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concerto for trumpet, live-electronics and full orchestra 1988

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INSTRUMENTATION

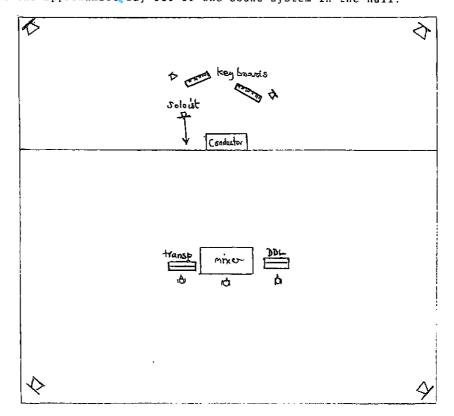
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flute 1
flute 2 (= alto flute)
flute 3 (= piccolo)
oboe 1
oboe 2
oboe 3 (= cor anglais)
clarinet l in B-flat
clarinet 2 (= bass clarinet)
clarinet 3 (= E-flat clarinet)
bassoon 1
bassoon 2
bassoon 3 (=contra-bassoon)
4 horns in F
3 trumpets in B-flat
3 trombones
l tuba
1 harp
1 ріапо
2 electronic keyboards
4 timpani (one player)
4 percussion*
1 solo trumpet in B-flat (=piccolo trumpet in B-flat and flugelhorn)
2 live-electronics operators (see notes)
1 sound-projectionist (see sites)
strings (16.14.12.10.8)
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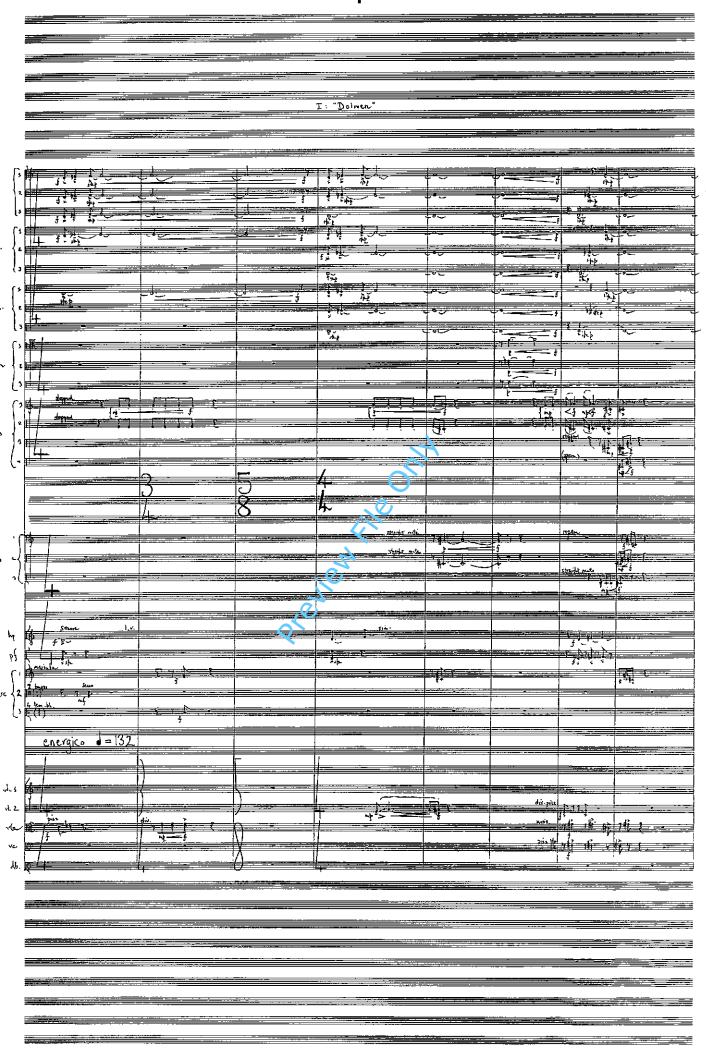
*percussion details:

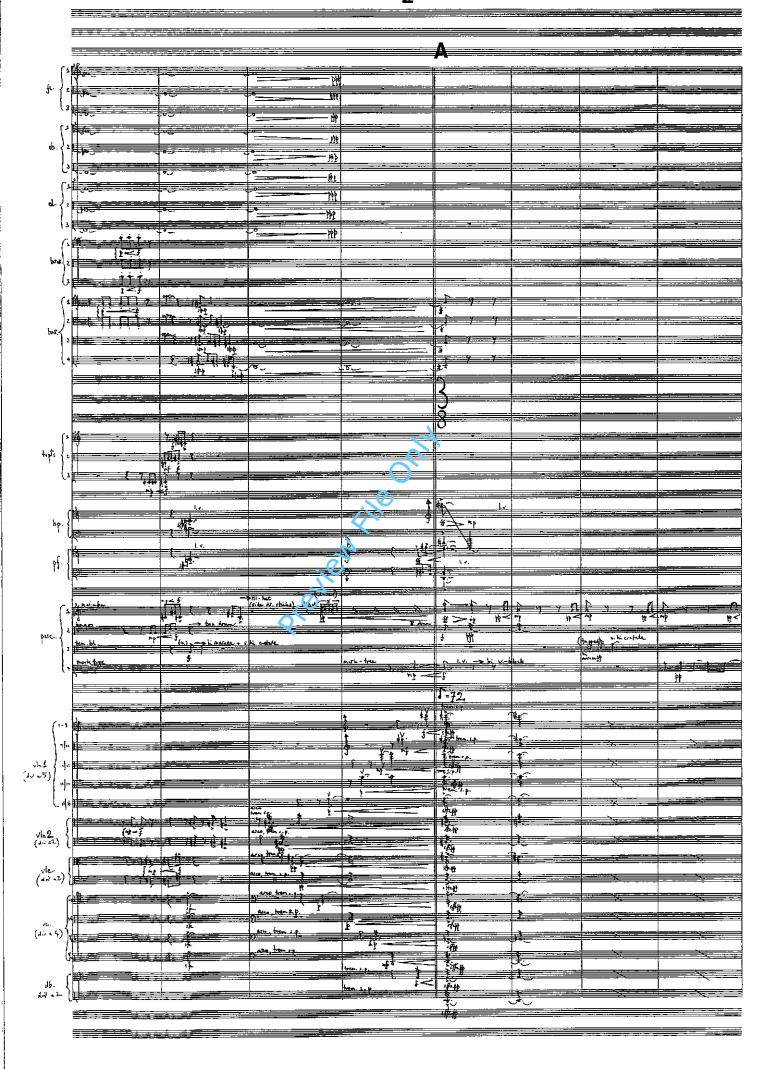
- perc l: marimba, hi-hat cymbal, very high crotale, tam-tam, snare drum, suspended cymbal
- perc 2: 2 bongos, bass drum. 2 log drums, 2 high wood blocks, vibraphone, 2 roto-toms, suspended cymbal
