

Hymn to a Blue Hour

(2013)

for trombone ensemble

John Mackey

commissioned by the Washington Trombone Ensemble

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Program Note

The blue hour is an oft-poeticized moment of the day - a lingering twilight that halos the sky after sundown but before complete darkness sets in. It is a time of day known for its romantic, spiritual, and ethereal connotations, and this magical moment has frequently inspired artists to attempt to capture its remarkable essence. This is the same essence that inhabits the sonic world of John Mackey's *Hymn to a Blue Hour*.

Programmatic content aside, the title itself contains two strongly suggestive implications - first, the notion of hymnody, which implies a transcendent and perhaps even sacred tone; and second, the color blue, which has an inexorable tie to American music. Certainly *Hymn to a Blue Hour* is not directly influenced by the blues, per se, but there is frequently throughout the piece a sense of nostalgic remorse and longing - an overwhelming sadness that is the same as the typically morose jazz form. Blue also has a strong affiliation with nobility, authority, and calmness. All of these notions are woven into the fabric of the piece - perhaps a result of Mackey using what was, for him, an unconventional compositional method:

"I almost never write music 'at the piano' because I don't have any piano technique. I can find chords, but I play piano like a bad typist types: badly. If I write the music using an instrument where I can barely get by, the result will be very different than if I sit at the computer and just throw a zillion notes at my sample library, all of which will be executed perfectly and at any dynamic level I ask. We spent the summer at an apartment in New York that had a nice upright piano. I don't have a piano at home in Austin - only a digital keyboard - and it was very different to sit and write at a real piano with real pedals and a real action, and to do so in the middle of one of the most exciting and energetic (and loud) cities in America. The result - partially thanks to my lack of piano technique, and partially, I suspect, from a subconscious need to balance the noise and relentless energy of the city surrounding me at the time - is much simpler and lyrical music than I typically write."

Though not composed as a companion work to his earlier *Aurora Awakes*, *Hymn to a Blue Hour* strikes at many of the same chords, only in a sort of programmatic inversion. While *Aurora Awakes* deals with the emergence of light from darkness, *Hymn to a Blue Hour* is thematically linked to the moments just after sundown - perhaps even representing the same moment a half a world away. The opening slow section of *Aurora Awakes* does share some similar harmonic content, and the yearning within the melodic brushstrokes seem to be cast in the same light.

The piece is composed largely from three recurring motives - first, a cascade of falling thirds; second, a stepwise descent that provides a musical sigh; and third, the descent's reverse: an ascent that imbues hopeful optimism. From the basic framework of these motives stated at the outset of the work, a beautiful duet emerges between horn and euphonium - creating a texture spun together into a pillowy blanket of sound, reminiscent of similar constructions elicited by great American melodists of the 20th century, such as Samuel Barber. This melody superimposes a sensation of joy over the otherwise "blue" emotive context - a melodic line that over a long period of time spins the work to a point of catharsis. In this climactic moment, the colors are at their brightest, enveloping their surroundings with an angelic glow. Alas, as is the case with the magical blue hour, the moment cannot last for long, and just as steadily as they arrived, the colors dissipate into the encroaching darkness, eventually succumbing at the work's conclusion with a sense of peaceful repose.

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Score

Hymn to a Blue Hour

John Mackey

$\text{♩} = 60$ circa, but extremely freely

solo molto espress.

p

pp

Solo Tenor

Tenor 1

Tenor 2

Tenor 3

Tenor 4

Tenor 5

Tenor 6

Bass 1

Bass 2 (or contra)

8

Solo

Ten. 1

Ten. 2

Ten. 3

Ten. 4

Ten. 5

Ten. 6

Bass 1

Bass 2

pp

p

mp

pp

p

pp

pp

pp

p

pp

p

A ♩.=30 (♩.=90)

15

(in 2)

Musical score for section A, measures 15-20. The score includes parts for Solo, Tenors 1-6, and Basses 1-2. The music is in a key with two flats and features various time signatures: 12/8, 4/4, 6/4, 5/4, and 3/2. Dynamic markings include *p* and *pp*. A large watermark "for personal use only" is overlaid diagonally across the score.

B

poco rit.

a tempo

21

Musical score for section B, measures 21-26. The score includes parts for Solo, Tenors 1-6, and Basses 1-2. The music is in a key with two flats and features various time signatures: 12/8, 3/2, 5/4, 6/4, and 2/2. Dynamic markings include *p*, *mp*, and *pp*. Tempo markings include *poco rit.* and *a tempo*. A large watermark "www.ostmusic.com" is overlaid diagonally across the score.

