

Lluís Benejam

# CONCERT

PER A TROMPETA  
I ORQUESTRA DE CORDA



E310



## L'OBRA

El **Concert per a trompeta i orquestra de corda** forma part de la mitja dotzena d'obres concertants que Lluís Benejam va compondre als Estats Units als anys 60, juntament amb el **Concert per a violí**, el **Concert per a saxo**, el **Concert per a oboè** i els dos concerts dobles, un d'ells per a dos pianos i l'altre per a oboè i violí.

L'obra compta amb els tres moviments canònics i tota ella està impregnada d'un cert caràcter popular i juganer: malgrat que en cap moment cita temes tradicionals, els elements rítmics que utilitza des del primer fins al darrer compàs li donen un esperit molt proper, directe i amable. El recurs dels típics arpegis dels instruments de metall (tan habituals en fanfarres i tocs marcial) és utilitzat amb molta gràcia i bon gust, no solament en el solista, sinó també en l'orquestra. L'obra es caracteritza pels intervals amplis (especialment els salts de quinta) i per una escriptura vertical que dona prioritat al recurs rítmic sobre el contrapuntístic, sense defugir-lo, de forma especial al segon moviment. L'orquestra de corda dialoga amb el solista -el primer violí té algunes intervencions a *solo*- però principalment li fa de coixí sota el seu discurs. El canvi de color orquestral al segon moviment, amb la utilització de sordina per part de tots els instruments, és de gran efecte, i contrasta amb el caràcter rítmic i enèrgic del darrer moviment on la trompeta mostra el seu paper més brillant.

La major part del paper solista es treballa en la tessitura central de l'instrument, buscant només les notes més agudes en els moments de màxima tensió. Malgrat que sobre la partitura la part de la trompeta solista no sembla d'extrema dificultat tècnica, requereix del solista un gran control del so i un fraseig exquisit.

David Puertas Esteve

## L'AUTOR

Va néixer a Barcelona el 1914. Estudià al Conservatori del Gran Teatre del Liceu d'aquesta ciutat. Recordà sempre amb afecte i reconeixement els ensenyaments dels mestres Antoni Bosom, Josep Barberà i Joan Lamote de Grignon, i d'una manera molt especial, del P. Antoni Massana, amb qui estudià harmonia i composició.

Formà part com a violinista i violista de diversos conjunts simfònics i de cambra. L'any 1953 guanyà el Premi de Música Ciutat de Barcelona amb l'obra per a orquestra de corda *Poema*.

El 1954 va traslladar-se a l'Equador per a fundar l'Orquestra Simfònica Nacional d'aquell país. Hi residí durant cinc anys i fou el concertino i sotsdirector d'aquesta formació orquestral. L'any 1959 es traslladà als Estats Units i actuà com a músic de l'Orquestra de la ciutat de Birmingham (estat d'Alabama) i com a professor de composició i de instrumentació del Birmingham Southern College, on va cursar el doctorat.

Morí a aquesta ciutat el 28 de març de 1968.

La música de Lluís Benejam flueix d'un esperit obert, vitalista, permeable a influències diverses. Hi trobem reminiscències modals, de l'impressionisme i del jazz, incorporades per una manera personal d'entendre la música. Aquesta és formalment clara i amb temes ben perfilats, amb seccions rítmicament contrastades, melodies de conformació natural, sovint d'un caire narratiu, i una harmonia que evoluciona des d'una concepció jazzístic-impressionista cap a acords poliintervàlics generats pel procediment de notes afegides i substitucions.

La seva obra és el producte d'un músic d'ofici. Escriu per als seus conjunts de corda, els quals predominen entre la música de cambra. D'entre els instruments de vent els estan dedicades obres -de cambra i d'orquestra- a l'oboè, a la trompeta i al saxòfon.

El període final de vuit anys que viu a Birmingham (EUA) li ofereix unes possibilitats immillorables que aprofita per realitzar la major part de la seva obra orquestral.