- perc 3: 4 temple blocks, maracas, crotales, snare drum, 2 congas, 2 bongos, suspended cymbal
- perc 4: mark-tree, high wood-block, tam-tam, 2 temple blocks, 2 wood blocks, 4 tom-toms, shell-chimes, glockenspiel

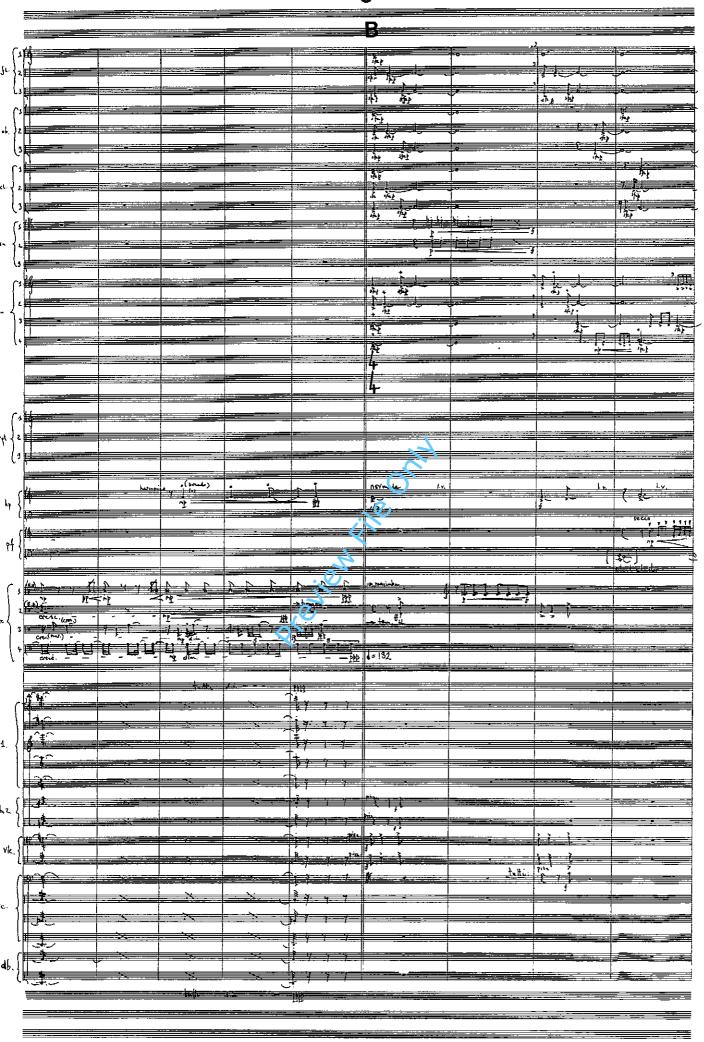
NOTES ON THE SCORE

- All instruments are written at concert pitch, with the following exceptions: piccolo sounds
 one octave higher than written; glockenspiel sounds two octaves higher than written; doublebasses sound one octave lower than written.
- 2. All accidentals apply only to the note they immediately precede, with the exception of immediate multiple repatitions of a pitch.
- 4. The solo trumpet is amplified by means of a highly directional microphone which is fed to centrally-positioned mixing desk, controlled by the sound-projectionist. The two electronic keyboards are amplified locally (by means of a cabinet placed next to the player and under his/her control) but they are also fed to the central mixer for further amplification and/or processing.
- 5.Both the trumpet and keyboards are from time to time fed to digitaltransposers and/or delay lines, indicated in the score by "transp" or "DDL". Typically, 4 Yamaha SPX90II's would be used as they can be easily manipulated via MIDI keyboards and programmed by the user. One operator would control the two transposition devices, the second would control the delays. Their outputs would then be finally controlled by the sound-projectionist.
- 6.In general the processing should sound unobtructive and discrete. The transposed sound, for example, should never be louder than the (simultaneous) untransposed sound. The delays should often create no more than a halo to the trumpet sound. The exact distribution and timing of the "spacious quad delay" reserved to in the score is left to the judgement of the sound projectionist.
- 7. The most prominent use of delay in the whole work is at letter E in the second movement (page 48 of the score). Here the conductor and sound-projectionist will have to liaise so that the keyboard players produce the correct level of sound in order to create quite strong delays repeating at the interval of a second and moving clearly according to the notated pitches.
