

used shelf
M
970641 250
57624

Fantasie und Variationen. *Viola.*

L. Spohr, Op. 81.

Allegro molto.

The first section of the score, marked *Allegro molto*, consists of 11 staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a common time signature (C). The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and dynamic markings including *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking appears on the fourth staff. The section concludes with a final measure on the eleventh staff.

Andantino.

The second section of the score, marked *Andantino*, consists of 4 staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats, and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is slower than the first section. Dynamic markings include *f*, *mf*, and *mf dolce*. The section ends with a triplet of eighth notes on the fourth staff.

Viola.

The musical score for Viola consists of 15 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into sections by tempo and mood changes.

Section 1: The first five staves feature a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Section 2: The sixth staff marks the beginning of the *Allegro molto* section. The tempo is faster, and the melody is more rhythmic. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo).

Section 3: The seventh staff marks the beginning of the *Andantino* section. The tempo is slower, and the melody is more melodic. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo).

Section 4: The eighth staff marks the beginning of the *Andantino* section. The tempo is slower, and the melody is more melodic. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo).

Section 5: The ninth staff marks the beginning of the *Andantino* section. The tempo is slower, and the melody is more melodic. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo).

Section 6: The tenth staff marks the beginning of the *Andantino* section. The tempo is slower, and the melody is more melodic. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo).

Section 7: The eleventh staff marks the beginning of the *Andantino* section. The tempo is slower, and the melody is more melodic. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo).

Section 8: The twelfth staff marks the beginning of the *Andantino* section. The tempo is slower, and the melody is more melodic. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo).

Section 9: The thirteenth staff marks the beginning of the *Andantino* section. The tempo is slower, and the melody is more melodic. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo).

Section 10: The fourteenth staff marks the beginning of the *Andantino* section. The tempo is slower, and the melody is more melodic. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo).

Section 11: The fifteenth staff marks the beginning of the *Andantino* section. The tempo is slower, and the melody is more melodic. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo).