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HELEN ROGERS
HARPIST

Orchesterstudien

Etudes d'orchestre.

Orchestral studies.

aus
Richard Strauss'
Bühnenwerken



Harfe

Ausgewählt und bezeichnet
von
Franz Poenitz.

Guntram,
Feuersnot,
Salome,
Elektra,
Der Rosenkavalier.

Adolph Fürstner
Berlin W.10. — Paris 9^e
Victoriastr. 34^a 18 rue Vignon.

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N. 6434 F.



Vorwort.

Orchesterstudien, bei ihrem ersten Erscheinen vor etwa 20 Jahren ein bescheidenes Spekulationsobjekt eines Verlages, gehören heutzutage zum unvermeidlichen Bibliotheksbestand des Musikers. Besonders der strebsame jüngere Orchestermusiker, der noch nicht die Gelegenheit gehabt hat, die großen, in jeder Stimme äußerst komplizierten modernsten Kompositionen im Orchester kennen zu lernen, ist geradezu gezwungen, sich der Orchesterstudien zu bedienen. Beim Probespiel werden jetzt fast immer die schwierigsten Stellen aus den Werken von Richard Strauss vorgelegt, der nicht nur in rein technischer Hinsicht bis an die äußersten Grenzen der Anforderungen geht, sondern bei dem es allein schon unter Umständen ein Kunststück ist, nur die Noten im vorgeschriebenen Tempo akkurat zu lesen, was auf die unvermeidliche Häufung von Vorzeichnungen zurückzuführen ist, die infolge von schnell aufeinander eintretendem Wechsel zwischen Kreuz- und Betonarten entsteht.

Die Orchesterstudien dürfen aber auch während des letzten Studienjahres am Konservatorium nicht mehr fehlen. Da die meisten Lehrer aus ihrer eigenen Praxis den Zusammenhang der Studienstellen mit dem Gesamtwerk kennen, da ihnen die Tempi bekannt sind und sie gewöhnlich wissen, was etwa zu gleicher Zeit auch in anderen Stimmen wichtig ist, werden ihnen mit diesen Studien die Mittel an die Hand gegeben, diesen Teil ihrer Kenntnisse und Erfahrungen dem Schüler zu überliefern. Sie können also, soweit dies, ohne im Orchester zu sitzen, möglich ist, den Schüler auf das Schwierigste, was seiner beim Eintritt in die Orchesterwelt harrt, gründlich vorbereiten, so daß er gerade bei den verrufensten Stellen seinem Lehrer die größte Ehre machen kann. Es wird sich empfehlen, die Stellen, die in Partiturform angelführt sind, gemeinsam zu spielen, um sich auf das Ensemble vorzubereiten.

Avant-propos.

Des études d'orchestre qui, lors de leur première apparition il y a une vingtaine d'années ne représentaient pour un éditeur qu'un modeste objet de spéculation, sont maintenant indispensables à la bibliothèque de fond du musicien. En particulier, un jeune musicien d'orchestre studieux, à qui l'occasion a jusqu'alors manqué de connaître à l'orchestre les compositions les plus modernes, si compliquées dans chaque partie, se voit absolument forcé de faire usage d'études d'orchestre. Presque toujours on prend maintenant pour exemples les passages les plus difficiles des œuvres de Richard Strauss, lequel ne pousse pas seulement ses exigences, du point de vue purement technique, jusqu'aux extrêmes limites, mais chez qui, dans bien des circonstances, c'est déjà un tour de force que de lire exactement les notes, dans le mouvement indiqué. La raison en est dans l'inévitable accumulation d'accidents, due à l'alternance rapide des tons dièzes et bémols.

Mais les études d'orchestre ne sont pas moins indispensables dès la dernière année de Conservatoire. La plupart des professeurs sachant, par leur expérience personnelle, le rapport des passages d'étude avec l'ensemble de l'œuvre, connaissant les mouvements, et sachant ordinairement aussi ce qu'offrent d'important les autres parties simultanées, trouveront dans ces études un moyen de transmettre à l'élève une partie de leurs connaissances et de leurs expériences. Ils peuvent donc — dans la mesure où cela est possible sans siéger à l'orchestre, préparer solidement l'élève aux plus grandes difficultés qui l'attendent dès son entrée dans le monde de l'orchestre, de façon qu'il puisse faire le plus grand honneur à son maître justement dans les passages les plus redoutés. Il est donc recommandé de jouer en commun les passages cités en partition, pour se préparer à l'ensemble.

