

Mikuláš Moyzes

Dychové sexteto

Wind Sextet

(1934)

Pre titúľ a party

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PERUSAL

Mikuláš Moyzes
Dychové sexteto

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I.

Mikuláš Moyzes
(1872 – 1944)

Allegretto (♩)

Flauto

Oboe

Clarinetto in Sib

2 Corni in Fa

Fagotto

5

10

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15

mf *f*

19

mf *mf* *mf* *mf*

22

cresc. *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

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25

cresc. *f*

cresc. *f*

cresc. *f*

cresc.

cresc.

28

31

poco **Vivace**

(Prala som ja na potôčku...)

mf (melodia) *p*

mf *p*

mf *p*

mf *p*

35

41

46

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mf p mf p mf p mf

88

System 88-93: This system contains six measures of music. The first two staves are empty. The third staff has a melodic line starting on measure 88. The fourth and fifth staves have a harmonic accompaniment of chords. The sixth staff has a bass line. A large diagonal watermark 'PERUSAL' is overlaid across the system.

94

System 94-99: This system contains six measures of music. The first two staves are empty. The third staff has a melodic line starting on measure 94. The fourth and fifth staves have a harmonic accompaniment of chords. The sixth staff has a bass line. A large diagonal watermark 'PERUSAL' is overlaid across the system.

100

System 100-105: This system contains six measures of music. The first two staves are empty. The third staff has a melodic line starting on measure 100. The fourth and fifth staves have a harmonic accompaniment of chords. The sixth staff has a bass line. A large diagonal watermark 'PERUSAL' is overlaid across the system. The text 'PREVIEW COPY NOT FOR PERFORMANCE' is printed in large, bold, black capital letters across the middle of the system.

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123

Measures 123-127 of a musical score. The score is written for five staves (three treble clefs and two bass clefs). The key signature has three flats. Dynamics include *mf* (measures 123-124), *f* (measures 125-126), and *p* (measure 127). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

128

Measures 128-132 of a musical score. The score is written for five staves (three treble clefs and two bass clefs). The key signature has three flats. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and rests.

133

Measures 133-137 of a musical score. The score is written for five staves (three treble clefs and two bass clefs). The key signature has three flats. Dynamics include *mf* (measures 133-134) and *f* (measures 135-137). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

137

mf

mf

mf

mf

140

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

143

cresc.

f

f

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f

180

p *mf*

185

p *mf* *cresc.*

190

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The musical score is written for a single melodic line with a bass line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into three systems, each containing five measures. The first system (measures 180-184) features a piano (p) and mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic range. The second system (measures 185-189) features a piano (p) and mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic range, with a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The third system (measures 190-194) features a piano (p) and mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic range, with a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The score includes a large diagonal watermark reading 'PREVIEW COPY NOT FOR PERFORMANCE'.

196 **Tempo I.**

201

206

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II.

Andante sostenuto (♩ = 88)

Flauto

Oboe

Clarinetto in Sib

2 Corni in Fa

Fagotto

5

10

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The musical score is for a woodwind quintet, measures 1-10. The tempo is Andante sostenuto (♩ = 88). The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in Bb, 2 Horns in F, and Bassoon. The score is marked with dynamics like p, cresc., and f. A large diagonal watermark 'PREVIEW COPY NOT FOR PERFORMANCE' is overlaid on the score.

29

Measures 29-33 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'p' (piano). The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand. A large diagonal watermark 'PREVIEW COPY' is overlaid across the page.

34

Measures 34-38 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'p' (piano). The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand. A large diagonal watermark 'PREVIEW COPY' is overlaid across the page.

39

Measures 39-43 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'p' (piano). The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand. A large diagonal watermark 'PREVIEW COPY' is overlaid across the page. Below the watermark, the text 'PREVIEW COPY' and 'NOT FOR PERFORMANCE' is printed in large, bold, black capital letters.

44

p *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *cresc.* *p*

49

p *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

54

f *f* *f* *f*

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11

15

19

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The musical score consists of three systems of staves. The first system (measures 11-14) shows a piano introduction with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system (measures 15-18) continues the piano part with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The third system (measures 19-22) shows the piano part with a piano (p) dynamic. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. A large diagonal watermark 'PREVIEW COPY' is overlaid across the score.

23

mf

mf

mf

27

(Bolo jedno dievča)

mf semplice

mf

32

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37

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42

rit.

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45

a tempo

mf

mf

mf (melodia)

mf

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61

66

70

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mf *f* *p*

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73

mf

mf

mf

76

p

p

p

79

p

p

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106

cresc. *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

110

114

(Prelet', sokol)

p semplice

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p

p stacc.