28

C

Musical score for measures 28-36, marked with a 'C' rehearsal sign. The score includes parts for Solo, Tenors 1-6, and Basses 1-2. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, *mp*, and *mf*. The music features various melodic lines and accompaniment.

37

D

E

Musical score for measures 37-44, marked with 'D' and 'E' rehearsal signs. The score includes parts for Solo, Tenors 1-6, and Basses 1-2. Dynamics include *mf*, *mp*, *p*, and *pp*. The music features various melodic lines and accompaniment. Performance markings include *rit.* and tempo changes: $(\text{♩}=72)$, $\text{♩}=42$, and $(\text{♩}=84)$.

47

F

$\text{♩} = 56$ ($\text{♩} = 112$)

with more motion ($\text{♩} = 62$)

Musical score for measures 47-53. The score is for a 12-piece ensemble: Solo, Tenors 1-6, and Basses 1-2. The key signature is three flats (B-flat major/D minor). The time signature is 3/2. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 56$ ($\text{♩} = 112$). A dynamic marking of *pp* is present at the start of measure 47, which then crescendos to *mp*. The instruction "stagger breathe" is written above the Tenor 1 and Tenor 5 staves. A large diagonal watermark "for perusal use only" is overlaid across the score.

54

G

Musical score for measures 54-60. The score is for a 12-piece ensemble: Solo, Tenors 1-6, and Basses 1-2. The key signature is three flats (B-flat major/D minor). The time signature is 3/2. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 62$. Dynamic markings include *mp*, *p*, and *mf*. A large diagonal watermark "www.ostmusic.com" is overlaid across the score.

60 *poco rit.* **H** $\text{♩} = 56$ ($\text{♩} = 112, \text{♩} = 38$) (in 3) (in 2)

Solo
Ten. 1
Ten. 2
Ten. 3
Ten. 4
Ten. 5
Ten. 6
Bass 1
Bass 2

65 **I** *with more motion*

Solo
Ten. 1
Ten. 2
Ten. 3
Ten. 4
Ten. 5
Ten. 6
Bass 1
Bass 2

71

poco rit.

Musical score for measures 71-74. The score is for a solo voice and tenors 1-6, and basses 1-2. The key signature is three flats (B-flat major/D minor). The time signature is 3/2. The tempo is 'poco rit.'. The dynamics are marked as *mf* and *f*. The score includes a large diagonal watermark: 'for personal use only'.

75 **J** a tempo

rit.

Musical score for measures 75-78. The score is for a solo voice and tenors 1-6, and basses 1-2. The key signature is three flats (B-flat major/D minor). The time signature is 3/2. The tempo is 'a tempo'. The dynamics are marked as *mp*, *cresc.*, and *mf*. The score includes a large diagonal watermark: 'www.ostmusic.com'.

K a tempo, but even more freely, stretching the end of phrases

molto rit.

a tempo, immediately allarg.

a tempo

79

(in 3)

(in 2)

Musical score for measures 79-83. The score includes parts for Solo, Tenors 1-6, Bass 1, and Bass 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature changes from 9/4 to 6/4 at measure 80, and then to 3/2 at measure 81. The dynamics are marked *ff* (fortissimo) throughout. Performance instructions include *molto rit.* (molto ritardando) and *a tempo, immediately allarg.* (a tempo, immediately allargando). A large diagonal watermark "for perusal use only" is overlaid on the score.

84 **L**

rit.

(♩=84)

♩=50 ♩=100

rit.

(♩=42, ♩=84)

Musical score for measures 84-88. The score includes parts for Solo, Tenors 1-6, Bass 1, and Bass 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature changes from 3/2 to 6/4 at measure 85, and then to 3/2 at measure 86. The dynamics range from *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *ff* (fortissimo). Performance instructions include *rit.* (ritardando) and *molto* (molto). A large diagonal watermark "www.ostrimusic.com" is overlaid on the score.

P $\text{♩} = 30$ ($\text{♩} = 90$)

103 (in 2)

poco rit.

Q with more motion

Solo *p*

Ten. 1 *ppp*

Ten. 2 *ppp* *mp*

Ten. 3 *ppp* *p* *mp*

Ten. 4 *ppp* *p*

Ten. 5 *ppp* *p*

Ten. 6 *ppp*

Bass 1 *ppp*

Bass 2 *ppp*

R very freely

109

Solo *pp* *tutti* *p*

Ten. 1 *solo* *p* *3*

Ten. 2 *p*

Ten. 3 *p*

Ten. 4 *p*

Ten. 5 *p*

Ten. 6 *p*

Bass 1 *p*

Bass 2 *p*

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