Preface.

Orchestral Studies, the publication of which was a modest speculative idea twenty years ago, are now a necessity in a musician's library. Especially the ambitious young orchestral player who has not yet had the opportunity of making the acquaintance of the greatest modern compositions (with their extreme difficulty in each and every part) in the orchestra itself, is absolutely obliged to make use of them. In trial playing, the most difficult passages from the works of Richard Strauss are almost always called for; and these go to the utmost limits not only technically but also musically. Indeed, under certain circumstances it is no small matter, in the correct tempo even to read the notes accurately. The cause of which is the inevitable increase in the number of sharps and flats owing to the frequent and rapid change of key in modern harmony.

Further, Orchestral Studies may no longer be disregarded during the last years of conservatoire studies. Where, as the majority of teachers know the connection of the different passages with the whole work from their own experience; as they know the tempi, and in general also what is important in the other instruments at the same time, they will find in these studies the means of transmitting a most valuable part of their knowledge and experience to their pupils. The latter will in this manner be thoroughly prepared — as far as possible before having sat in an orchestra — for the most difficult things that await him at his entree in the realms of orchestral playing. It thus lies in the pupil's power to do his teacher the greatest credit precisely in the most ill-reputed passages. It may be recommended that the passages printed in score be practised together by several pupils as a preparation for ensemble studies.

Die Studienstellen sind aus allen fünf Opern von Richard Strauß entnommen worden, also aus „Guntram“, „Feuersnot“, „Salomé“, „Elektra“ und „Der Rosenkavalier“. Für die sachgemäße Auswahl und Zusammenstellung bürigen gewissermaßen die Namen der Herausgeber der einzelnen Studienhefte. Es sind dies die nachstehend genannten Herren, die sämtlich Mitglieder der Königlichen Kapelle und zum größten Teil Lehrer an der Kgl. akademischen Hochschule für Musik in Berlin sind:

Violine I:	Kgl. Konzertmeister Prof. Bernhard Dessau.
Violine II:	Kammermusiker Hugo Venus.
Viola:	Kammercirtuose Prof. August Gentz.
Violoncello:	Kammercirtuose Hugo Dechert.
Kontrabass:	Kammermusiker Max Poike.
Flöte:	Kammercirtuose Prof. Emil Prill.
Oboe:	Kammercirtuose
Englischhorn:	Carl Flemming.
Heckelphon:	
Klarinette:	Kammermusiker
Bassethorn:	Carl Essberger.
Bassklarinette:	
Horn:	Kammermusiker Paul Rembt.
Trompete:	Kammermusiker
Bassstrompete:	Alfred Matthes.
Harfe:	Kammercirtuose Franz Poenitz.
Pauke:	Kammermusiker Fritz Kröger.

Les passages d'études sont empruntés à tous les cinq opéras de Richard Strauss, Guntram, Le feu de la St. Jean, Salomé, Elektra et Le Chevalier à la rose. Len nom des auteurs à qui l'on doit la publication des diverses livraisons, est à lui seul une garantie de compétence dans le choix et l'arrangement. Tous ceux-ci, dont les noms suivent, sont membres de la chapelle royale et, pour la plupart, professeurs à l'Ecole royale supérieure de musique, de Berlin:

1er Violon:	Prof. Bernhard Dessau.
2me Violon:	Hugo Venus.
Alto:	Prof. August Gentz.
Violoncelle:	Hugo Dechert.
Contrebasse:	Max Poike.
Flûte:	Prof. Emil Prill.
Hautbois:	
Cor anglais:	Carl Flemming.
Heckelphone:	
Clarinette:	
Cor de Basset:	Carl Essberger.
Clarinette basse:	
Cor:	Paul Rembt.
Trompette:	Alfred Matthes.
Trompette basse:	
Harpe:	Franz Poenitz.
Timbale:	Fritz Kröger.

