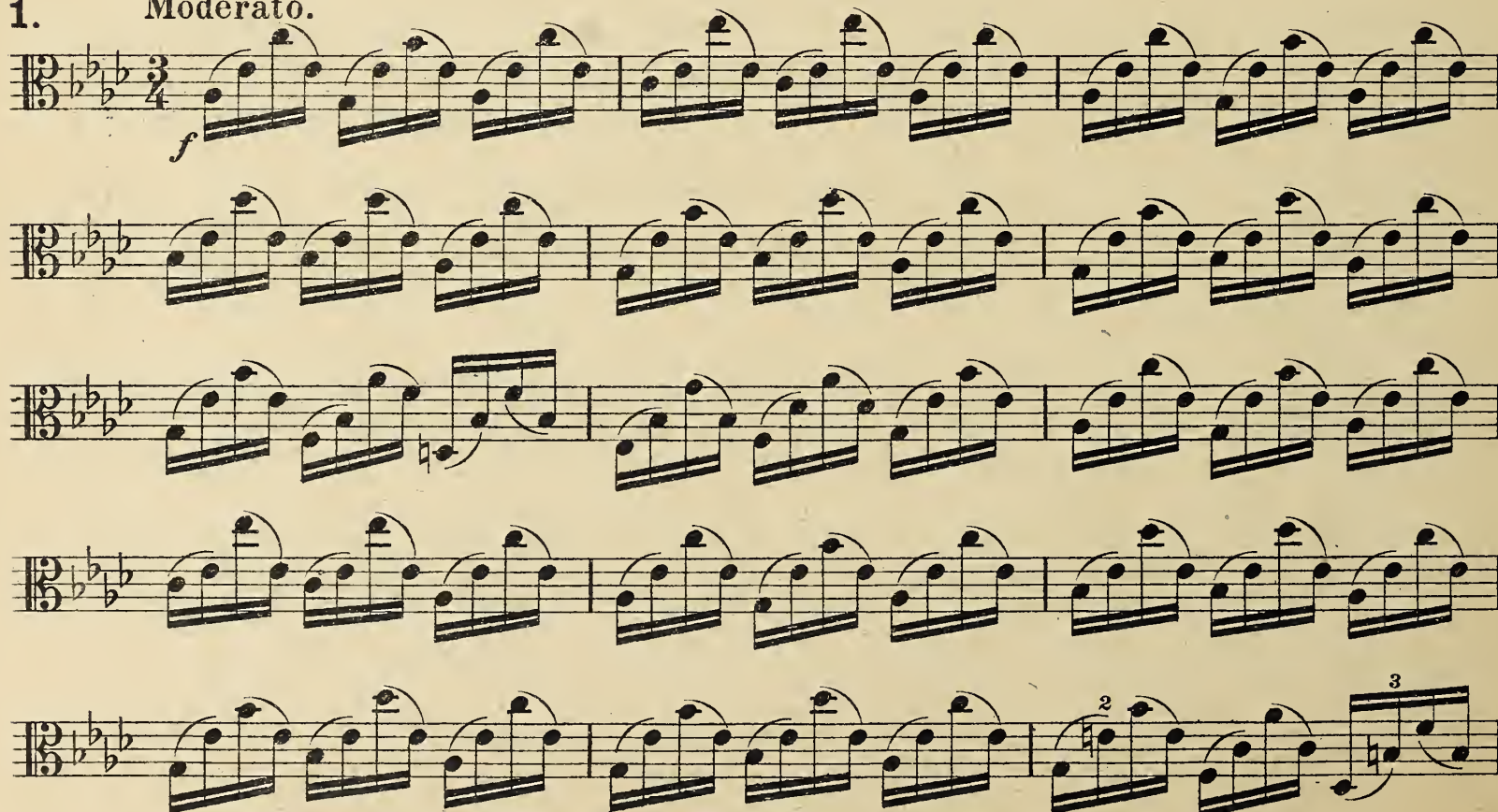
Übungen für Arpeggien.