121

128

131 *a tempo*

mf

mf

mf

f

f

f

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The musical score consists of three systems of staves. The first system (measures 121-127) is in common time (C) and features a piano (p) and mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic range. The second system (measures 128-131) is in 2/4 time and features a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic range. The third system (measures 131-134) is in 2/4 time and features a forte (f) dynamic range. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. A large diagonal watermark 'PREVIEW COPY' is overlaid across the score.

136

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141

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144

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p

Mikuláš Moyzes: *Dychové sexteto*

Slovenský skladateľ, pedagóg a organista Mikuláš Moyzes (6. 12. 1872 Zvolenská Slatina – 2. 4. 1944 Prešov) študoval na banskobystričskom gymnáziu a na učiteľskom ústave v Kláštore pod Znievom. Uplatnenie našiel sprvu ako organista a učiteľ v rôznych uhorských mestách (v Jágri, Veľkom Varadíne a Čurgove), kde sa profiloval predovšetkým ako plodný a úspešný autor sakrálnej hudby. Od roku 1908 až do svojej smrti pôsobil v Prešove, kde vyučoval na dievčenskom učiteľskom ústave. Hudobný prejav Mikuláša Moyzesa tvarovala predovšetkým estetika romantizmu („To, čo nevyvrelo z duše skladateľa, nemôže prebývať v duši poslucháča“), ľudová pieseň, ale aj vynikajúca znalosť hudby J. S. Bacha. Zameranie jeho tvorby bolo spočiatku diktované predovšetkým potrebami katolíckej kultúry a pedagogickými povinnosťami. Po vzniku ČSR roku 1918 sa však Moyzesova skladateľská aktivita výrazne rozšírila a zintenzívnila: väčšina jeho svetských či inštrumentálnych skladieb pochádza práve z medzivojnového obdobia.

V tomto kontexte vyniká najmä jeho domová produkcia. V období medzi rokmi 1926 až 1938 napísal šesť závažných cyklických kompozícií: *Dychové kvinteto* (č. 1 *D dur*, 1926; č. 2 *a mol*, 1926; č. 3 *f mol*, 1933; č. 4 *G dur*, 1943), ktoré svojím významom nadväzujú na kvartetové dielo generáciu staršieho Jána Levoslava Bellu, a dve skladby pre dychový súbor, *Dychové sexteto* (1934) a *Dychové kvinteto* (1935). Práve tridsiate roky boli z hľadiska slovenskej literatúry pre dychový súbor mimoriadne plodné vo svojom príspevkom Ľudovíta Rajtera (*Serenáda*, 1931), Eugena Suchoňa (*Serenáda*, op. 5, 1933), Jána Cigera (*Scherzino*, op. 12, 1934), Alexandra Moyzesa (*Kvinteto pre dychové nástroje B dur*, op. 17a, 1933), Ladislava Holého (*Dychové kvinteto*, op. 17, 1938) a Dezideraardoňa (*Kvinteto pre päť dychových nástrojov*, op. 6, 1938). Inováciou tohto rozkvetu bolo bezpochyby aj vynikajúce interpretačné umenie Pražského dychového kvinteta (Hertl – flauta,

Václav Smetáček – hobľ, Vladimír Váňa – klarinet, Otakar Procházka – lesný roh, Karel Božák – fagot), s ktorým mali priamu skúsenosť mnohí mladí autori. Už názvy uvedených skladieb však svedčajú, že svoju úlohu zohrali i vtedy aktuálne neoklasicistické tendencie. Kým vo väčšine prvej polovice 20. storočia išlo o modernú reinterpretáciu či transformáciu hudobných princípov 18. storočia, u Mikuláša Moyzesa môžeme pozorovať priamom nadviazaním na ideály viedenského klasicizmu. *Dychové sexteto* vo svojej štruktúre vychádza z tradičného trojčasového pôdorysu (*Allegretto – Andante sostenuto – Finale. Allegro vivace*) a vyznačuje sa súmernou a prehľadnou formou, konvenčnými tonálno-harmonickými vzťahmi a celkovou odľahčenosťou a úspornosťou hudobných prostriedkov: tieto nosné klasicistické črty obohatil Moyzes slovnými ľudovými piesňami, ktoré nielen cituje, ale i využíva pri realizácii práce. Integrácia folklórneho materiálu je súhľadná a organická, Moyzes ho nikdy neuplatňuje v extrémnych témach, ale len vo vedľajších. V prvej časti *Dychového sexteta* *Prála som ja na potôčku* a v tretej *Právilokol* a *Jedno dievča*. Inovatívnym prvkom je samotné zloženie skladby: dychové sexteto pre flautu, hobľ, klarinet, fagot a dva lesné rohy je v hudobnej literatúre ožajstou raritou.