The passages in question are taken from all five operas of Richard Strauss, i.e. "Guntram", "Beltane Fire", "Salome", "Electra" and "The Rose Bearer". The names of the various editors are a sufficient guarantee for the instructive value in the selection of the different passages for each instrument. All are members of the Royal Opera Orchestra and the majority are also professors at the Royal Academic College of Music at Berlin:

Prof. Bernhard Dessau:	First Violin.
Hugo Venus:	Second Violin.
Prof. August Gentz:	Viola.
Hugo Dechert:	Violoncello.
Max Poike:	Doublebass.
Prof. Emil Prill:	Flute.
Carl Flemming:	Oboe.
Carl Flemming:	Cor anglais.
Heckelphone:	Heckelphone.
Clarinette:	Clarinet.
Cor de Basset:	Corno di bassetto.
Clarinette basse:	Bass clarinet.
Cor:	Horn.
Trompette:	Trumpet.
Trompette basse:	Bass trumpet.
Harpe:	Harp.
Timbale:	Tympani.



ORCHESTERSTUDIEN

aus Richard Strauss' Bühnenwerken
für Harfe.

Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten.

3

Harfe I.

Erster Akt.

Mässig langsam.

Moderato.

r.H.

Gemächliches Zeitmass. Zweiter Akt.
Comodo. 31

Lebhaft.
Vivo.

Comodo.

Lebhaft.
Vivo.

Comodo.

99 18

p
r.H.
ff
cresc.
ff

Im Zeitmass.
a tempo

19

mf
F#
Bb
f
cresc.
C#

poco rit.

Eb

Sheet music for piano, featuring five staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and consists of six measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with 3-4 slurs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs with 3 slurs. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with 3-4 slurs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs with 3 slurs. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with 3-4 slurs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs with 3 slurs. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with 3-4 slurs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs with 3 slurs. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with 3-4 slurs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs with 3 slurs. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with 3-4 slurs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs with 3 slurs.

Measure 1: Treble staff: ff , 3-4 slurs. Bass staff: 3 slurs.

Measure 2: Treble staff: 3 slurs. Bass staff: 3 slurs.

Measure 3: Treble staff: 3 slurs. Bass staff: 3 slurs.

Measure 4: Treble staff: 3 slurs. Bass staff: 3 slurs.

Measure 5: Treble staff: 3 slurs. Bass staff: 3 slurs.

Measure 6: Treble staff: 3 slurs. Bass staff: 3 slurs.

6 Etwas zurückh.
Un poco ritard.

Sehr schnell.
Molto allegro.

80

Musical score for piano, two hands. Treble and bass staves. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Measure 2: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Measure 3: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Measure 4: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Dynamics: *ff*, *dim.*

Musical score for piano, two hands. Treble and bass staves. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Measure 6: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Measure 7: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Measure 8: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Dynamics: *f*, *dim.*

81

Musical score for piano, two hands. Treble and bass staves. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Measure 2: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Measure 3: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Measure 4: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Dynamics: *ff*, *f*.

Musical score for piano, two hands. Treble and bass staves. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (4) over four beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Measure 6: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Measure 7: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Measure 8: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over two beats. Dynamics: *mf*, *p*, *G#*, *Bb*.

82

Musical score for piano, two hands. Treble and bass staves. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (2) over four beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (2) over four beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (2) over four beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (2) over four beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Dynamics: *pp* gliss., *pp* gliss., *H#*, *G#*. Text: *immer bewegter sempre più mosso*.

Musical score for piano, two hands. Treble and bass staves. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Measure 8: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3) over four beats. Dynamics: *mf*, *cresc.*, *A#*, *C#*.

FEUERSNOT.

Mäsig langsam.
Lento moderato.

Harfe I u. II. (II ad libitum.)

Richard Strauss, Op. 50.

Musical score page 123. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in 2/4 time with a key signature of three flats. The first measure shows a dynamic *f*. The second measure begins with a fermata over the bass clef staff. The third measure starts with a dynamic *f* and includes fingerings 5 and a2 above the notes. The fourth measure starts with a dynamic *f* and includes fingerings 5 and 6 above the notes. The fifth measure starts with a dynamic *f* and includes fingerings 5 and 6 above the notes. The right margin of the page contains vertical text: E \natural , H \natural , A \flat , F \sharp , and 2.

etwas steigern im Zeitmass
poco più moto

194 Leicht bewegt.
Con moto

Bewegt.
Con moto. wiederum sehr ruhig
tranquillo

SALOME.

Richard Strauss, Op. 54.

Plötzlich viel ruhiger im Zeitmass. (M. $\text{d} = 48$).
Subito molto più lento.