- 8. This would be the approximated lay-out of the sound system in the hall:

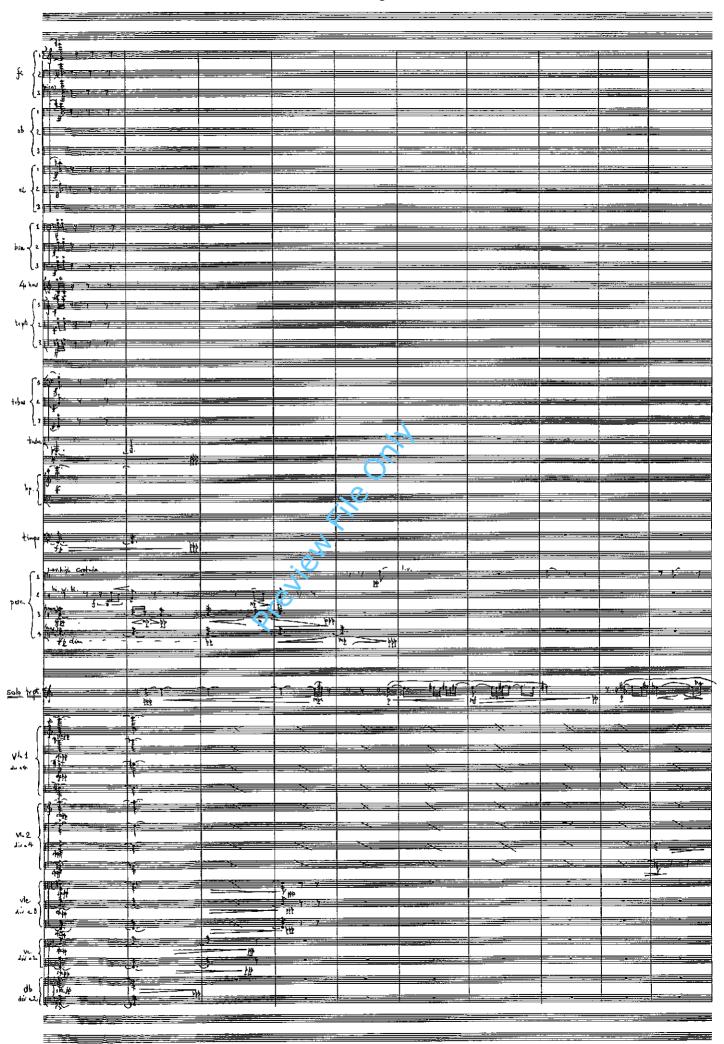


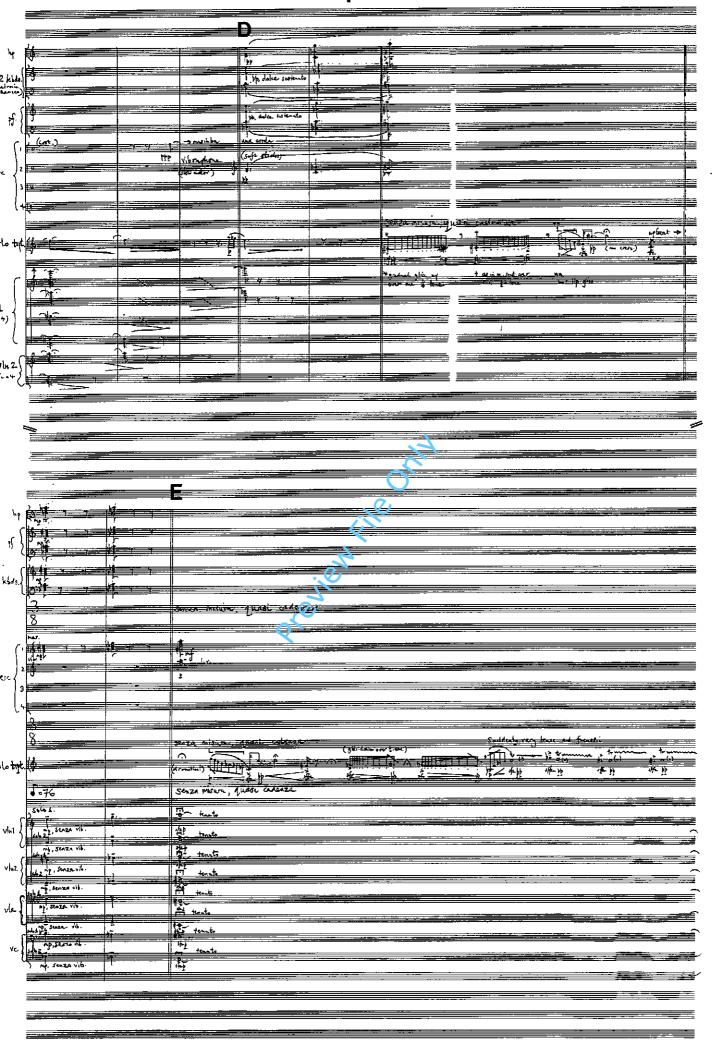
















