Eighth Note Publications

Pictures at an Exhibition Orchestral Excerpts for the Brass Section

Modeste Mussorgsky

Performance Suggestions by Fraser Linklater

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Mussorgsky was one of a group of 19th century Russian nationalist composers dubbed "the mighty five." They endeavored to imbue their music with a spirit of Russian history and folk music tradition. Mussorgsky wrote two operas (*Khovanshchina* and *Boris Godunov*), the symphonic fantasy *A Night on Bald Mountain*, and three song cycles (*Without Sun*, *The Nursery*, and *Songs and Dances of Death*).

When one of Mussorgsky's closest friends, the artist Viktor Hartmann, died suddenly in 1873 a memorial exhibition of his paintings was organized the following year. Viewing the works of his departed friend, Mussorgsky was moved to write a tribute: a series of musical interpretations of the paintings, hence *Pictures at an Exhibition*. Originally written for piano solo, the music has been transcribed and arranged for all manner of instruments. However, by far the most famous is the orchestral transcription completed by the French composer Maurice Ravel. This version of "Pictures" was premiered on October 19, 1922 in Paris with Serge Koussevitzky conducting. A master of brilliant orchestral colour, Ravel scored his version of Mussorgsky's music for triple woodwinds, harp and the standard strings, as well as the following:

INSTRUMENTATION

- 4 horns in F
- 3 trumpets in C
- 3 trombones (2 tenor trombones, 1 bass trombone)
- 1 bass tuba
- timpani (2 drums needed)
- percu sion bas dum, ash cymb ls, tarn-tar, tria gle, chim s

PERFORMANCES IGGESTIONS

PROMENADE

Tempo: quarter note = approximately 88 to 96

- bar 3 This is all about matching the style of the first trumpet player. Most of this excerpt is unison rhythms so the note lengths and articulations must agree.
- rehearsal 5 Continue to match articulations and make sure that everyone unifies the shift from *tenuto* to *marcato* part way through the 2nd bar. Be sure that the octaves in the first trumpet and first trombone line up exactly. There should also be a character of finality to the last few notes of the promenade.

THE CATACOMBS

Tempo: quarter note = approximately 60 to 66

- 72 This is very solemn, dark music. To achieve this effect, try using a soft "DOO" articulation but with lots of "weight" of air behind every note. Be sure that the octaves in the first three bars line up and go for exaggerated dynamic contrasts. Breathing together as a section and watching one another will help ensure precise beginnings of notes. The eighth note resolutions on the downbeats should be very *tenuto* and full.
- 1 bar before 73 As needed, have the horns try balancing and tuning the open 5ths at this bar and the final diminished chord of this movement on the open instrument before playing it stopped. Also be aware that horns will likely have to increase their volume one dynamic level to compensate when playing stopped. Finally, notice at the bar before 73 that the 4th horn is written "muted" rather than stopped; this is because the note is too low to be effective played stopped. A stopping mute could be considered as an alternative here for the low horn.
- 7th bar of 73— The solo trumpet should have an almost mournful quality; experiment playing this both with and without vibrato. Also try to "emerge" from within the horn sound and then sink back into it at the end.
- 1 bar before **74** The dynamic contrast here should be startling. Listen and match the length of the quarter note leading into rehearsal **74**, which should have a downbeat "feel" to it, even though it's on beat three. Remember that the quarter note is in octaves while the downbeat is a triad judge your dynamics accordingly.
- 3rd bar of **74** The horn section should carefully pace this *decrescendo* maintain good section balance and don't get too soft too soon!

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CATALOG NUMBER: BC2866 DURATION: 3:40 Brass Choir (3.4.3.0.1.Perc)

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THE GREAT GATE OF KIEV

Tempo: half note = approximately 69 to 76

- 103 Blend, balance and majestic quality of sound are paramount here. Support the first trumpet melody, do not compete with it. Strive for richness of tone rather than volume. It is only one *forte*, and there is a long way to go! Also, think about phrase shape even though all the notes are long, try to play lines of music rather than individual pitches.
- 5 bars before **105** Remember that *crescendo* generally means to start softer so the dynamic change is more dramatic. 2 bars before **105** can almost be a *subito piano* effect.
- 105 The effect here needs to be a rich, vibrant wall of sound. A team effort will produce greater musical results than individual "heroes." Remember Jay Friedman's dictum: "When everyone tries to be heard, no one is heard; when no one tries to be heard, everyone is heard." Notice also that there are grace notes in the timpani starting at rehearsal 105. These should be played before the beat and should be clearly heard, not swallowed up within the overall texture.
- 119 Match the length of the *staccato* half notes in the horns; the music should feel one beat per bar here don't drag!
- 120 The bass trombone and tuba must work together as a team to match intonation, articulation and style on these half notes, which should be played with a very full sound.
- 3rd bar of 120 Feel the half note subdivision through this bar in order to place the dotted half notes accurately in time.
- 1 bar before 121 There is often a pulling back of the time here in order to enhance the massive, majestic quality of the last statement of the theme at rehearsal 121.
- 121 Balance the antiphonal percussion effects here between the triangle, bass drum and crash cymbals at 121 and chimes and tam-tam a bar later. Do not obliterate the triangle or chime sounds! Also percussionists, remember to be kind to the brass section who are working very hard at this point!!
- 2nd bar of 121 Maximum sonority and *sostenuto* is required from the brass here. Work out the breathing and releases of notes together
- 5 bars efor the end The percussion car increase through the following almost the point of a minating the brass by bar 182. final bars—Lister to uniform length of the final near which is outly ring in the hall. Remember we are after beautiful sounds throughout the each build the nothing for red or using a utany of this mission.

GENERAL PRACTICE SUGGESTIONS

Articulations: Unify articulations by speaking some of the passages with a unified syllable, such as "DOE" or "TOE".

Tone Quality: Try blowing air patterns – without the instruments – to establish the "feel" of correct air flow. Then apply this air flow feel to the instruments.

Intonation: Sing selected passages with accurate pitch, either to a neutral syllable or to solfege. Also, build troublesome chords starting with the instruments that play the root of the chord, then adding the fifth and finally the third.

Precision: Listen to breathe together on initial entrances. Clapping portions of the excerpt is often a very telling way to establish precision, since a slight variation in time feel or exactness produces "rain on the roof" instead of a precise "smack."

Balance: Listen for moving lines and be certain they can be easily heard. Generally speaking, timpani rolls should be slightly subdued, while single timpani strokes should be slightly emphasized. In octave passages, balance and tune to the lower octave.

Style: As always, there is no substitute for having the "sound in your head". It would be good practice to listen and compare several different recordings of this excerpt with respect to style.

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PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION

Orchestral Excerpts for the Brass Section

Modeste Mussorgsky (1839-1881)Orchestrated by Maurice Ravel Performance Suggestions by Fraser Linklater PROMENADE - Beginning Perfo Allegro giusto, nel modo russico; senza allegrezza, ma poco sostenuto Horn 1 in F Horn 2 in F Horn 3 in F Horn 4 in F Trumpet 1 in C B♭ part provided Trumpet 3 in C Bb part provided Trombone 1 Bass clef part provided Trombone 2 Bass clef part provided Bass Trombone © 2008 Eighth Note Publications

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