A: E♭ 14

6 D♭ F♯ *p* 3
 G♯ B♭ 3
 Äußerst schnell, nur ganze Takte schlagen
Presto. (marcare le battute per intero)

21 8

ruhiger
più tranquillo
(voll)
Celesta
B♭
F♯ *sonoro*
H♯

dim. - *p* 8 11

22 23 24 85 Ziemlich lebhaft.
Allegro non troppo.

25 *r.H.* *p* *l.H.* *l.* *l.* *l.* *p* *Allegro non troppo.*

wieder früheres Zeitmass (bewegt)
tempo primo (agitato)

accel. *s* *dim.* *r.*

Etwas ruhiger beginnend.
Incomminciare un poco più tranquillo.

93

G-dur
antreten.

8 112 144

Es ist wie eine
D^h C^h A^b
E^b F^h

G-dur
II^h

Sehr lebhaft.
Molto vivo.

174

Tranquillo.

211

225

226 F♯ A♯

F dur

*drängend
incalzando*

E♭ C♯

A♯ E♯ C♯ H♯ G♯ F♯

E♭ f mf

Salomes Tanz.
poco accel.

227

G♯ D♭ A♯ F♯ D♯

wieder im früheren Zeitmass
tempo primo

I 2 3 1 3 1

1 2 4 6 6 2 1

pp

wieder a tempo
nuovamente a tempo

K *nuovamente a tempo*

accel.

sfs A♯

wieder a tempo
nuovamente a tempo

accel.

f E♯ p 6 pp 6

L 8

3 P D♯ A♯ C♯ G♯ B♭ F♯ A♭ F♯ F♯ D♯ G♯ H♯ Flag.

wieder erstes Zeitmass (ziemlich langsam)
Primo tempo (abbastanza moderato).

calando

E dur H[#] 1

(voll.)

mf

D[#] C[#]

Q

A[#] C[#] mit gis G[#]

C[#] H[#] C[#] — C[#] A[#] D[#] — D[#] E^b

E^b F[#] B^b

allmählich et. fliessender
gradatamente rinvivando

F[#]

D[#] C[#] G[#] D[#] D[#] C[#] E^b D[#]

F[#] H[#] 8 F[#] H[#]

R D_b D_b

F[#]

cresc.

F[#] D[#] G[#] H[#] C[#] E^b

rit. 8 accel.

viel bewegter
molto mosso

2 3 4 1

dim. E[#] A[#] p

The image shows a page of sheet music for a piano, consisting of six staves. The music is in common time and uses a key signature of four sharps. The first staff features a treble clef and a bass clef, with a dynamic instruction 'mf' and a tempo marking 'S'. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff begins with a dynamic 'H#'. The fourth staff contains a dynamic 'f' and a tempo marking 'T'. The fifth staff includes a dynamic 'r.' and a tempo marking 'A#'. The sixth staff concludes the page with a dynamic 'l.'. Various fingerings are indicated throughout the piece, such as '1 2 3', '4 2 1 4 3 2 1 4 3 2', and '1 2 4'. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Musical score for piano and clarinet. The piano part (top staff) starts with a dynamic *p grazioso*, featuring grace notes and a treble clef. The clarinet part (bottom staff) begins with a bass clef. Measure 11 ends with a forte dynamic. Measure 12 begins with a dynamic *accel.* and a tempo marking *Sehr schnell. molto presto*. The piano part has a melodic line with grace notes. The clarinet part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is in common time, with measure 12 starting in 12/8 time.

8

D#

p staccato

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef and the bottom staff is bass clef. Measure 11 starts with a fermata over the treble staff, followed by a rest, a sixteenth-note pattern (3 4 3 2 1), another rest, and a sixteenth-note pattern (3 4 3 2 1). Measure 12 begins with a fermata over the bass staff, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern (3 4 3 2 1), another rest, and a sixteenth-note pattern (3 4 3 2 1). The key signature changes to A major (no sharps or flats) at the end of measure 12.

doppelt so schnell
doppio movimento

273 *agitato*

276 sehr bewegt ($\text{d} = \text{d}$)
molto vivo

277

278

F dur antreten

287 8 292

293

wieder allmählich im Zeitmass
poco a poco più a tempo primo

320 321

sehr gedehnt
molto largo

etwas fliessender
un poco più mosso

323

324

ritard.

a tempo

335

f

tr. wie oben

(*tr. come sopra*)

tr.

