

JAMES GALWAY

GOLDEN FLUTE SERIES

The CARNIVAL OF VENICE (Il Carnevale di Venezia)

for Flute and Piano - G. BRICCIALDI, Op. 78

Edited, arranged and performed by

Sir James Galway



Southern
MUSIC

Flute

Giulio BRICCIARDI

The Carnival of Venice

(Il Carnevale di Venezia, Op. 78)

for Flute and Piano

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NOTE

Please see back page of this part
for practice and performance notes.



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Il Carnevale di Venezia Op.78 for flute and piano—Performance notes by SIR JAMES GALWAY

This piece contains an introduction, theme, seven variations and a coda. The following are my recommendations to playing the piece:

- Pay attention to the speed of each variation. They should all be slightly different.
 - Try to bring out the melodic material at all times.
 - Learn to take quick short breaths without opening the mouth too much.
 - Feel free to use the B flat lever throughout the piece. After all, it was written by the man who invented this most useful key.
 - What we want to avoid is repetition of expression throughout the piece.
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INTRODUCTION: In the introduction and in the theme, I would recommend employing a nice Italian singing style. This means giving full projection to the melody and to the notes at the end of phrases. Don't cut short the notes at the end of the phrases. I have put a line above notes I think should be long. This will give you time to employ a good singing style. Briccialdi, the composer, uses the sign “ > ” not to indicate an accent, but to indicate playing the note little bit longer to give more expression.

In bar 11, I have inserted a piano sign in order to indicate this part should be played soft and singing. In bars 17 and 18, I have inserted this sign “ | ” to indicate taking a little extra time between the flute note and the piano chord. The last note should be played a little longer to introduce the theme.

ALLEGRETTO: Generally, the notes with dots should not be played too short. Remember, it is only *staccato* not *staccatissimo*. Try in bar 31 to play with your best low register tone.

VARIATION 1: Here you want to play the melody with a good singing projection. The tempo for this little variation should be decided by the speed at which you can play bars 44 through 49. Here the breathing is very important, too. Try not to open your mouth too much as you need to be careful forming the embouchure after the breath. And the more open your mouth is, the more you have to correct the embouchure when you come back to play after the breath.

VARIATION 2: Again, I would recommend a tempo that will give you time to play all the notes beautifully and with a good expression. You will need to play some of the notes a little bit longer to bring out the melody, and here I have indicated them with a “ - ”. In bar 61, use your trill key to play the 32nds and in bar 63, I think it is easier to play the top note of the octaves first.

VARIATION 3: This is one of the most famous of all the variations. Here, we have to take care the melody is clearly stated and the accompaniment as soft as you can safely manage.

Here, I would like to say a word regarding general practice. It is not enough to play through a variation with impression that you have it under your fingers after playing through the piece two or three times. It is more beneficial to play these parts which are really difficult at least 10 times each, every day. The breathing in this variation is particularly difficult and I have marked where I breathe. You can adopt a slightly quicker tempo in this variation. In bar 75, just play a tad slower, as in variation 4 we are going to play a little quicker.

VARIATION 4: In this creation you get to show off your F major scales and arpeggios. You can play this one a little bit quicker than the last variation. In bar 91, let us hear your best low register. Here again, I must remind you to practice your low notes. After all, you want to be able to impress the listeners and present the composer at his best.

VARIATION 5: Relax the tempo in this variation in which Briccialdi gives you a chance to shine. Here you want to play with your very best tone giving your listeners a break from F major. In the very first bar, make sure the little notes are the best you can manage. And in bar 107, begin to push the tempo a little bit going to 110, where you can insert a little *rubato* taking up the tempo again at 111. At the end of bar 113, you can make a little *rallentando* to finish the phrase off nicely. This next little episode, bars 122 to 126 needs great care with the trills. They should all be fast. Here I would recommend practicing the Boehm *Caprice no. 5*. You don't need to learn the whole study, just bars 1–28.

This brings us to bar 126. Hold onto your B flat, then take a breath and begin the scale. Don't start too slow, but slow enough that you can make an impressive *accelerando*. Change your embouchure as you go down the scale in order to arrive on a perfect low C. When you play a B-flat trill, pull down the index finger of the right hand. This means that while trilling with the thumb, you are only trilling with one key instead of two keys.

VARIATION 6: The tempo of this variation will depend on how fast you can play bars 130 and 133. I recommend you practice these two bars until you can play them fast and flawlessly. Bar 137 gives you a chance once again to show off your trills followed by a chromatic scale which should be played strictly in tempo.

VARIATION 7: The success of this variation depends on the flexibility of your embouchure. Try your best with the little notes. It might be worthwhile to practice this variation a little slower so you can discover what is required of your embouchure.

CODA: This little coda is very difficult for the breathing. You might want to consider how you take a quick breath. My recommendation is that you don't open your mouth so much. Opening the mouth more than necessary brings with it added difficulty of finding a good embouchure for the note to be played directly after the wide-open mouth breath.

Il Carnevale di Venezia

for Flute and Piano

Op. 78

G. Briccialdi

Flute

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performed by Sir James Galway

Allegretto

SU797

f

6

10

11

p dolce

mf

f

14

19

pp

mf

Allegretto

mp

23

27

dolce

29

f sonore

dolce

35 VAR. I

38

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Giulio Briccialdi (1818-1881) was born in Terni, Italy in the Papal States and studied flute with his father until the age of fourteen. Following the passing of his father, Briccialdi moved to Rome, where he studied composition and was appointed to the Accademia di Santa Cecilia as flute teacher. He would ultimately go on to teach flute to Italian royalty, including the king's brother. He also toured as a performer throughout Europe and America and finally settled in London, becoming a director of the flute-making firm, Rudall and Rose. During this time, he was responsible for several mechanical developments which are still in use today, notably the B-flat lever. Outside of Briccialdi's important contributions to flute instrument making, this virtuoso arrangement of the popular theme would become one of his most enduring legacies. This exclusive edition of *Carnival of Venice (Il Carnevale di Venezia)* for flute and piano is edited, arranged and performed by Sir James Galway.



GALWAY

FLUTE ACADEMY

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The living legend of the flute, Sir James Galway is regarded as the supreme interpreter of the classical flute repertoire. Through his extensive touring, over 30 million albums sold, Sir James has endeared himself to millions worldwide. Belfast born, Sir James studied in London and Paris before embarking on his prestigious orchestral career with Sadler's Wells and Royal Covent Garden, the BBC, Royal Philharmonic and London Symphony Orchestra, and then solo flautist with the Berlin Philharmonic under Herbert von Karajan.

Since launching his successful career as a soloist in 1975, he has performed with the world's leading orchestras and most prestigious conductors and has shared the stage with an amazing array of entertainers. Alongside his busy performing schedule, he makes time to share his wisdom and experience with the young through the Galway Flute Academy; encompassing his educational programs and online flute series, First Flute.

Among the many honors and awards for his musical achievements are the Recording Academy's President's Merit Award, Classic Brits & Gramophone Lifetime Achievement Award, and induction into the Hollywood Bowl Hall of Fame. Sir James received an Order of the British Empire (OBE) award in 1979, and Knighthood in 2001 from Queen Elizabeth II.