La Universitat de Montevallo (Estat d'Alabama) li ha dedicat la biblioteca, que ara duu el seu nom, com a reconeixement per la seva tasca artística. Allà han quedat dipositats tots els seus manuscrits.

Tota la seva obra està editada a Clivis Publicacions.

## La Obra

El *Concierto para trompeta y orquesta de cuerda* forma parte de la media docena de obras concertantes que Lluís Benejam compuso en Estados Unidos en los años 60, junto con el *Concierto para violín*, el *Concierto para saxo*, el *Concierto para oboe* y los dos conciertos dobles, uno de ellos para dos pianos y otro para oboe y violín.

La obra cuenta con los tres movimientos canónicos y toda ella está impregnada de un cierto carácter popular y juguetón: a pesar de que en ningún momento cita temas tradicionales, los elementos rítmicos que utiliza desde el primero hasta el último compás le dan un espíritu muy cercano, directo y amable. El recurso de los típicos arpeggios de los instrumentos de metal (tan habituales en fanfarrias y toques marciales) es utilizado con mucha gracia y buen gusto, no sólo en el solista, sino también en la orquesta. La obra se caracteriza por intervalos amplios (especialmente los saltos de quinta) y por una escritura vertical que da prioridad al recurso rítmico sobre el contrapuntístico, sin rehuirlo, de forma especial el segundo movimiento. La orquesta de cuerda dialoga con el solista -el primer violín tiene algunas intervenciones a solo- pero principalmente le hace de almohada bajo su discurso. El cambio de color orquestal en el segundo movimiento, con la utilización de sordina por parte de todos los instrumentos, es de gran efecto, y contrasta con el carácter rítmico y enérgico del último movimiento donde la trompeta muestra su papel más brillante.

La mayor parte del papel solista se trabaja en la tesitura central del instrumento, buscando sólo las notas más agudas en los momentos de máxima tensión. A pesar de que sobre la partitura la parte de la trompeta solista no parece de extrema dificultad técnica, requiere del solista un gran control del sonido y un fraseo exquisito.

David Puertas Esteve

## EL AUTOR

Nació en Barcelona en 1914. Estudió en el Conservatorio del Gran Teatro del Liceo de esta ciudad. Recordó siempre con afecto y consideración las enseñanzas de los maestros Antoni Bosom, Josep Barberà y Joan Lamote de Grignon, y de una manera muy especial, del P. Antoni Massana, con quien estudió armonía i composición.

Formó parte como violinista y violista de diversos conjuntos sinfónicos y de cámara. El año 1953 ganó el Premio de Música Ciutat de Barcelona con la obra para orquesta de cuerda *Poema*.

En 1954 se trasladó al Ecuador para fundar la Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional de aquel país, en el que residió durante cinco años y donde fue concertino i subdirector de dicha formación orquestal. El año 1959 se trasladó a los Estados Unidos. Actuó como músico de la Orquesta de la ciudad de Birmingham (estado de Alabama) y como profesor de composición y de instrumentación del Birmingham Southern College, donde cursó el doctorado.

Murió en esta ciudad el 28 de marzo de 1968.

La música de Lluís Benejam fluye de un espíritu abierto, vitalista, permeable a influencias diversas. Encontramos en ella reminiscencias modales, del impresionismo y del jazz, incorporadas por una manera personal de entender la música. Ésta es formalmente clara y con temas bien perfilados, con secciones rítmicamente contrastadas, melodías de conformación natural, a menudo de aspecto narrativo, i una armonía que evoluciona desde una concepción jazzística-impresionista hacia acordes poliintervalicos generados por el procedimiento de notas añadidas y sustituciones.

Su obra es el producto de un músico de oficio. Escribe para sus conjuntos de cuerda, los cuales predominan entre la música de cámara. De entre los instrumentos de viento les están dedicadas obras -de cámara y de orquesta- al oboe, a la trompeta y al saxofón.