(über 2, 3 und 4 Saiten.)

Exercises for Arpeggios.

(over 2, 3 and 4 Strings.)

1. Moderato.



segue

segue

A. J. B. 6854

44
2. Moderato.

This musical score is for a piece in Moderato tempo, page 44. It consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The word "segue" is written below the first staff. The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a measure of music. The notation is complex, featuring many notes and rests, and is likely for a piano or similar instrument. The score is arranged in a single system, with each staff containing a measure of music. The notation is complex, featuring many notes and rests, and is likely for a piano or similar instrument. The score is arranged in a single system, with each staff containing a measure of music. The notation is complex, featuring many notes and rests, and is likely for a piano or similar instrument.



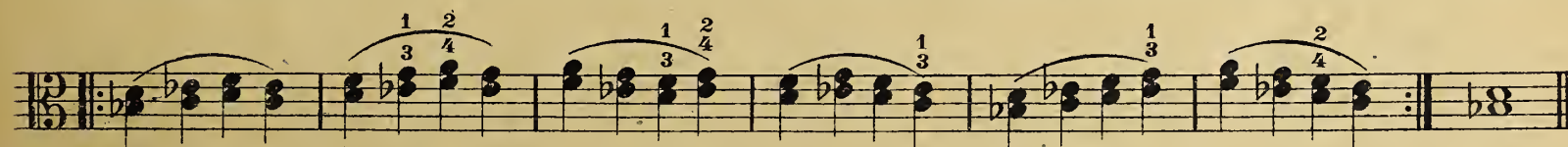
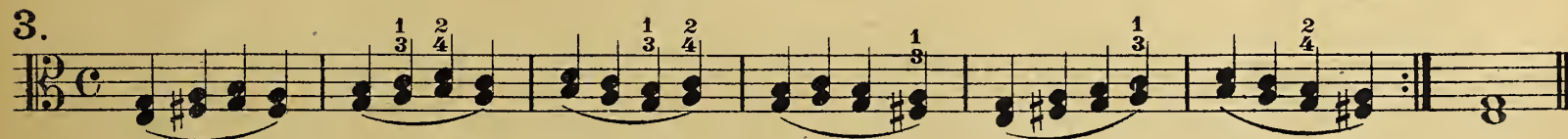
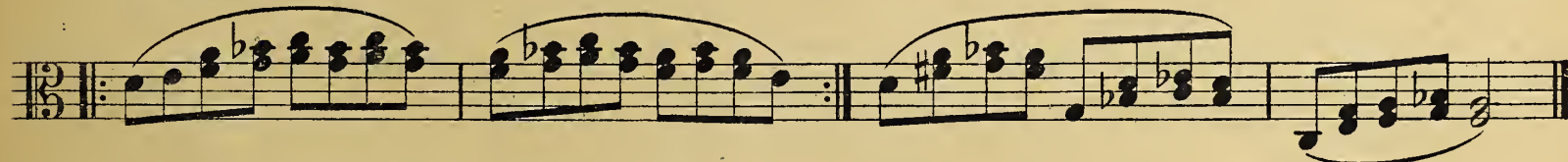
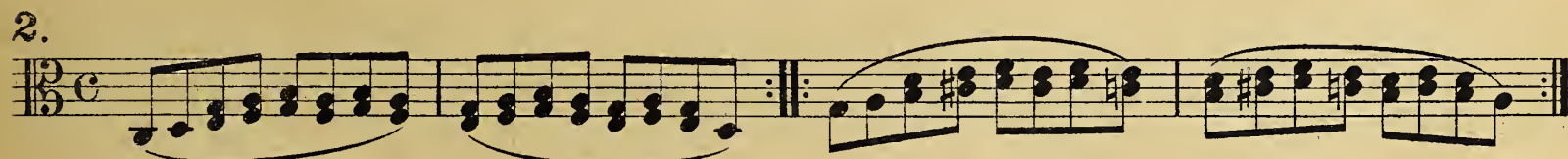
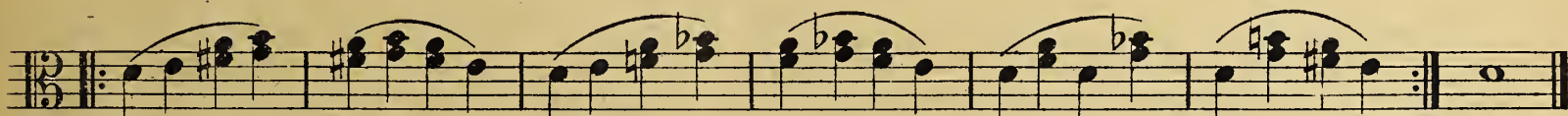
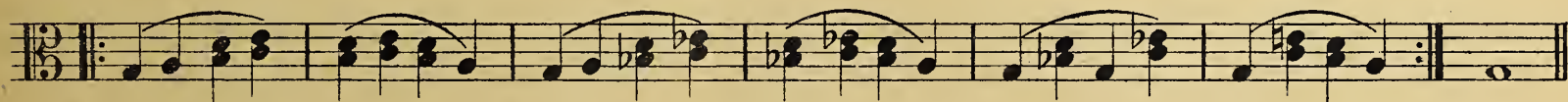
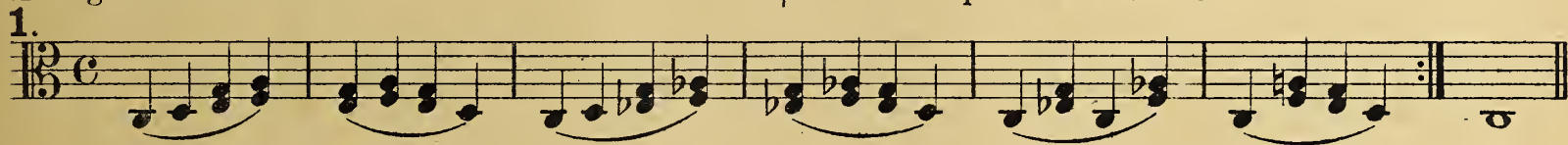
XV.

