

So Joab blew a trumpet

solo B-flat or C trumpet

Alex Eddington (2007)

Perusal Score - DO NOT COPY

So Joab blew a trumpet

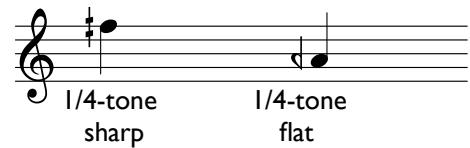
PERFORMER'S NOTES and Legend

The trumpet has a long history behind it. Many cultures worldwide have for millennia had forms of the instrument, from the conch to the shofar to the long Roman tuba. And like the bell of a church or temple or town hall, the trumpet's history is defined by its ability to be heard over long distances. A trumpet defines a territory, establishes dominance, reinforces power. A trumpet warns of intrusion, and rallies a people. A trumpet starts a war. Trumpets could be used to send coded musical messages. Trumpets announce a young man's readiness to marry. Trumpets call out, and wait for a response.

As I mused on these things I wondered: who is the trumpeter calling to? What is the message? And will there ever be a response? The first section of So Joab blew a trumpet is an oppressive fanfare that sounds like a rhythm-coded message – but the message is remains undecoded, and receives no answer. The second, slower section seethes with unrequited passion as a young man somewhere on a mountain calls his love to any and all young women, and waits for a response.

As these two different narratives oddly come together to become each other's answer, a third voice emerges: a fragment of Biblical text spoken by the soloist. I don't know who Joab is, only that by blowing a trumpet, he stops a group of people in their tracks. I don't know the details of the story, and I'd rather imagine them for myself. This text will remain a rich fragment for me. Perhaps this text is the message encoded in the fanfare – and perhaps this story fuels the yearning heart of that young trumpeter on the mountainside.

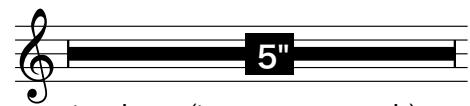
Alex Eddington - 21 March 2007



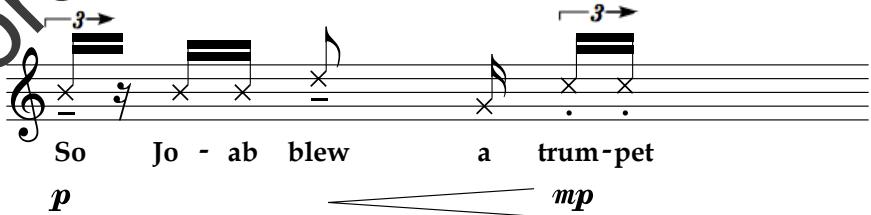
gliss./port. using tuning slide and/or lips,
at the discretion of the performer



incomplete triplets



timed rest (in approx. seconds)



spoken by the performer in any carrying range, but with the approximate inflections shown

text should be performed neutrally and untheatrically

each word should be performed the same every time

the performer may use subtle movements to highlight the moments at which text is spoken

The given tempi are approximate, but Tempo I and II must remain consistent within themselves and between each other, throughout the piece.

While not intentionally a piece of theatre music, *So Joab blew a trumpet* might benefit from simple and abstract staging choices - i.e. a movement toward the audience during the opening page.

This piece is best performed without sheet music or a music stand between performer and audience... although perhaps that goes without saying.

So Joab blew a trumpet

solo B-flat or C trumpet

Text: 2 Samuel 2:28, King James version

Alex Eddington (2007)

Tempo I $\text{♩} = 216$ relentless and precise

The musical score for "So Joab blew a trumpet" is composed of five staves of music for solo B-flat or C trumpet. The tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = 216$, described as "relentless and precise". The score includes dynamic markings such as **ff**, **f**, **ff**, and **sff**. Performance instructions include **staccatissimo**, **accel. possibile**, and **sub. A tempo**. A large, diagonal watermark reading "Universal Score - DONOTCOPY" is overlaid across the staves.