326

accel. A dur

calando

4 1

p a tempo

kurz u. hart

corto ed aspro

D# F#

Bb

cresc.

Gb

pp

Cb Eb

Fb

F#

p cresc.

Ab C#

327

328

G#

D#

dim. - -

Bb

H#

D#

(nicht harpegiert)

H#

p

(non arpeggio)

C#

H#

E#

E#

allmählich bewegter

poco a poco più mosso

cresc.

G#

p cresc.

f

Zart bewegt.

Un poco mosso.

333

f

mf cresc. - -

pp bisbigliando

immer fliessender im Zeitm.
sempre più mosso

334

335

336

337

etwas ruhiger
(aber stets \mathbb{C})

tranquillo.
(ma sempre
alla breve)

mit grosser Steigerung
stringendo

346

DER ROSENKAVALIER.

Zweiter Aufzug.

Ziemlich langsam.
Un poco lento.

Richard Strauss, Op. 59.

25

26

27

28 1324

29

30 etwas breit
un poco allargando

31

36

Transponiert
nach H-dur.
f

r.H. F#dur

C dur

pp Bb E^b D^b G^b

37

3

A^b

C dur

B^b

E^b D^b

G^b-G^h

D^h-D^b

D^h-D^b

D^h-D^b

A^h F[#] E^h A^b

C^h

Gemächlich.

253 Comodo

8

D^h

H^h H-dur

H-dur

E^b

mit fis

mf

1

2

D^h E^h D^h E^h

D^h

C^h

F^h

F^h

C^h

254

1 2 3

p

cresc.

1 3 D^h

E^h D^h D^h

225 lebhaft animato

G^h C^h

F^h

E^b

A^b

F^h

ff

G^h

E^h

p

42

Dritter Aufzug.

17 So schnell als möglich.
Vivace possibile.

od. (2 1 4 3 2 1) 8

18

od. (2 1 4 3 2 1) 8

kurz
corto

19

A \sharp C \sharp D \sharp C \sharp D \sharp C dur

20

D \sharp G \sharp F \sharp E \flat

3 ff

114

allmählich etwas fliessender
poco a poco più scioltamente

E \sharp D \sharp G \sharp F \sharp A \sharp C \sharp

pp p pp 4 C \sharp F \sharp

115

pp G \sharp cresc. 2 1 F \sharp

G \sharp H \sharp D \sharp A \sharp C \sharp A \sharp 2 G \sharp D \sharp

C \sharp A \sharp f E \sharp A \sharp D \sharp H \sharp

G \sharp

ELEKTRA.

Richard Strauss, Op. 58.

Kräftig bewegt.
Vigoroso.

Flageolet[○]

C dur 1 f Bb H \natural C \sharp G \flat G \sharp -G \sharp A \sharp

B \flat D \flat 1 mf 1 G \flat 3 r. E \flat mf

iminer bewegter
sempre più mosso

60 C dur 3

ff 1 mf

Mäßig langsam (stets alla breve).
Moderato (sempre alla breve).

61 ff 4 A dur E \sharp pp

A \sharp

accelerando 213

G \sharp G \sharp D \sharp G \sharp F \sharp B \flat F \sharp 3/4

D \sharp -D \flat B \flat dim. pp

G \sharp C \sharp 3/4

224 dreitaktig
ritmo di tre battute

225 *accel.* (♩ = ♩)

226

227 (♩ = ♩)

228

229 *immer lebhafter*
sempre più mosso

264 sehr schnell
molto vivace
Fis dur

265

266

267

etwas ruhig
un poco tranquillo

B dur *p*

62a 63a

*A*_b C_b dur *p* G_b — G_b *f* G_#

84a

B_b G_b D_b A_b C_b F_b G_b E_b *allmählich bewegter*
C dur *pp* *p* F dur 2 D_# H_# 1 C_#

86a

cresc. — C_# — p E_b l.H. 2 1 r *immer bewegter*
sempre più mosso

87a

C_# — p E_b cresc. — H_# — F_# C_# f G_#

Musical score for piano, page 174a, measures 1-3. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 2 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 3 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 4 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 5 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 6 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 7 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 8 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 9 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 10 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 12 begins with a piano dynamic.

Sehr lebhaft.
Vivace assai.

177^a

178^a immer bewegter
sempre più mosso

179^a

230^a

232^a

237^a sehr bewegt u. schwungvoll
molto mosso con slancio.