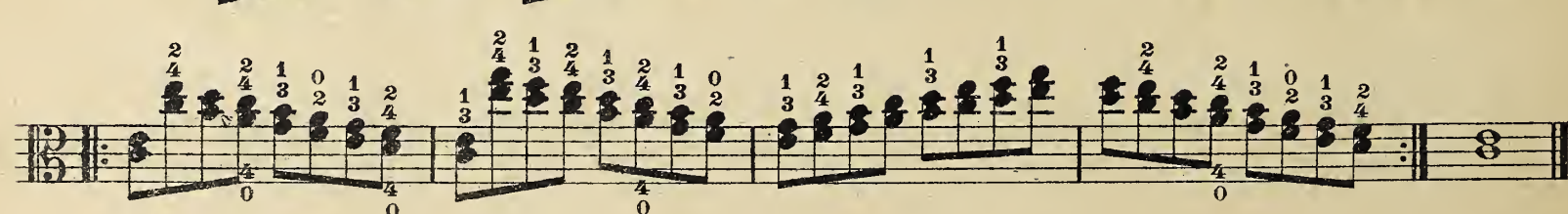
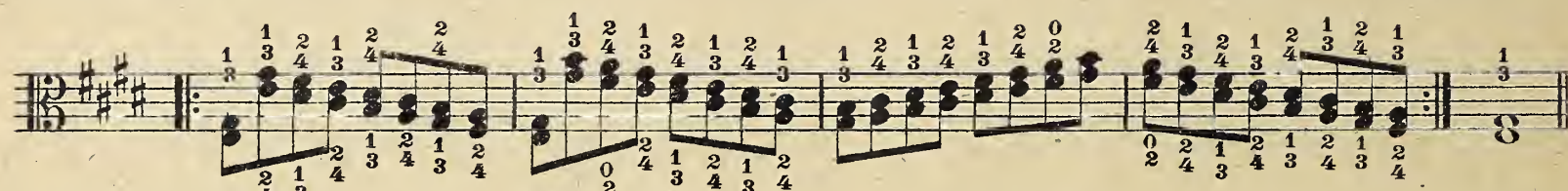
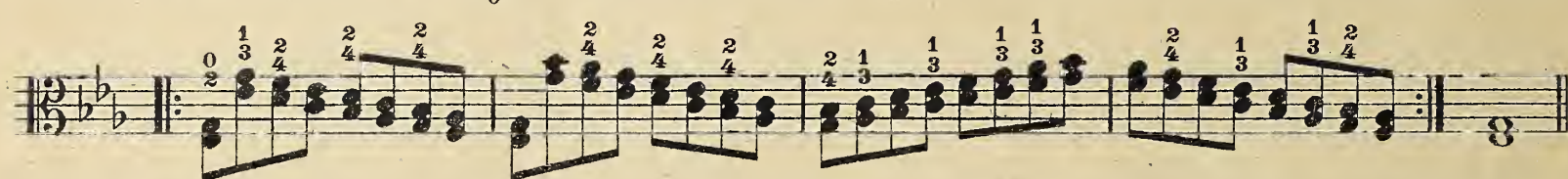
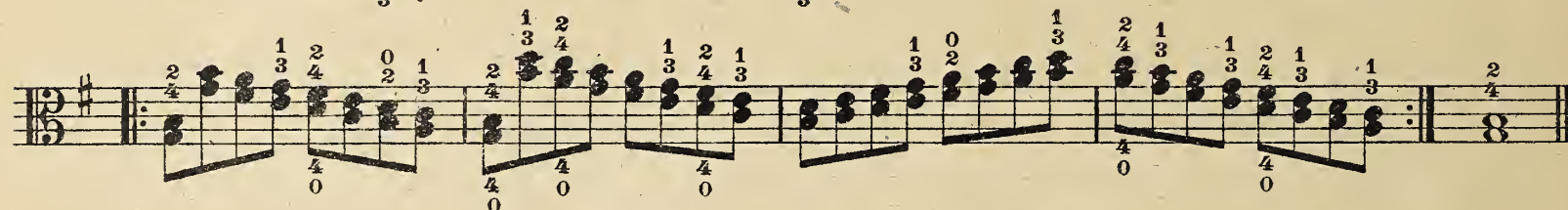
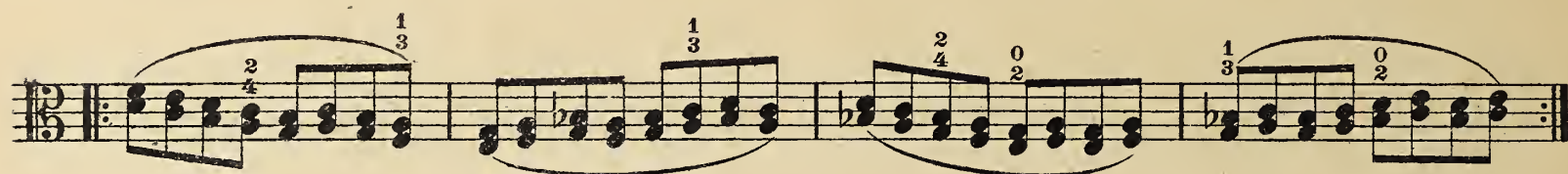
Übungen in Doppelgriffen.
Terzen.