El período final de ocho años que vive en Birmingham (EUA) le ofrece unas posibilidades inmejorables que aprovecha para realizar la mayor parte de su obra orquestal.

La Universidad de Montevallo (Estado de Alabama) le ha dedicado la biblioteca, que ahora lleva su nombre, como reconocimiento por su labor artística. Allí han quedado depositados todos sus manuscritos.

Toda su obra está editada en Clivis Publicacions.

## The work

The *Concerto for trumpet and string orchestra* is part of the half dozen or so concert pieces Lluís Benejam composed while in the United States in the 1960s alongside his *Concerto for violin*, *Concerto for saxophone*, *Concerto for oboe* and his two double concertos: one for two pianos and a second for oboe and violin.

The piece has three canonic movements and is impregnated throughout by a certain popular and playful register: despite the fact that Benejam makes no musical allusion to traditional themes at any point, the rhythmic features employed from the very first to the very last beat give it a very down-to-earth, direct and likeable feel. The typical arpeggios written for brass instruments (so common in fanfares and military salutes) are used to charming effect, not only in the solo part but also for the orchestra. The piece can be characterised by its large intervals (particularly the fifths) and a vertical score that prioritises rhythm over contrapuntal devices, though without shunning this latter entirely, particularly in the second movement. At times, the string orchestra enters into dialogue with the solo instrument -with the first violin also taking the lead on occasion-, but serves primarily as a backdrop to the main discourse. The impact of the orchestra's change in tonal colour in the second movement, achieved through the use of dampers by all instruments, is huge and contrasts starkly with the upbeat, energetic feel of the final movement, where the trumpet shines at its brightest.

The majority of the solo part is developed within the instrument's main tessitura, seeking out the higher notes only at the peaks of intensity. Despite the solo trumpet part not seeming all that difficult technically on the page, it in fact requires great control over the sound produced and precise phrasing.

David Puertas Esteve

## EL AUTOR

Born in Barcelona in 1914, he studied at the Conservatori del Gran Teatre del Liceu in his hometown. He always remembered with fondness and admiration the teachings of professors Antoni Bosom, Josep Barberà and Joan Lamote de Grignon, and particularly of P. Antoni Massana, with whom he studied harmony and composition.

*He played the violin and viola in several symphonic and chamber groups. In 1953, he was awarded the Ciutat de Barcelona music prize for the work for string orchestra, Poema.*

In 1954, he moved to Ecuador where he founded the country's National Symphonic Orchestra. He lived there for five years and was the concertino and assistant conductor of this orchestra. In 1959, he moved to the USA and performed as a musician in the city of Birmingham's orchestra (Alabama) and as a professor of composition and instrumentation at Birmingham Southern College, where he studied for his doctorate.

He died in this city on 28th March 1968.

Lluís Benejam's music flows forth from an open and vivacious spirit, susceptible to different influences. His work includes reminiscences of impressionism and jazz, incorporated in a personal way of understanding music: formally clear and with carefully fashioned themes, rhythmically solid sections, naturally shaped melodies, often narrative, and a harmony which evolves from a jazz-impresionistic conception towards polyinterval chords generated by the procedure of added notes and substitutions.

His work is the result of a professional, music-playing career. He wrote for his chord ensembles, which predominate in chamber music. Of the wind instruments, chamber and orchestral works are dedicated to the oboe, the trumpet and the saxophone.

The last 8 years of his life, spent in Birmingham (USA), afforded him a unique opportunity to produce most of his orchestral work, which he grasped.

Montevallo University (Alabama) named its library after Lluís Benejam, in recognition of his artistic work. His manuscripts are stored there.

His entire work is published by Clivis Publicacions of Barcelona.