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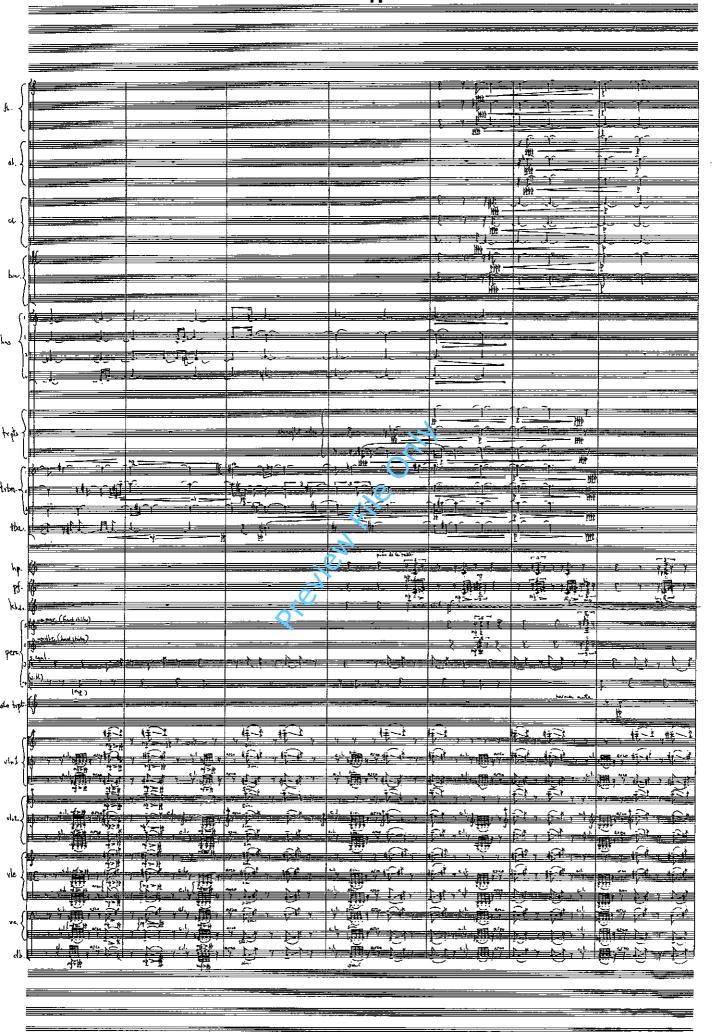
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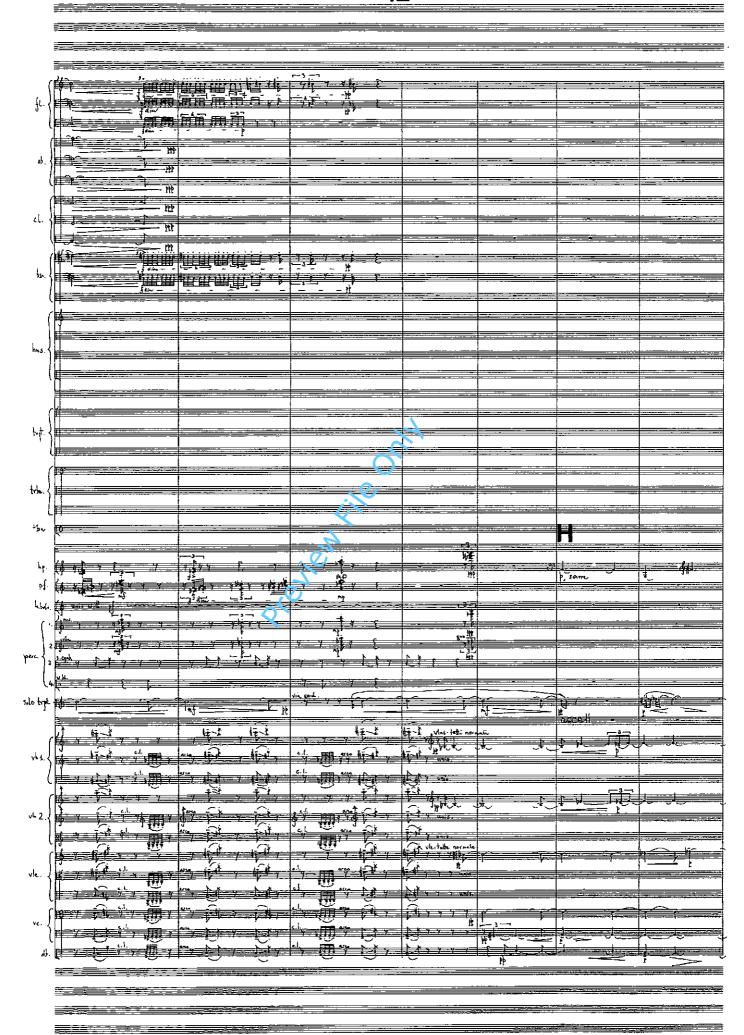