Exercises in Double - Stopping.
Thirds.

Auch gestoßen zu üben.

| Also to be practised detached.





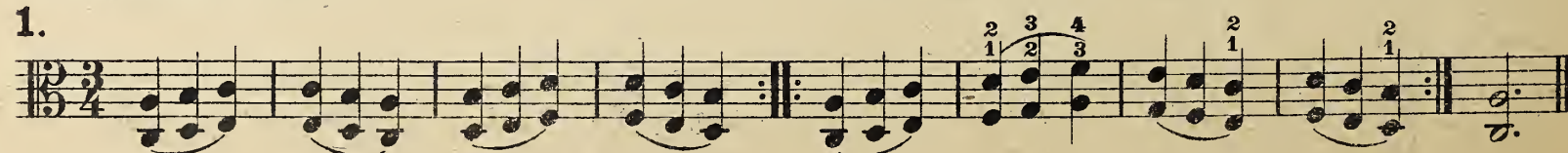
Sexten.

Sixths.

Auch gestoßen zu üben.

Also to be practised detached.

1.





2.



3.

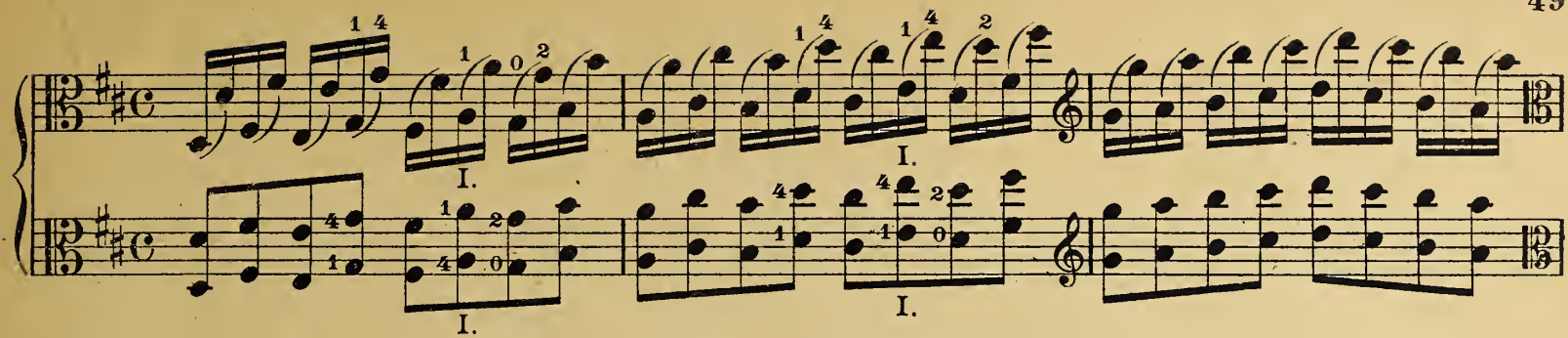


[illegible]

Oktaven.

Octaves.

A page of musical notation for a piano piece, featuring four systems of music. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings, along with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The first system shows a complex melodic line in the treble with many slurs and fingerings, and a more rhythmic bass line. The second system continues this pattern, with some measures featuring a double bar line and repeat signs. The third system shows a change in the bass line's texture, with more sustained notes. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence in both staves.





Vorbereitende Übungen

Preparatory Exercises

für die 24 Studien für vorgeschrittene Schüler von
Harry Schloming Op. 15.

for the 24 Studies for advanced pupils by Harry
Schloming Op. 15.

1. Allegro.

The musical score for '1. Allegro' consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The music is written in 2/4 time and features a variety of technical exercises, including scales, arpeggios, and chords. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4 above the notes. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to one flat (Bb) and then to two flats (Bb, Eb). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'.

2. Vivace.

2. Vivace.

f

3. Allegro moderato.

mf

4 3

1 3 1

4 1

2

4 3 2

1 2

1 2 1 4 3

1 2 1 4

2 3 1

2 2 4

4 2

4

4. Allegro ma non troppo.

4. Allegro ma non troppo.

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

mf

f

p

5. Animato.

f marcato

restez

6. Vivace.

f leggiero

I.

restez

restez

VI.

VI.

