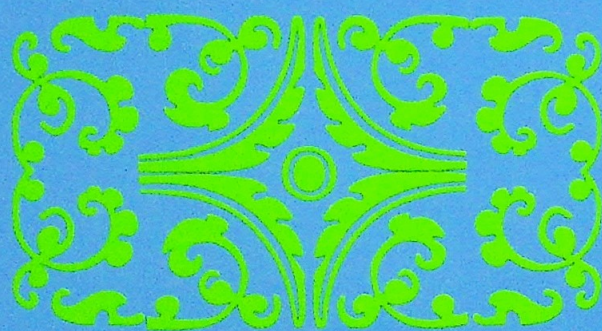


# Benjamin Britten

# *Reveille*

CONCERT STUDY FOR  
VIOLIN AND PIANO  
(1937)



FABER MUSIC

BOOSEY & HAWKES  
£ 5.99

BENJAMIN BRITTEN

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# *Reveille*

Concert study for violin  
with piano accompaniment

(1937)

Faber Music Limited  
London

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Britten composed *Reveille* in London in March 1937 for the Spanish violinist, Antonio Brosa, who had given the first performance of Britten's *Suite*, Op. 6, at the ISCM Festival in Barcelona in 1936 and was to be the soloist in the first performance of the *Violin Concerto*, Op. 15, in New York in 1940. *Reveille* was first heard at the Wigmore Hall, London, on 12 April 1937, when Brosa was accompanied by Franz Reizenstein. It was well-known among his friends that the violinist found waking up in the morning a difficult undertaking. Hence the title of this concert study (the composer was a notoriously early riser), and hence too the tempo indication *Andante-rubato e pigro* ('pigro' = 'sluggish, lazy').

*Reveille* was clearly intended as a virtuoso showpiece for the violin. The piano assumes a subsidiary role, providing a basic harmonic background against which the composer sets off a vivid display of technical fireworks. It provides for the violinist and the recital room what Britten was later to provide for the pianist (with string orchestra) and the concert hall in *Young Apollo* (1939).

Although the composition sketch for *Reveille* remained in the composer's possession (and is now in the Britten-Pears Library, at Aldeburgh), the whereabouts of his ink fair copies were not known. The discovery of these manuscripts in the BBC Music Library made possible this important addition to the current series of posthumous publications of Britten's early works.

The publishers are grateful to Hugh Maguire for his editing of the solo part.

JOHN EVANS

Britten komponierte *Reveille* im März 1937 in London für den spanischen Geiger Antonio Brosa, der im Jahre 1936 im Rahmen des ISCM Festivals in Barcelona Britten's *Suite* op. 6 uraufgeführt hatte, und der 1940 in New York der Solist bei der Erstaufführung des *Violin Concertos* op. 15 sein sollte. *Reveille* wurde erstmals am 12. April 1937 in der Wigmore Hall in London gehört, als Brosa von Franz Reizenstein begleitet wurde. Den Freunden Brosas war wohl bekannt, daß für diesen das Aufwachen am Morgen eine schwierige Sache darstellte. Daher stammt der Titel dieser Konzertstudie (der Komponist war ein notorischer Frühaufsteher), und auch die Tempobezeichnung *Andante-rubato e pigro* ('pigro' = 'träge, faul').

*Reveille* war eindeutig als ein virtuoses Schaustück für die Geige gedacht. Das Klavier spielt eine Nebenrolle, indem es den klaren harmonischen Hintergrund liefert, vor dem der Komponist Feuerwerke technischer Brillanz entfaltet. Das Werk bietet für den Geiger und den kleinen Konzertsaal das, was Britten später im *Young Apollo* (1939) für den Pianisten (mit Streichorchester) und die Konzerthalle komponieren sollte.

Obwohl der Kompositionsentwurf für *Reveille* im Besitz des Komponisten blieb (und sich jetzt in der Britten-Pears Bibliothek in Aldeburgh befindet), war der Verbleib seiner Reinschriften in Tinte nicht bekannt. Die Entdeckung dieser Manuskripte in der Musikbibliothek der BBC machte diese wichtige Hinzufügung zu der gegenwärtigen Serie von posthumen Veröffentlichungen früher Werke Britten's möglich.