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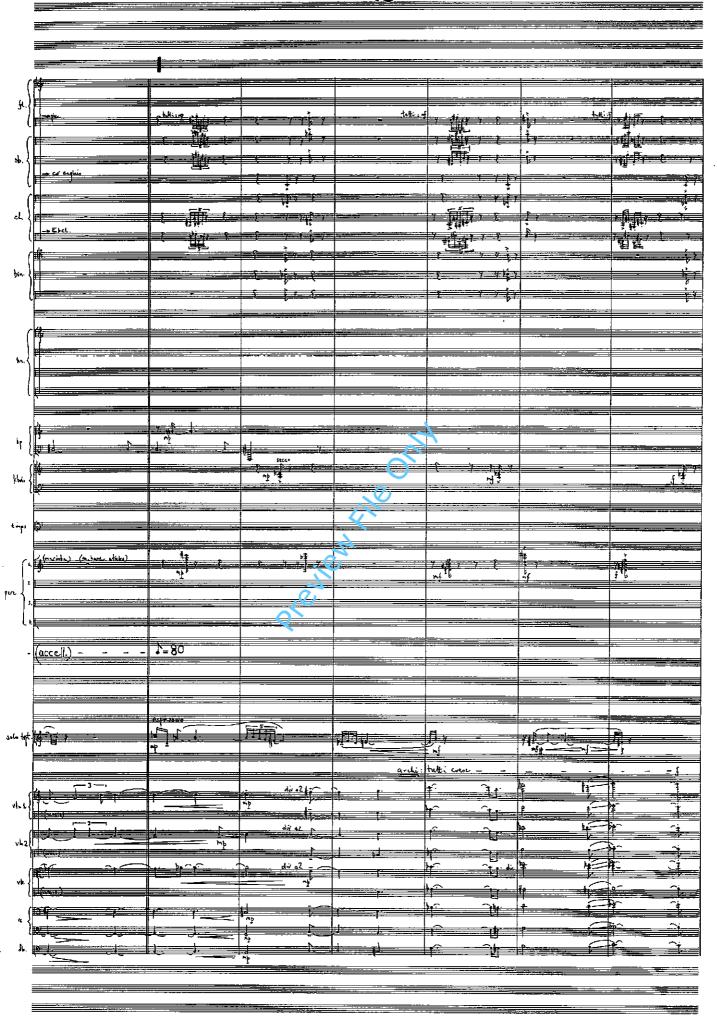
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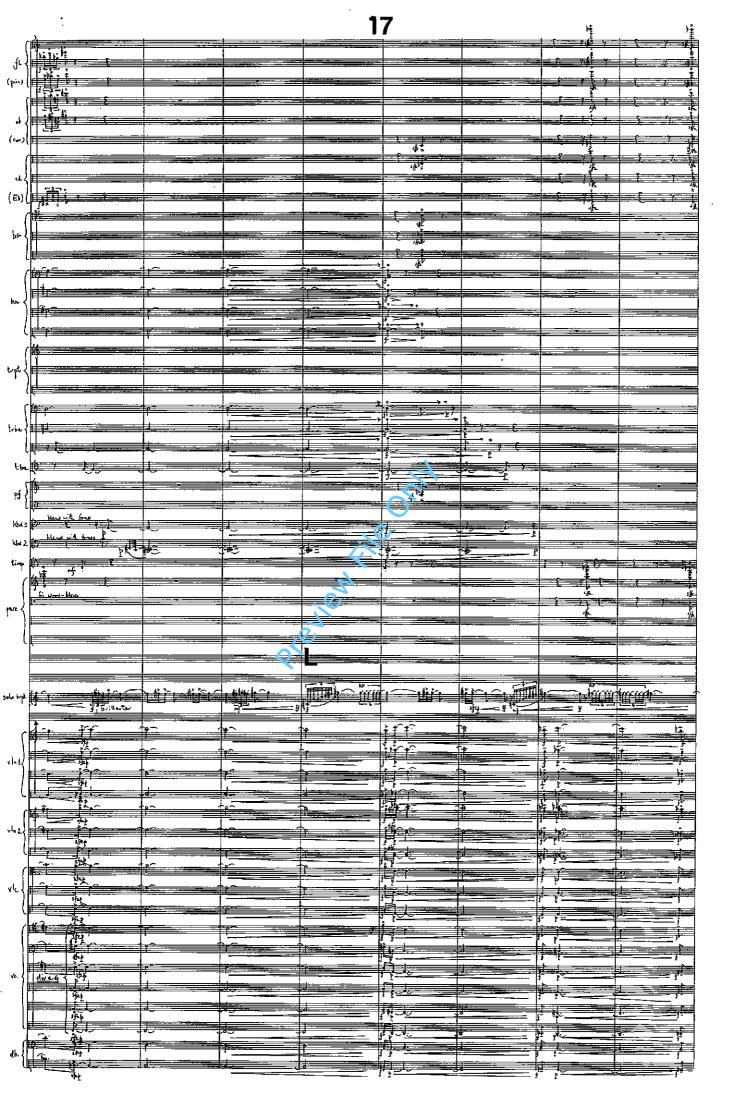
