

PERFORMANCE NOTES

1. Because a massive sound is required for this piece, as many instruments as desired may be used for each part. Additional instruments that may be available which are not in the score can be added to an appropriate part – e.g. Soprano Saxophone can play a Clarinet in B flat part, Contrabassoon can play in octaves with the Bassoon as can Contrabass Clarinet with Bass Clarinet 2.
2. Unless “solo” is written, *all* players to a part should play. Where there are 2 parts sharing a stave (e.g. Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets in B flat 2 and 3) and only one line is written, all play unless 1°, 2° or 3° is specifically indicating.
3. In the score, all transposing instruments (except Piccolo) are notated at concert pitch.
4. TIMPANI: 4 are required, tuned to: *G, B flat, c, d flat*. If 4 are not available, and 2 pedal Timpani are used instead, play the last two notes of 240 as a quaver *c*.
5. PERCUSSION: Player 1. Small suspended cymbal, 2 tuned Wine-Bottles, Xylophone, Headless Tambourine.
Player 2. Medium-small suspended cymbal, 2 tuned Wine Bottles, Xylophone, Headless Tambourine.
Player 3. Medium-large suspended cymbal, 2 tuned Wine Bottles, Glockenspiel, Headless Tambourine, Snare Drum
Player 4. Large-suspended cymbal, 2 tuned Wine-Bottles, Marimbaphone, Headless Tambourine, Tenor Drum, Bass Drum, Tam-Tam.

The full percussion requirement is therefore – 4 different sized suspended cymbals (1 smallest – 4 largest); 8 Wine Bottles, 2 Xylophones, 1 Glockenspiel, 1 Marimbaphone, 4 Tambourines, Snare, Tenor, and Bass Drums, Tam-Tam.

The bottles are struck with metal beaters, and are tuned by means of varying levels of water as follows: – Player 1: *c*°, *a*°; Player 2: *b*°, *f*°; Player 3: *g*°, *d*°; Player 4: *e*°, *c*°. It will be found that for the *c*°, *d*°, *e*°, *f*° and *g*°, a 1.5 litre bottle will produce the best sound. The other 3 notes can be obtained from ordinary wine (or whisky) bottles.

PROGRAMME NOTES

The title comes from a jotting in Coleridge's notebook during the period when he was working on *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* and is a reference to a passage which the poet had read in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. This was a letter from a Father Bourzes, of which the pertinent paragraph reads: 'I shall add on Observation more concerning *Marine Rainbows*, which I observed after a great Tempest off of the Cape of Good Hope. The Sea was then very much tossed, and the Wind carrying off the Tops of the *Waves* made a kind of Rain, in which the Rays of the *Sun painted the Colours of a Rainbow*'. (Italics and capitals in original). It is this evocative description which provided the stimulus for this composition and influences the feeling and atmosphere of its sound-world.

The basic structural design is carried by a progression of 8 chords heard in a slow introduction above a pedal bass note. These chords are then heard in pairs in ever-increasing density until a massive full band climax presents the chord sequence in its entirety together with a melodic fragment which fits each pair of chords. Annunciatory chords and a repeat of the slow introduction at twice the speed lead to a new section based on the melodic fragment and its inversion accompanied by running semiquavers. The annunciatory chords return, softly this time and with an accompaniment of melodic percussion. This leads to a slow, static section with block chords and faint reminiscences of earlier material; this gradually leads back to a varied recapitulation and an exultant Coda.

Unlike many pieces of Wind-Band (scores of which I studied since this is my first composition in this medium) there is very little doubling of notes. The band is subdivided into a set of ensembles as follows: the Piccolo and 2 Flutes, the low Clarinets, the 3 Cornets and the 3 Trumpets form 4 trios. The 2 Oboes, Cor Anglais and Bassoon, the high Clarinets, the 4 Saxophones and the 4 French Horns form 4 quartets, while the 3 Trombones, Euphonium and Tuba form a quintet. Each percussion player is often temporarily 'attached' to one of these smaller ensembles, a good example being the opening build-up of the pairs of chords after the slow introduction. In the Coda, the Band is divided into 3 rhythmically independent groups. Each percussionist has a Tambourine. While one of them maintains a steady reference beat, the other 3 are each attached to one of the Band groups which results in a kaleidoscopically rhythmic ending.