Die Verleger danken Hugh Maguire für die Edition der Solostimme.

JOHN EVANS

Übersetzung: Dorothee Eberhardt

For Toni Brosa  
**REVEILLE**

1

Benjamin Britten  
(1913-1976)

*Andante-rubato e pigro*

con sordino *V*

*ppp* portamento e dolciss.

una corda sempre e con ped.

The first system of the musical score for 'Reveille' by Benjamin Britten. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a long note, followed by a series of eighth notes and a triplet. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. Dynamics include *ppp* and *pp espress.*

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a triplet and then a series of eighth notes, marked with *marc. e cresc.* and *(accel.)*. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note bass line and chords. Dynamics include *pp* and *f*.

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line begins with a long note, followed by a series of eighth notes, marked with *(a tempo)* and *mf cantabile*. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note bass line and chords. Dynamics include *pp*.

*sim.* *(accel.)* *(a tempo)*

*p* leggiero *f* *mp* tranquillo

*ten. (presto)* *mp* *(presto)* *p cresc.*

*poco cresc.*

*poco animando* *più f* *f* *pp* tranquillo

*calmante* *\*tr*

\*whole tone trill

*gliss.* *fp* *ffp* *poco cresc.*

musical score system 1

Violin: *cresc.*, *tr*, *sf*, *f*, *pizz. (L.H.)*, *arco*

Piano: *più f*

musical score system 2

Violin: *sf*, *tr*, *sf*, *pizz.*, *arco*

Piano: *sf*

musical score system 3

Violin: *sf*, *tr*, *sf*, *pizz.*, *arco*, *f sempre e marc.*

Piano: *f*

musical score system 4

Violin: *ff con fuoco*, *ff*

Piano: *mf*

pizz. *sf* *sf ff marc.* arco *sim.* *sempre mf*

(arco) *f molto marc.* *cresc.* *mf poco marc.* Ped.

8 *ff* *calmante* *ff dim.* *trem.* *a tempo* *p* *pp*

The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a complex melodic line featuring many accidentals (flats and sharps) and a 7-measure rest. The second staff is a bass clef with a simple line of notes and rests. The third and fourth staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with vertical lines and some notes, indicating a piano accompaniment.

The second system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with a 6-measure rest. The second staff continues the simple line of notes and rests. The third and fourth staves continue the piano accompaniment with vertical lines and notes.

The third system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top staff features a melodic line with a *legato* marking and a 3-measure rest. The second staff has a *poco a poco dim.* marking. The third and fourth staves have a *dim.* marking and a *ppp* marking. The system concludes with a double bar line and a bass clef.

Tempo primo (più lento)

rall.

senza sord.

*ppp**dim.**pp poss.*

Allegro

sul G

*f**ff cantabile**fz**fz**fz**ff portamento**sf**f**sf**ff*

March 15th, 1937

For Toni Brosa  
**REVEILLE**

1

**VIOLIN**

Edited by Hugh Maguire

Benjamin Britten

(1913-1976)

**Andante-rubato e pigro** sul D  
con sordino V

*mpmp* Pno. *mpmp* portamento e dolci

sul A sul A e D

*mp* espress.

*marc. e cresc.*

*(accel.)* sounding

*(a tempo)* 3/4 1(1) 3 3 1 3 1

*f* *mf* cantabile

sul G

*p* leggiero

*(accel.)* 8 6 3 4 3 sim. sempre sul A e D (a tempo) 8 restez

*f* *mp* tranquillo

**2**  
1st pos. (*presto*)  
*mp*  
*poco animando*  
*poco cresc.*  
*f*  
*calmante*  
*pp tranquillo*  
*gliss.*  
*sul D*  
*ffp*  
*cresc.*  
*Più animato*  
*sul A*  
*arco pizz.*  
*restez*  
*sf*  
*f*  
*sf arco*  
*pizz.*  
*ext.*  
*sf f sempre e marc.*  
*ff con fuoco*  
*(arco-pizz.)*  
*sf ff marcato*



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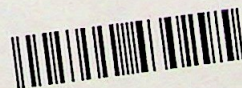
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