238

239^a

240^a

immer lebhafter
sempre più allegro

241^a

247^a

249^a etwas breit
meno mosso.
G dur

250^a

Fine

MT
546
577
063
1912
part

HELEN ROGERS
HARPIST

1

Harfe II.

Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten.

GUNTRAM.

Erster Aufzug.

Sehr lebhaft.
47 *molto allegro*

Richard Strauss, Op. 25.

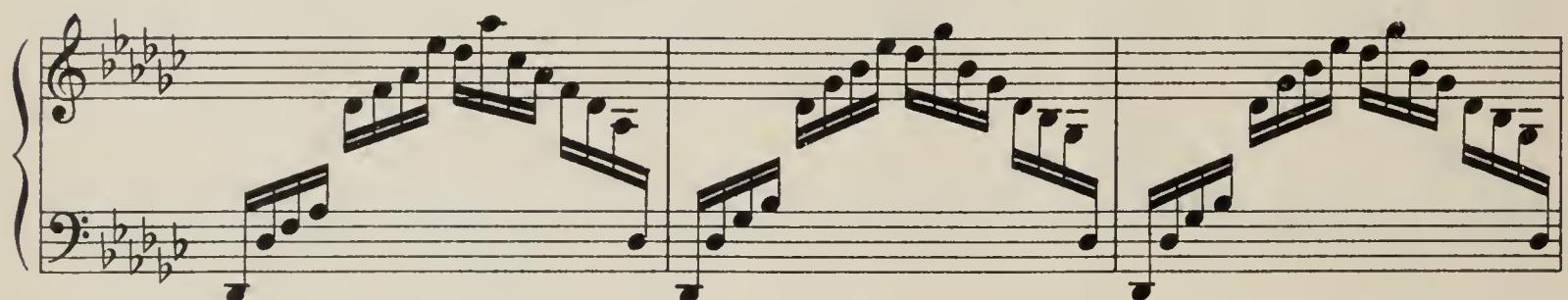
Dritter Aufzug.

sehr lebhaft.
molto vivo.

drängend
49 *incalzando*



Mässig langsam.
Moderato.



SALOME.

Etwas ruhiger beginnend.
Incomminciare un poco più tranquillo.

Richard Strauß, Op. 54.

Schnell.
Molto Allegro.

Sehr lebhaft. 8
Molto mosso.
C dur

Es ist wie eine
Db A# ff b> b>

112 Ruhig.
211 *Tranquillo.*

I Salomes Tanz.
poco accel.

wieder im früheren Zeitmass
tempo primo

accel.

K wieder a tempo
nuovamente a tempo

accel.

wieder a tempo
nuovamente a tempo

A. 6434 F. (11)

viel bewegter
molto mosso

p

D \sharp

S

mf

H \sharp

F \sharp — F \sharp

E \sharp

T

E \sharp cresc.

ff

A \sharp

U

A \sharp

G G \sharp

A \sharp

D D \sharp

ritard

V

A \sharp

E \sharp

f

dim.

C \sharp

ff

6 sehr schnell
molto presto

8
I. Harfe.
D \sharp p staccato l. A \sharp — A \sharp 2 l. (A \sharp) — A \sharp 1

8
A \sharp — A \sharp 1 A \sharp — A \sharp 1 A \sharp — A \sharp H dur p 4

276 sehr bewegt (dotted note)
molto vivo

277 278 F dur antreten 1 2

A \sharp F \sharp G \sharp H \sharp A \sharp G \sharp f 1 1

326 a tempo 1 P (nicht harpegiert), (non arpeggio)

A musical score for piano, page 107. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of four sharps. The tempo is marked 'poco a poco più mosso'. A 'cresc.' dynamic is indicated. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. Both staves feature a continuous pattern of eighth notes.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 21-25. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature changes between measures: C major (no sharps or flats) in measure 21, G major (one sharp) in measure 22, E major (two sharps) in measure 23, B major (three sharps) in measure 24, and D major (one sharp) in measure 25. Measure 21 starts with a dynamic of *p*. Measure 22 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 23 starts with *mf*. Measure 24 starts with *p* and includes a crescendo instruction. Measure 25 ends with a forte dynamic. The score also includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs. The right-hand part of the score is annotated with "mit grosser Steigerung" and "molto cresc." above the notes.

DER ROSENKAVALIER.

Zweiter Aufzug.