Allegro con spirito

Tromba solo  
(in Do)

Violini I

Violini II

Viola

Violoncelli

Contrabbassi

4

Musical score for Tromba solo, Violini I, Violini II, Viola, Violoncelli, and Contrabbassi, measures 4-7. The score is in 2/4 time and features dynamic markings such as *f*, *mf*, *più f*, *ff*, and *p*. The Tromba solo part is mostly silent. The Violini I part starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a crescendo to *mf* and a decrescendo to *f*. The Violini II, Viola, and Violoncelli parts play chords with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The Contrabbassi part plays a bass line with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic hairpins.

Musical score for five staves, measures 8-12. The score includes dynamics such as *f*, *ff*, *div.*, and *unis.*

Staff 1: Treble clef, rests in measures 8-11, then a melodic line in measure 12.

Staff 2: Treble clef, *f* dynamics, eighth-note chords in measures 8-11, then a melodic line in measure 12.

Staff 3: Bass clef, *f* dynamics, *div.* (divisi) markings, eighth-note chords in measures 8-11, then a melodic line in measure 12.

Staff 4: Bass clef, *f* dynamics, eighth-note chords in measures 8-11, then a melodic line in measure 12.

Staff 5: Bass clef, *f* dynamics, eighth-note chords in measures 8-11, then a melodic line in measure 12.

23

Musical score for measures 23-28. The score is written for five staves. The first staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The second and third staves are treble clefs. The fourth and fifth staves are bass clefs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature changes from 3/8 to 2/4 and then to 3/8. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. Performance markings include *div.* and *8<sub>a</sub>*. The bottom staff has an *arco* marking and a *ff* dynamic.

29

Musical score for measures 29-34. The score is written for five staves. The first staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The second and third staves are treble clefs. The fourth and fifth staves are bass clefs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature changes from 3/8 to 2/4 and then to 3/8. The score features triplets and a *8<sub>a</sub>* marking. The bottom staff contains several trapezoidal markings, likely indicating dynamics or articulation.

42

*mp espress.*

unis.

*mp*

*mp*

*mp*

*mp*

*mp*

47

*sf*

53

*sf*



**Ampio**

59

*p* *dim.*

65

*p* *pp* *pont.* *pp* *pont.* *pp* *pont.* *pp* *pp* *pizz.* *pp*

71

*p* *f* *f* *f* *arco* *f*

76

*p*

pizz. arco

pizz. arco

*f*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 76, 77, and 78. Measure 76 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score features five staves: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass. Measures 77 and 78 include performance instructions for 'pizz.' (pizzicato) and 'arco' (arco) for both the Violin II and Double Bass parts. The dynamic increases to forte (*f*) at the beginning of measure 78.

79

*ff*

*ff*

*ff*

*ff*

*ff*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 79, 80, and 81. Measure 79 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 80 and 81 feature a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and contain complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets in the Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Double Bass parts. The Double Bass part has a rest in measure 79.

86

*mf* *div a 4*

arco

pizz. *mf*

pizz. *mf*

pizz. *mf*

pizz. *mf*

91

*cresc.* *f*

*cresc.*

arco *cresc.*

arco *cresc.*

arco *cresc.*

arco *cresc.*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

97

*f* *dim.*

*dim.*

*dim.*

*dim.*

*dim.*

*p*

*p*

*p*

*p*

*p*



124

130

134

Musical score for measures 138-141. The score is written for five staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, Bass 2, and Bass 3. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The dynamics are marked as follows: *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo) in measures 138 and 141; *p* (piano) in measures 139 and 140. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Musical score for measures 142-145. The score is written for five staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, Bass 2, and Bass 3. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The dynamics are marked as follows: *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo) in measures 142, 143, and 145. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Performance instructions include *div.* (divisi) in measure 142 and *unis.* (unison) in measure 143.

152

Musical score for measures 152-158. The score is in 3/8 time and features a key signature of two flats. It consists of five staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, followed by a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and a double bass staff at the bottom. The music includes various dynamics such as *cresc.* and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The bottom staff has a *cresc.* marking under the first few measures.

