Volcanic Fire

(Firestorm of the Volcano)

Barry E. Kopetz

1 Full Score

10 Flute, Oboe

10 Clarinet

2 Bass Clarinet

4 Alto Saxophone

2 Tenor Saxophone

1 Baritone Saxophone

10 Trumpet

4 F Horr

9 Trombone, Baritone, Bassoon

2 Baritone T.C

1 Timpani (opt.)

1 Mallets (opt.)

2 Snare Drum, Bass Drum

2 Sus. Cymbal, Crash Cymbal, Triangle

Extra Part - P3014511

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3014512

Program Notes

Volcanic Fire is a musical representation of the eruption of the earth's crust that has fascinated mankind long before history was recorded. When such an event occurs, there is a rupture in the earth that releases molten rock, ash and gases from deep within the earth's crust. Over a long period of time, these eruptions lead to large deposits on the surface, some mountainous in size. Tectonic plates are the most common cause of a volcano eruption, and these plates may be pulled apart or they may slide together, either action creating the circumstances leading to an eruption. Not surprisingly, there are several types of volcanoes, including Shield Volcanoes (gently sloping), Composite or Strato Volcanoes (a steep cone-shaped volcano), Lava Dome Volcanoes, Cinder Cone Volcanoes and Rhyolite Caldera Complex Volcanoes. This last type is the most explosive kind and after an eruption, there remains a caldera (crater).

Volcanic Fire should be played in a manner that reflects the power and energy of a volcanic eruption. Articulation style should be *marcato*, leaning toward a *pesante* character. However, there should be no slowing of the tempo in order to accomplish this. Percussion should be very precise in following articulation markings in order to achieve the desired style of the piece. Melodic unison passages should not be overbalanced so that all individual colors may be clearly delineated within the texture.

Beginning at measure 25, the music should be played as if one is anticipating the eruption of a volcano; hence, the music should be full of nervous energy while maintaining the rapid tempo. Snare and bass drum should adhere to all dynamics and should be careful to not rush during the small crescendos. The music at measure 41 represents a rising level of danger as a prelude to the eruption, and the ensemble should be held back appropriately. Measure 49 represents the first of the eruptions and those accenting notes on count two should do so in a very forceful manner. The diminuendo at 54 is nothing but a prelude to the final explosion at 59. From 55 to the end, adherence to the accent structure and maintaining good dynamic balance should allow for an exciting and powerful conclusion.

About the Composer

Barry E. Kopetz is Director of Bands and Professor of Conducting at the Capital University Conservatory of Music in Columbus, Ohio. He conducts the Symphonic Winds, Wind Symphony, and Chamber Winds and teaches both graduate and undergraduate conducting classes. He previously taught at the University of Utah, the University of Minnesota, Bowling Green State University (Ohio) and in the public schools of South Carolina and Ohio.







