



Edward Taylor Paull

Ben Hur Chariot Race March

For Brass Quintet

arranged by
Judith Katz

CMS162
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Program Notes

While doing some research on pre-20th Century American composers, I came across the name of Edward Taylor Paull. In all of my years as a flutist, conductor, and now writer, I never heard of Paull before, but I was curious enough to look for any sound files of his music, and came across both live piano performances and piano roll performances of the “Ben Hur Chariot Race March” on YouTube.

Edward Taylor Paul, known in some circles as “The Other March King” was born on February 16th, 1858. In Gerrardstown, Virginia, now West Virginia. While not too much is known about his early years, we do know that his adult years were spent as itinerant musician, instrument sales person, selling pianos and organs, composer, as well as publisher. The Civil War era had Patrick Sarsfield Gillmore as the most famous bandleader and composer. As children of this era, John Philip Sousa and Edward Taylor Paull, were destined to follow in Gillmore's footsteps.

While Sousa became successful through his work as both conductor and composer, even attaining the moniker of “March King”, the road to success and fame was more difficult for Paull. We do know, that by 1878, he was the manager of a music store that sold pianos and organs, eventually going bankrupt, and having to be bailed out by his own father. By 1894, he was the manager of the Richmond Music Publishing Company, and this was the same year that he was issued his first copyright on the “Ben Hur Chariot Race March” This was originally written for piano, particularly, the “parlour piano”. This was to become one of many marches and parlour piano compositions by 'E.T, Paull. He may not have been the most skilled musician of his era, but he was wise enough to realize how popular marches became in 1880's and '90's.

Paull's compositions were also associated with beautiful color covers. He was fortunate to live in Richmond, Virginia, and the lithography company of A. Hoen & Company, provided him the highest quality and richly-colored art work for his compositions. This company was unique, in that they used a five- color process, which added depth to the color. The popularity of marches, plus the great covers, both contributed to the 60,000 copies that the “Ben Hur Chariot Race March” sold in its first printing. Not bad, for a first composition.

Paull found inspiration for his march from the novel Ben Hur, written and published by General Lew Wallace in 1880. Paull dedicated his composition to Wallace, who sold many copies of his book. Eventually, there was a stage play and three film renditions; one in 1907, 1925, and 1959. Some time in the 1920's, the Sousa Band recorded the “Ben Hur Chariot Race March”, and of course, the MGM, 1925 film version, helped in a renewed popularity of Paull's composition.

Edward Taylor Paull died in 1924, and his wife retained the copyright, until it went into public domain. What remains today are a few music examples in the Library of Congress collection, as well as some 78's and piano rolls. While I did my research on this piece, I tried to find any applicable Sousa manuscripts of a possible arrangement, but I could not find any. I usually write for woodwinds, but in this case, I thought that a brass quintet would sound far better. I also chose a moderate tempo, so as not to lose some of the nuances of the original composition.

About the Composer

Judith Katz was born and raised in New York City, where she was a product of the New York City school system. After graduating from the well-known High School of Performing Arts, she attended the Manhattan School of Music, where she earned a Bachelor of Music Degree in Performance on the flute, and later on, a Master of Music Degree in Education. Her flute studies were with Harold Bennett, James Politis and Herbert Levy.

Judith presently freelances with various Metropolitan New York concert bands, playing both flute and piccolo. She also has an extensive teaching schedule, which divides her time between both private and public school teaching on various levels. Judith is a full-time New York City High School music teacher in Queens, NY, where she is the conductor of the concert band. In addition, she is the Center Director of the Queens Salute To Music program and the Senior Conductor of the concert band. This is a program for talented and gifted New York City music students.

Ms. Katz is an arranger as well, with two books of flute duets published by Oceanna Music Publications, Inc.

Ms. Katz is also a Nationally Registered Music Teacher, having fulfilled the rigorous requirements set forth by the Music Educators National Conference in 1996.

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Ben Hur Chariot Race March

Edward Taylor Paull
arr. Judith Katz

Con Spirito ♩ = 110

Musical score for measures 1-6 of Ben Hur Chariot Race March. The score is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. It features five staves: 1st Trumpet in Bb, 2nd Trumpet in Bb, Horn in F, Trombone, and Tuba. The 1st and 2nd Trumpets and Horns enter in measure 4 with a forte (f) dynamic. The Trombone and Tuba play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes starting in measure 1, also marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The score concludes with a double bar line and a fermata in measure 6.

Musical score for measures 7-11 of Ben Hur Chariot Race March. The score is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. It features five staves: 1st Tpt., 2nd Tpt., Hn., Tbn., and Tba. A box containing the number '9' is positioned above measure 9. In measure 7, the 1st and 2nd Trumpets, Horn, Trombone, and Tuba all play a quarter note followed by a quarter rest, marked with a forte (f) dynamic. In measure 8, the 1st and 2nd Trumpets and Horn play a quarter note followed by a quarter rest, marked with a diminuendo (dim.) dynamic. In measure 9, the 1st and 2nd Trumpets, Horn, and Tuba play a quarter note followed by a quarter rest, marked with a piano (p) dynamic. In measure 10, the 1st and 2nd Trumpets, Horn, and Tuba play a quarter note followed by a quarter rest, marked with a piano (p) dynamic. In measure 11, the 1st and 2nd Trumpets, Horn, and Tuba play a quarter note followed by a quarter rest, marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The score concludes with a double bar line and a fermata in measure 11.

4

13

Musical score for measures 13-17. The score is for five instruments: 1st Tpt., 2nd Tpt., Hn., Tbn., and Tba. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The first two measures (13-14) feature the 1st and 2nd Trumpets playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked *mf*. The Horns and Trombones are silent. The Tuba plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked *mf*. In measures 15-17, the 1st and 2nd Trumpets continue their pattern, marked *mf*. The Horns and Trombones enter in measure 15, playing a melodic line marked *p*. The Tuba continues its pattern, marked *p*.

19

Musical score for measures 19-23. The score is for five instruments: 1st Tpt., 2nd Tpt., Hn., Tbn., and Tba. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. In measures 19-20, the 1st and 2nd Trumpets are silent. The Horns and Trombones play a melodic line marked *mf*. The Tuba plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. In measures 21-23, the 1st and 2nd Trumpets enter with a melodic line marked *mf*. The Horns and Trombones continue their melodic line, marked *mf*. The Tuba continues its pattern, marked *mf*.

25

Musical score for measures 25-30. The score is for five parts: 1st Tpt., 2nd Tpt., Hn., Tbn., and Tba. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The 1st and 2nd Trumpets play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, starting with a *p* dynamic and moving to *mf* in measure 29. The Horns play a melodic line with accents, starting in measure 26 with a *p* dynamic and moving to *mf* in measure 30. The Trombones and Tubas are silent throughout this passage.

33

Musical score for measures 31-36. The score is for five parts: 1st Tpt., 2nd Tpt., Hn., Tbn., and Tba. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The 1st and 2nd Trumpets play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, starting in measure 33 with a *p* dynamic. The Horns play a melodic line with accents, starting in measure 31 with a *p* dynamic. The Trombones and Tubas are silent throughout this passage.

37

1st Tpt.

2nd Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn.

Tba.

43

1st Tpt.

2nd Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn.

Tba.