159

Musical score for measures 159-162. The score is in 3/8 time and features a key signature of two flats. It consists of five staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, followed by a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and a double bass staff at the bottom. The music includes various dynamics such as *ff* and *div.* (divisi). The bottom staff has a *ff* marking under the first few measures and an *arco* marking under the first few measures.

163

Musical score for measures 163-166. The score is in 3/8 time and features a key signature of two flats. It consists of five staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, followed by a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and a double bass staff at the bottom. The music includes various dynamics such as *ff* and *div.* (divisi). The bottom staff has a *ff* marking under the first few measures.

# II

## Andante

Musical score for measures 1-8, featuring Tromba, Violini I, Violini II, Viole, Violoncelli, and Contrabbassi. The score is in 3/8 time and includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *sord.*. The Tromba part starts with a *p* dynamic and includes *cresc.* and *dim.* markings. The Violini I, Violini II, Viole, Violoncelli, and Contrabbassi parts all start with a *p* dynamic and *sord.* marking. The Violini I and Viole parts feature a triplet of eighth notes in measure 8.

Musical score for measures 9-16. Measure 9 shows the continuation of the Tromba part. Measures 10-16 show the Violini I, Violini II, Viole, Violoncelli, and Contrabbassi parts. The Violini I part features a *solo* section in measure 15, marked with a triplet of eighth notes, and a *tutti* section in measure 16. The Violini II, Viole, Violoncelli, and Contrabbassi parts also feature triplet markings in measures 10, 11, and 12.





37

Musical score for measures 37-44. The score is written for five staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, Bass 1, and Bass 2. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 3/4. The music features a complex texture with many triplets and dynamic markings. The first staff (Treble 1) has a *div.* marking above it. The second and third staves have *pp* markings. The fourth and fifth staves have *pp* markings. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often in triplet groups.

45

Musical score for measures 45-52. The score is written for five staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, Bass 1, and Bass 2. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 3/4. The music continues with complex textures and dynamic markings. The first staff (Treble 1) has a *p* marking. The second and third staves have *p* markings. The fourth and fifth staves have *p* markings. The music features a *cresc.* marking in measures 45-47, a *div.* marking in measure 48, and a *unis.* marking in measure 49. The dynamic markings *f* and *mf* are used throughout the section.

53

Musical score for measures 53-60. The score is written for five staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, Bass 1, and Bass 2. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 3/4. The music continues with complex textures and dynamic markings. The first staff (Treble 1) has a *f* marking in measure 53, a *mf* marking in measure 54, and a *p* *espress.* marking in measure 55. The second and third staves have *f* and *mf* markings. The fourth and fifth staves have *f* and *mf* markings. The music features a *cresc.* marking in measure 53 and a *mf* marking in measure 54.

61

Musical score for measures 61-69. The score consists of five staves. The first staff is mostly empty. The second and third staves have melodic lines. The fourth and fifth staves have bass lines. At measure 65, there is a double bar line and a change in dynamics and articulation. The second and third staves are marked "div." and "f". The fourth and fifth staves are marked "f".

70

Musical score for measures 70-79. The score consists of five staves. The first staff is mostly empty. The second and third staves have melodic lines. The fourth and fifth staves have bass lines. At measure 75, there is a double bar line and a change in time signature from 4/8 to 3/8. The second and third staves are marked "unis. espress." and "p". The fourth and fifth staves are marked "p". At measure 78, there is a double bar line and the word "dim." is written above the second, third, and fourth staves.

# III

## Presto ma non troppo

sempre senza sord. *f*

Tromba

sempre senza sord. *f*

Violini I

sempre senza sord. *f*

Violini II

sempre senza sord. *f*

Viola

sempre senza sord. *f*

Violoncelli

sempre senza sord. *f*

Contrabbassi

7