



Kalmus Orchestra Library

ALEXANDER

MOSOLOV

IRON FOUNDRY

Machine Music

for Orchestra

Op. 19

FULL SCORE

EDWIN F. KALMUS, CO.

СОСТАВ ОРКЕСТРА: O R C H E S T E R:

1 Flauto piccolo, 2 Flauti grandi, 2 Oboi, 1 Corno inglese, 2 Clarinetti, 1 Clarinetto basso, 2 Fagotti, 1 Contrafagotto, 4 Corni, 3 Trombe, 2 Tromboni tenori, 1 Trombone basso, Tuba, Timpani, Piatti, Tamburo militare, Gr. cassa, Tamtam, Eisenblech-Bogen (лист железа), Violini I e II, Viole, Violoncelli, Contrabassi.

П Р И М Е Ч А Н И Е:

1. Дирижеру.

При исполнении четырьмя валторнами мелодии solo необходимо заставить валторнистов играть стоя (раструбом вверх); по окончании solo валторнисты могут сесть.

2. Исполнителю партии „железного листа“ (Eisenblech-Bogen).

Каждое „встряхиванье“ железного листа обозначено: .

Промежутки времени между встряхиванием заполняются естественной вибрацией железного листа.

A N M E R K U N G:

1. Für den Dirigenten

Wenn die 4 Corni die Melodie Solo ausführen, müssen die Hornisten unbedingt stehend (den Schalltrichter nach oben gerichtet) spielen. Nachdem das Solo zu Ende ist, können die Hornisten sich wieder setzen.

2. Für den Musiker welcher die Eisenblech-Partie spielt.

Jedes Schütteln des Eisenblechs wird in der Partitur durch  bezeichnet.

Die Pausen zwischen dem Schütteln werden durch die natürliche Vibration des Eisenblechs ausgefüllt.

NOTES:

1. For the Conductor

When the four horns play the melody it is necessary that they play standing (with their bells in the air). At the end of the solo passage the players should be seated.

2. For the Performers of the Iron-Sheet (Thunder-Sheet) part:

Every shake of the Iron-Sheet is designated by the symbol: .

Intervals of time between shakings should be filled by the naturally-occurring vibrations of the Iron-Sheet.

PROGRAM NOTE

The most well-known work by Soviet composer **Alexander Mosolov** (1900 - 1973) is **Iron Foundry: Machine Music (Zavod: muzyka mashin)**, originally from the ballet **Stal (Steel)**. This work is a prime example of Soviet futurist music with avant-garde influences from Mosolov's teachers Nikolai Myaskovsky, Dmitri Shostakovich. The ballet was never staged however, **Iron Foundry** was presented as the first movement of an orchestral suite from the ballet at its' premiere in Moscow. The remaining three movements of the suite have been lost. The premiere took place on December 4, 1927 at a concert by the Association for Contemporary Music commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Duration: approx. 3 minutes

„Завод“

„Eisengiesserei“

Музыка машин.

Maschinenmusik.

A. МОСОЛЮБ.
A. MOSSOLOV. Op. 19.

Allegro.

Piccolo.
 Flauti 1. 2.
 Oboi 1. 2.
 Corno Inglese.
 Clarinetti 1. 2.
 in A.
 Clarinetto Basso
 in B.
 Fagotti 1. 2.
 C-Fagotto.
 Corni I. II. III. IV.
 in F.
 Trombe in B.
 1. 2.
 3.
 Tromboni ten.
 1.
 2.
 Trombon Basso.
 Tuba.
 Timpani.
 Piatti
 Tamburo M.
 Gr Cassa.
 Tam-tam.
 Лист железа
 Eisenblech

Allegro.

Violini I
 Violini II.
 Virole.
 V-celli
 C-Bassi divisi.

4

sfz

mf < sfz

Gr.C.

sul ponticello

sul ponticello

sempre simile

non divisi

mf < sfz

3

3

3

3

This page of musical notation, page 37, is divided into two systems, each containing two staves. The notation is complex, featuring various musical symbols and dynamic markings.

System 1 (Top):

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Contains a series of eighth notes, some beamed together, with a dynamic marking of *sfz* (sforzando) at the end.
- Staff 2 (Bass Clef):** Contains a series of eighth notes, some beamed together, with a dynamic marking of *sfz* at the end.

System 2 (Bottom):

- Staff 3 (Treble Clef):** Contains a series of eighth notes, some beamed together, with a dynamic marking of *sfz* at the end.
- Staff 4 (Bass Clef):** Contains a series of eighth notes, some beamed together, with a dynamic marking of *sfz* at the end.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *sfz* (sforzando). The page is numbered 37 in the top right corner.

This page contains musical notation for measures 104 through 106. The score is written for piano and orchestra. The piano part is in the upper system, and the orchestra part is in the lower system. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The orchestra part includes woodwinds, strings, and percussion. The woodwinds play melodic lines, while the strings provide harmonic support. The percussion includes a snare drum and a cymbal. The score is marked with various dynamics, including *sf* (sforzando) and *ff* (fortissimo). The word "Fine" is written at the end of the piece.

Measure 104: The piano part begins with a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The orchestra enters with a melodic line in the woodwinds, supported by the strings.

Measure 105: The piano part continues with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The orchestra continues with the melodic line in the woodwinds, supported by the strings.

Measure 106: The piano part concludes with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The orchestra concludes with the melodic line in the woodwinds, supported by the strings. The word "Fine" is written at the end of the piece.

К. С. Сараджесу.

Herrn K. Saradschew. zugeeignet

„Завод“

„Eisengiesserei“

Музыка машин.

Maschinenmusik.

Violino I.

А. МОСОЛОВ. Op. 19
A. MOSSOLOV.Allegro. *sul ponticello*

3 4 1 8

12 16 20 24 28 32

Crescendo molto.

Р. О. Сарадшесу.
 „Завод“
 Музыка машин

Росс. К. Saradshew. suggested
 „Eisengiesserei“
 Maschinenmusik.

А. МОСОЛОВ.
 A. MOSSOLOV. Op. 19.

Allegro.

Flauto I.

f

Crescendo molto