1. **ff** (fortississimo), **6"** (duration), **ff**

2. **ff** (fortississimo), **7"** (duration)

3. **sff** (sforzando fortississimo), **3"** (duration), **f** (fortissimo), **staccatissimo**

4. **ff** (fortississimo), **staccatissimo**

5. **sub. A tempo**, **2"** (duration), **ff** (fortissimo), **fff** (fotississimo)

5'' *ff* 2''

becoming less rhythmically strict

6'' *mf* 9''

4'' *mp* 11'' *p*

Tempo II $\text{♩} = 84$ Longingly. Hesitant - poco rubato
poco rit.

mp *mf* *mp* *pp* 5''

A tempo
ten. ten. poco accel. ----- poco rit. -----

mp *mf* *mp* *pp*

A tempo
ten.

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4" *mp* *mf* *mp*

mf p *mp p* *mf* *accel.* *3*

sub. A tempo *ten.* *accel.*

ff p *mp*

sub. A tempo *ff p mf*

becoming more steady *accel. poco a poco* *3*

p *mf f p* *f ff mp* *3*

f *3"* *So* *mf*

3"

Tempo II ($\text{♩} = 84$) steadily, with only a hint of longing

$\text{♩} = 72$

Tempo II

Tempo I as before

Tempo II

Tempo II

Tempo I

poco accel. - - - sub. A tempo

accel. al. - - -

Musical score page 5, measures 1-3. The score consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The bottom staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic *mf*, followed by a bass drum dynamic *ff*. Measure 2 begins with a dynamic *ff*. Measure 3 includes lyrics "So Jo ab blew" with dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*, and *ff* respectively. Measure 1 ends with a fermata.

Musical score page 5, measures 4-6. The score continues on two staves. The top staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The bottom staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. Measure 4 starts with "Jo - ab" and a dynamic *f*, followed by "blew" and *ff*. Measure 5 begins with a dynamic *ff*. Measure 6 includes lyrics "Jo-ab" and "blew" with dynamics *mf* and *ff* respectively.

Musical score page 5, measures 7-9. The score continues on two staves. The top staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The bottom staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. Measure 7 starts with a dynamic *ff*. Measure 8 begins with a dynamic *f*. Measure 9 starts with a dynamic *ff*, followed by a crescendo dynamic *fff*.

Musical score page 5, measures 10-12. The score continues on two staves. The top staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The bottom staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. Measure 10 starts with a dynamic *f*. Measure 11 begins with a dynamic *fff*. Measure 12 includes lyrics "A trum pet" with dynamics *f* and *ff*.

Musical score page 5, measures 13-15. The score continues on two staves. The top staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The bottom staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. Measure 13 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measure 14 begins with a dynamic *f*. Measure 15 begins with a dynamic *fp*.

wildly passionate
staccatissimo accel. poco a poco - - - presto possibile

Musical score page 5, measures 16-18. The score continues on two staves. The top staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The bottom staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. Measure 16 starts with a dynamic *f*. Measure 17 begins with a dynamic *ff*. Measures 16-17 end with a fermata. Measure 18 begins with a dynamic *ff*.

sub. $\frac{\text{B}}{4}$ = 96 accel. poco a poco - - -

presto possibile sub. $\text{♪} = 136$ accel. molto rit.

presto possibile sub. $\text{♪} = 136$ accel. molto rit.

$\text{♪} = 96$ molto accel.

$\text{♪} = 216$ rit. al becoming less passionate $\text{♪} = 160$

$\text{♪} = 160$ rit. al $\text{♪} = 126$

$\text{♪} = 126$ rit. al $\text{♪} = 104$

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$\text{♪} = 104$ emotionless

staccatissimo (played notes)

4"

So *mf* Jo - ab *mp*

So *mp* Jo - ab *mp* blew *mp*

poco accel. -----

So Jo - ab blew a trum - pet *mp*

6"

$\text{♪} = 84$

and : all *p* the peo - ple *mp*

stood *p* still. *pp*