David Bedford

SUN PAINTS RAINBOWS ON THE VAST WAVES

DAVID BEDFORD

$\text{♩} = 84$

$\frac{4}{4}$

5 ACCEL

Piccolo
 Flute 1
 Flute 2
 Oboe 1
 Cor Anglais
 Bassoon
 E♭ Clarinet 1
 B♭ Clarinet 1
 B♭ Clarinet 2
 E♭ Alto Saxophone 1
 B♭ Tenor Saxophone
 E♭ Baritone Saxophone
 French Horn 1
 French Horn 2
 French Horn 3
 French Horn 4
 Cor Anglais in B♭
 Trumpet 1 in B♭
 Trumpet 2 in B♭
 Trumpet 3 in B♭
 Trombone 1
 Bass Trombone
 Euphonium (Baritone Tenor-Tuba)
 Tuba (for E♭)
 Timp
 Percussion
 Cym 1
 Cym 2
 Cym 3
 Cym 4

PERC TUTTI p mf p mf p mf p

L. take Xylo sticks

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A

mf $\text{♩} = 100$
(TEMPO 1)

10

B

15

Clts

Handwritten musical score for Section A (measures 1-10). The score includes staves for Clts (Clarinets 1, 2, 3), Timp (Timpani), 1 Xylo (Xylophone 1), and 2/3/4 Xylo (Xylophone 2, 3, 4). The Clts part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Timp part has a simple rhythmic pattern. The Xylo parts have a more complex rhythmic pattern. The score is marked with a tempo of 100 and a dynamic of mf.

C

mf

10

Clts

Handwritten musical score for Section B (measures 11-20). The score includes staves for Clts (Clarinets 1, 2, 3), Sax (Saxophone), 1 Xylo (Xylophone 1), and 2 Xylo (Xylophone 2). The Clts part continues with the same rhythmic pattern. The Sax part has a simple rhythmic pattern. The Xylo parts have a more complex rhythmic pattern. The score is marked with a dynamic of mf.

Handwritten musical score for a large ensemble, featuring woodwinds, brass, and strings. The score is written on multiple staves, with some staves containing multiple parts (e.g., 1, 2, 3 for Clarinet). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *mf* (balanced with Horns). The score is organized into systems, with some staves containing multiple parts (e.g., 1, 2, 3 for Clarinet). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *mf* (balanced with Horns). The score is organized into systems, with some staves containing multiple parts (e.g., 1, 2, 3 for Clarinet).

Oba. 1

Cor. A

Ban.

Cl. 1

2

3

Sax. Alto

Sax. Tenor

Sax. Bar.

Horns 1

2

3

4

1 Xylo

2 Xylo

3 Glock

4 Min.

mf

mf (balanced with Horns)

Tbn

Euph

Tbn

TI: CRES

Picc
Flts

This is a handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra and woodwinds. The score is written on multiple staves, with measures numbered 35, 40, and 45. The instruments and parts include:

- Woodwinds:** Oboes (Obs.), Cor Anglais (Cor. A.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Clarinets (Cl.), Flutes (Fl.), Piccolo Flutes (Picc. Flts.), Saxophones (Sax.), and Bass Clarinet (Bass Clt.).
- Strings:** Violins (Vln.), Violas (Vla.), Cellos (Vcl.), and Double Basses (Cb.).
- Percussion:** Timpani (Timp.), Snare Drum (Sn.), Cymbals (Cym.), and Tom-toms (Tom.).
- Other:** Xylophone (Xylo.), Glockenspiel (Glock.), and Mallets (M.).

The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line, while the percussion provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The score is marked with "TI: CRES" at the beginning and "CRES" at the end, indicating a crescendo. The woodwinds and strings are marked with "P" (piano) and "mf" (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of the section. The percussion is marked with "p" (piano) and "mf" (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of the section.

WINE-BOTTLE
(4 Players)

Handwritten musical score for a large ensemble, featuring various instruments and sections. The score is divided into measures, with dynamic markings and performance instructions.

Instrumentation and Sections:

- Flutes:** Flute 1, Flute 2
- Clarinet:** Clarinet in B-flat
- Violins:** Violin 1, Violin 2
- Violas:** Viola
- Cello:** Cello
- Bass:** Bass
- Woodwinds:** Saxophone (Sax), Bassoon (Bsn)
- Brass:** Trumpet (Tpt), Trombone (Tbn), Euphonium (Euph), Tuba (Tba), Tympani (Timp)
- Strings:** Violins, Violas, Cellos, Basses
- Other:** Con Sord (Contra Sordano), Titles

Measure Markers: 50, 51, 52

Dynamic Markings: *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte).

Performance Instructions: *con sord* (with sordano), *mf (balanced with Cello)*.

Section Labels: Titles



TUTTI
CRESC

Handwritten musical score for orchestra and strings, featuring measures 60 and 65. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Obs.), Clarinet (Clar. A.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Cello (Cll.), Double Bass (B. Bass), Horn (Horn), Trumpet (Trom.), Trombone (Tuba), Euphonium (Euph.), Tuba (Tuba), and BOTTLES (BOTTLES).

Measure 60 is marked with a box containing the number 60. Measure 65 is marked with a box containing the number 65.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *mp*, *p*, *mf*, *senza sord*). The BOTTLES section is marked with a bracket and the word BOTTLES.