Etwas breit.

Un poco allargando.

Richard Strauss, Op. 59.

The musical score consists of five staves of music, each with a different key signature and time signature. Staff 1 starts in B-flat major (4/4) and changes to F-sharp major (2/4) at measure 36. Staff 2 starts in B-flat major (4/4) and changes to F-sharp major (4/4) at measure 37. Staff 3 starts in B-flat major (4/4) and changes to A major (4/4) at measure 38. Staff 4 starts in B-flat major (4/4) and changes to D major (2/4) at measure 253. Staff 5 starts in E major (2/4) and changes to C major (2/4) at measure 254. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *pp*, *p*, *mf*, *cresc.*, and *un poco allargando*. Measure numbers 36, 37, 38, 253, and 254 are indicated above the staves.

17 18 19 20

D: D: D: D:

E \sharp - \sharp E \sharp D \sharp D \sharp D \sharp

G \sharp C \sharp F \sharp

lebhaft
255 animato

E \flat A \flat F \sharp ff G \sharp E \flat p

Dritter Aufzug:

17 18

p

So schnell als möglich.
Vivace possibile.

2 p

19 20

kurz
corto

G \sharp E \sharp 2 B \flat (cis) f E \flat H \sharp A \sharp F \sharp D \sharp A \flat mf G \flat E \flat D \flat

H \sharp A \sharp 2 ff G \sharp

Mässig.
Moderato.

296

303

Flag.

304

305
immer ruhiger
sempre più
trancillo
2

306

307

ELEKTRA.

Kräftig bewegt.
Vigoroso.

Richard Strauss, Op. 58.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music, each with a different instrumentation. The first staff uses a treble clef and a bass clef, with a key signature of one flat. It includes dynamic markings like *f*, *mf*, and *p*. The second staff uses a treble clef and a bass clef, with a key signature of one flat. It includes dynamic markings like *mf* and *p*. The third staff uses a treble clef and a bass clef, with a key signature of one flat. It includes dynamic markings like *ff*, *p*, and *dim.* The fourth staff uses a treble clef and a bass clef, with a key signature of one flat. It includes dynamic markings like *mf* and *pp*. The fifth staff uses a treble clef and a bass clef, with a key signature of one flat. It includes dynamic markings like *ff*, *p*, and *dim.* The sixth staff uses a treble clef and a bass clef, with a key signature of one flat. It includes dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*. The seventh staff uses a treble clef and a bass clef, with a key signature of one flat. It includes dynamic markings like *p*, *mf*, and *f*. The eighth staff uses a treble clef and a bass clef, with a key signature of one flat. It includes dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*.

Key changes and time signatures are indicated throughout the score. For example, in measure 59, the key signature changes to one flat, and in measure 60, it changes to one sharp. Measure 61 starts with a key signature of one flat and ends with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 213 starts with a key signature of one sharp and ends with a key signature of one flat. Measure 224 starts with a key signature of one flat and ends with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 225 starts with a key signature of one flat and ends with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 226 starts with a key signature of one sharp and ends with a key signature of one flat. Measure 227 starts with a key signature of one flat and ends with a key signature of one sharp.

12

dreitaktig
ritmo di tre battute

228

immer lebhafter
sempre più mosso

229

sehr schnell

266

267

268

86a

87a

96a

erstes Zeitmaß, langsam u. getragen
tempo primo, lento sostenuto

129a

sehr lebhaft
molto allegro

130a. 141a.

14

Lebhaft.
Vivo.
A dur.

174^a

Sehr lebhaft.
177^a *Vivace assai*

178^a immer bewegter
sempre più mosso

179^a

Etwas breit.
232^a *Meno allegro.*

237^a Sehr bewegt und schwungvoll
Molto mosso con slancio.

This page contains six staves of musical notation for piano, spanning measures 239a through 250a. The music is written in a complex harmonic style with frequent key changes and dynamic markings like *p*, *cresc.*, *ff*, and *f*. Measure 239a begins with a treble clef and B-flat key signature, transitioning to A-flat with a crescendo. Measure 240a starts with D-sharp. Measures 241a and 249a both begin with *ff* dynamics. Measure 249a is labeled "etwas breit" and "meno mosso". Measure 250a concludes the page with an *f* dynamic. The music includes various fingering numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) and performance instructions like "immer lebhafter" and "sempre più allegro".

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COUNT PARTS (1)

