

VORWORT

Der Mangel an neuerer Studienliteratur für Oboe gab mir Veranlassung, zunächst für meine Schüler, vorliegende Etüden, mit teilweiser Verwendung von Motiven aus Opern von Richard Wagner, Richard Strauß und Hans Pfitzner zu schreiben. Sie sind rein auf Technik eingestellt, vermeiden aber jegliche Akrobatik.

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15 Etüden für Oboe

Allegro ♩ = 120

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The musical score for Etüde 1 is written for oboe. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a metronome indication of 120 beats per minute. The score consists of 15 staves. The first staff starts with a forte dynamic 'f'. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth and thirty-second note passages, often grouped with slurs. There are several key signature changes throughout the piece, notably to one flat (Bb) in the sixth measure and back to one sharp (F#) in the eleventh measure. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the fifteenth staff.

Molto vivace $\text{♩} = 84$

[illegible]

*) Nach einem Motiv aus der Oper „Die Rose vom Liebesgarten“ von Hans Pfitzner
Mit Genehmigung des Verlages Max Brockhaus, Leipzig

mf

mf

mf

f

dim.

a tempo

p

p

p

f

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 92$

3

p

crescendo *dim.*

f

p

p

p

p

mf

crescendo

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, including many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The music is marked with various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 1: *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo)
- Staff 2: *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *f* (forte)
- Staff 3: *f* (forte)
- Staff 4: *f* (forte)
- Staff 5: *f* (forte)
- Staff 6: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cresc.* (crescendo)
- Staff 7: *f* (forte)
- Staff 8: *f* (forte)
- Staff 9: *f* (forte), *p* (piano)
- Staff 10: *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte)

The notation includes various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents, and ends with a double bar line on the final staff.

Allegro energico $\text{♩} = 84$

4 *f*

dim. *cresc.*

f *f*

dim. *p*

cresc.

p

p

f

dim. *p* *cresc.*

f *f*

dim.

cresc. *f*

Allegro giocoso $\text{♩} = 132$
staccato

5*) *f*

cresc. *dim.* *p*

cresc. *f*

f

cresc. *f*

f

*) Nach einem Motiv aus „Tristan und Isolde“ von Richard Wagner

6 Presto $\text{♩} = 76$

The musical score consists of 16 staves of music, numbered 6 through 21. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Presto' with a quarter note equal to 76 beats. The music is written in treble clef and features rapid sixteenth-note passages, often with slurs and ties. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *p* (piano). Some notes are marked with an 'x' for staccato. The score shows a variety of rhythmic patterns and phrasing, with some measures containing rests or specific articulations like staccato marks.

Allegro scherzando ♩ = 120

7*) *f*

mf *p* *cresc.* *f*

mf

p *cresc.*

f

p

cresc. *mf*

f *f* *dim.*

p *cresc.* *f*

p

cresc. *f* *dim.*

p *cresc.* *f*

*) Nach einem Motiv aus der Oper „Ariadne auf Naxos“ von Rich. Strauß
Mit Genehmigung des Verlages Adolph Fürstner, Berlin

Allegro moderato ♩ = 92

8 *mf* *dim.* *p* *cresc.*

f *mf*

mf

dim. *p* *cresc.*

f *dim.*

p *p*

f *mf*

dim. *p* *cresc.*

f

Leggiero $\text{♩} = 120$

9

f *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f*

dim. *p* *p* *cresc.* *f* *p* *p* *f* *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *dim.* *f* *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *f*

Allegro glissicato ♩ = 112

10

p

p

p

mf

mf

p

p

p

cresc.

f

dim.

f



Allegro capriccioso ♩ = 116



Allegro molto $\text{♩} = 66$

12

f

p

f

p

dim.

mf

p

cresc.

f

rit.

a tempo

f

Allegro grazioso ♩. = 112

13

p espressivo

mf

f

p

f

p

cresc.

f

dim.

p

mf

Musical score for a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major (three sharps). The score consists of ten staves.

- Staff 1: Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 2: Melodic line with eighth notes, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic.
- Staff 3: Melodic line with eighth notes, featuring a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.
- Staff 4: Melodic line with eighth notes, featuring a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic.
- Staff 5: Melodic line with eighth notes, featuring a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.
- Staff 6: Melodic line with eighth notes, featuring a forte (*f*) dynamic and a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking.
- Staff 7: Melodic line with eighth notes, featuring a decrescendo (*rit.*) marking, a tempo change to *a tempo*, and a piano (*p*) *espressivo* marking.
- Staff 8: Melodic line with eighth notes, featuring a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.
- Staff 9: Melodic line with eighth notes, featuring a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Staff 10: Melodic line with eighth notes, featuring a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking and a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Allegro vivace ♩ = 100

14*) *f staccato*

dim.

mf *f*

p

cresc. *f*

dim.

*) Nach einem Motiv aus „Der Ring des Nibelungen“ von Richard Wagner

p

cresc. *f*

dim. *p*

mf *cresc.*

f *dim.*

f

f

dim. *p*

cresc. *f*

Veloce ♩ = 84

15

f

dim.

cresc.

f

mf

dim.

cresc.

f

Musical score for a piano piece, consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures (one sharp and one flat), and dynamic markings like *f*, *dim.*, *cresc.*, and *ff*. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style with many slurs and ties.