V. restez

7. Animato.

Musical score for "7. Animato." in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of 12 staves. The first six staves are in bass clef, and the last six are in treble clef. The music is characterized by frequent trills (tr), slurs, and dynamic markings including *mf*, *p*, *f*, and *restez*. Fingerings (1-4) and breath marks (0-4) are indicated throughout. The piece concludes with a final trill and a *p* dynamic marking.

8. Moderato.

Exercise 8, Moderato, is written in 3/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of ten staves of music. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingerings (0-4). Slurs are used to group notes across measures. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

9. Allegretto.

Exercise 9, Allegretto, is written in 6/8 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The piece consists of one staff of music. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingerings (0-4). Slurs are used to group notes across measures. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a piano piece. The key signature is G-flat major (three flats). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. Dynamics like *p*, *mf*, and *f* are indicated throughout. The piece concludes with a 'V.' marking.

Staff 1: Bass clef, key signature of three flats. Measures 1-4. Fingerings: 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2. Dynamics: *p*. Ends with a 'V.' marking.

Staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of three flats. Measures 5-8. Fingerings: 2, 2, 4, 1, 4, 1. Dynamics: *mf*.

Staff 3: Bass clef, key signature of three flats. Measures 9-12. Fingerings: 4, 2. Dynamics: *p*.

Staff 4: Bass clef, key signature of three flats. Measures 13-16. Fingerings: 4, 1, 1. Dynamics: *mf*.

Staff 5: Bass clef, key signature of three flats. Measures 17-20. Fingerings: 4, 2, 3, 1. Dynamics: *mf*.

Staff 6: Bass clef, key signature of three flats. Measures 21-24. Fingerings: 1, 2, 4, 1, 3. Dynamics: *f*.

Staff 7: Bass clef, key signature of three flats. Measures 25-28. Fingerings: 2, 2, 3, 3, 1, 3, 4, 2. Dynamics: *f*.

Staff 8: Treble clef, key signature of three flats. Measures 29-32. Fingerings: 4, 1, 3, 2, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4. Dynamics: *p*.

Staff 9: Bass clef, key signature of three flats. Measures 33-36. Fingerings: 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3. Dynamics: *mf*.

Staff 10: Bass clef, key signature of three flats. Measures 37-40. Fingerings: 4, 1, 3, 0, 3, 1, 1. Dynamics: *p*.

10. Vivace.

This musical score is for a piece titled "10. Vivace." in 3/8 time. It consists of 12 staves of music, primarily written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece is characterized by its lively tempo and intricate melodic lines. Dynamics include *fp* (fortissimo piano), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *ff* (fortissimo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes, and breath marks (arcs) are used throughout. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and ties. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the 12th staff.

Folgende Übung durchgängig in der 2^{ten} Lage zu spielen.

The following exercise to be played in the 2nd position only.

11. Commodo.

mf sempre

The musical score for exercise 11, 'Commodo', is written in 3/8 time and the key of D major (two sharps). It consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff begins with the dynamic marking *mf sempre*. The exercise is characterized by continuous melodic lines, often with slurs and ties. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4 above specific notes. Some staves include fingering sequences such as '0 2 0 1' and '0 1'. The notation includes various intervals and melodic patterns typical of a technical exercise for the violin or viola.

12.

12. Moderato.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 6/8 time. It begins with a key signature of five flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat, G-flat). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic of *mf* and includes fingerings (1, 2, 4, 2). The second staff has a *dim.* marking and a *p* dynamic. The third staff features a *mf* dynamic and a *f* dynamic. The fourth staff has a *mf* dynamic. The fifth staff includes a *p* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The sixth staff starts with a *restez* marking and a *mf* dynamic. The seventh staff has a *p* dynamic and a *restez* marking. The eighth staff includes a *cresc.* marking and a *f* dynamic. The ninth staff has a *dim.* marking and a *restez* marking. The tenth staff includes a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The eleventh staff starts with a *dim.* marking and a *restez* marking. The twelfth staff includes a *mf* dynamic and a *restez* marking. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