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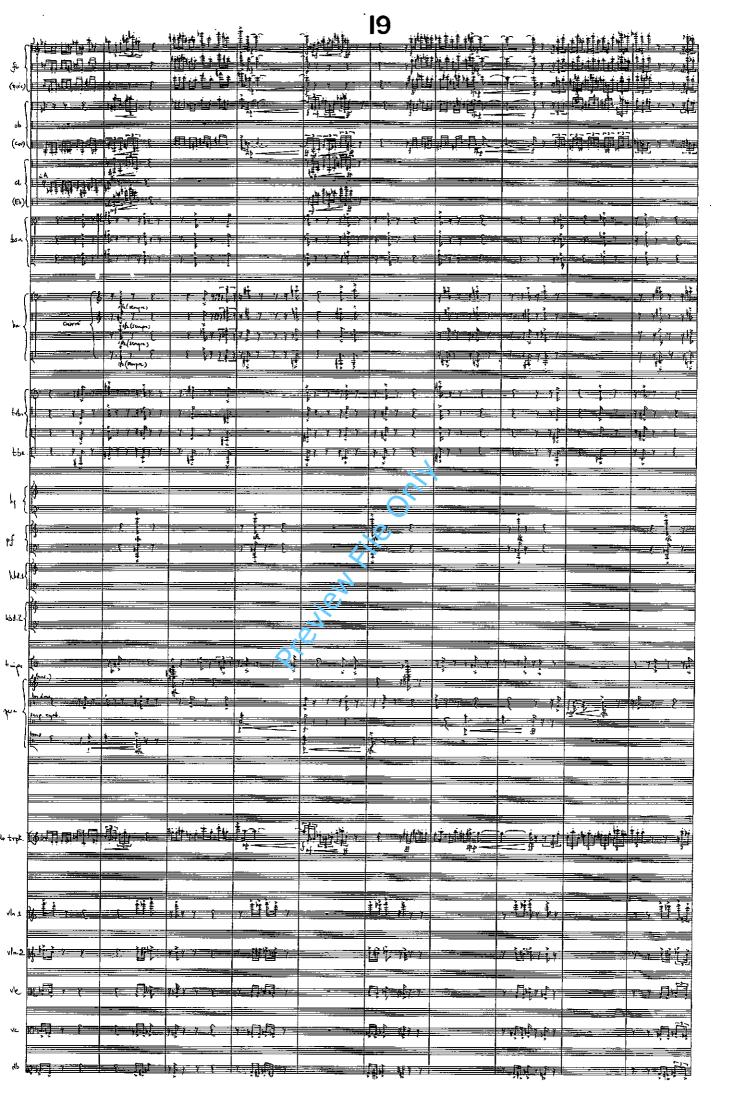








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