Algoritmus pre toto vydanie nám poslúžila fotokópia rukopisu z osobného fondu Františka Matúša v Štátnom archíve v Prešove. Za zmienku stojí alternatívne tempové označenie prvej časti, ktoré je v rukopise dopísané autorovou rukou menším písmom: *Allegretto con anima* ♩. = 76. Dúfame, že naše vydanie *Dychového sexteta* – prvé po deväťdesiatich rokoch od vzniku skladby – prispeje k objektívnejšiemu poznaniu a lepšiemu rozšíreniu bohatého a cenného skladateľského odkazu Mikuláša Moyzesa.

Ivan Koska

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Mikuláš Moyzes: *Wind Sextet*

Slovak composer, pedagogue, and organist Mikuláš Moyzes (Zvolenská Slatina, 6 December 1872 – Prešov, 2 April 1944) studied at the grammar school in Banská Bystrica and at the teachers' institute in Kláštor pod Znievom. He initially found employment as organist and teacher in various towns of the Kingdom of Hungary (in Eger, Oradea and Csurgó), where he became known primarily as a prolific and successful composer of sacred music. From 1908 until his death, he worked in Prešov, where he taught at the teachers' institute for girls. Moyzes' musical expression was shaped mainly by the aesthetics of Romanticism ("What does not spring from the soul of the composer cannot speak to the soul of the listener"), folk song, and an excellent knowledge of the music of J. S. Bach. His creative work was initially driven mainly by the demands of Catholic liturgy and his teaching responsibilities. However, after the establishment of Czechoslovakia in 1918, Moyzes' compositional activity significantly expanded and intensified; in fact, most of his secular and instrumental works date from the interwar period.

His chamber production stands out in this context. Between 1926 and 1943, he composed six substantial chamber works: four string quartets (No. 1 in D major, 1926; No. 2 in A minor, 1929; No. 3 in F major, 1932; No. 4 in G major, 1943), which follow in the footsteps of the quartet output of Ján Levoslav Bella, a generation older, and two compositions for wind ensemble, the *Wind Sextet* (1934) and the *Wind Quintet* (1935). The 1930s were a particularly fertile period for Slovak wind ensemble repertoire, highlighted by contributions from Ľudovít Rajter (*Serenade*, 1931), Eugen Suchoň (*Serenade*, Op. 13, 1933), Ján Cikker (*Scherzino*, Op. 12, 1934), Alexander Moyzes (*Quintet for Wind Instruments in B-flat major*, Op. 11, 1933), Ladislav Holoubek (*Wind Quintet*, Op. 17, 1934) and Deňer Kardoš (*Quintet for Five Wind Instruments*, Op. 15, 1934). This flourishing was undoubtedly inspired by the exceptional inter-

pretive artistry of the Prague Wind Quintet (Rudolf Hertl – flute, Václav Štetráček – oboe, Vladimír Říha – clarinet, Otakar Procházka – French horn, Karel Bidlo – bassoon), with whom all these composers had direct experience. The titles of said compositions suggest that contemporary neo-classical tendencies also played a role. While in most cases this involved a modern reinterpretation or transformation of 19th-century musical principles, in the case of Mikuláš Moyzes we can speak of a direct continuation of the ideas of Viennese Classicism. The *Wind Sextet*, in its structure, is based on the traditional three-movement form (*Allegretto – Andante sostenuto – Finale. Allegro vivace*) and is characterized by a symmetrical and clear form, conventional tonal and harmonic relations, and an overall lightness and economy of musical means: these essential Classical features were enriched by Moyzes with Slovak folk songs, which he not only quotes but also uses in the motivic work. The integration of folk material is subtle and organic; Moyzes never enters it in the main themes, only in the second themes. In the first movement, it is the song *Práha soľ na náramník* and in the third movement *Prelet', sokol* and *Práha a náramník*. An innovative element is the very instrumentation of the composition: in wind literature, a sextet of flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and two French horns is a true rarity.

A photocopy of the manuscript from the personal collection of František Matúš in the State Archives in Prešov served as the source for this edition. Worth mentioning is the alternative tempo marking of the first movement, which is written in smaller handwriting by the author in the manuscript: *Allegretto con anima* ♩. = 76. We hope that our edition of the *Wind Sextet* – the first in ninety years since the compositions' inception – will contribute to a better understanding and broader dissemination of Mikuláš Moyzes' rich and valuable compositional legacy.

Ivan Koska

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