

Introduction

LIGHTS – WATERS

for
soprano, tenor
and
orchestra with synthesizer
(duration circa 52 minutes)

is the GREETING of SUNDAY from LIGHT. It was composed 1998–1999, commissioned by the *Southwest German Radio (SWR)* for the *Donau-eschingen Music Days*.

The world première of LIGHTS – WATERS took place on October 16th 1999 at the *Baar gymnasium* in Donaueschingen, and a second performance was given there on Sunday, October 17th. The performers were Barbara van den Boom (soprano), Hubert Mayer (tenor), Antonio Pérez Abellán (synthesizer) and the *SWR Symphony Orchestra Baden-Baden / Freiburg* conducted by me. The sound equipment was operated by Michael Acker (sound projection) and André Richard of the *Experimental Studio* of the *Heinrich Strobel Foundation* in Freiburg.

Since 1977, I have been composing the work LIGHT, *The Seven Days of the Week*, using a *super formula*, which comprises three synchronous formulas.

In LIGHTS – WATERS, 17 blue lamps stand next to 17 instruments of the higher register. They correspond to the 17 notes of the *MICHAEL formula*. 12 green lamps, next to the lower instruments, correspond to the 12 notes of the *EVE formula*. The lights are lit in succession with the entries of the individual instruments. Near the end, the instruments stop playing one after another for a moment, each player takes a sip of water and then leaves, playing sustained notes.

Form

The **Anfangs-Duett** (Initial Duet) of soprano and tenor is followed by the **Eingang** (Entrance) of the instruments.

12 **MICHAEL waves** and 12 **EVE waves** begin synchronously, separate polyphonically and meet at 7 further synchronous beginnings, connected by 6 bridges.

The **Ausgang** (Exit) of the instruments begins at bar 692 and is followed by the **Schluss-Duett** (Final Duet).

In the 12 waves, the durations of the two formulas are gradually enlivened, from undivided durations of the formula notes in the first wave to maximally subdivided durations in the 12th wave: 17 durations per \bullet in the 12th M wave, 12 durations per \bullet in the 12th E wave.

Spatial Composition

The individual notes of both formulas move from instrument to instrument in two spatial layers. The positions of the instruments can be seen in the following sketch. The musicians **play standing** facing the conductor, who stands with his back to one of the walls (Dir.).

Each musician has 2 music stands: one for the music and a second one, with the rack positioned horizontally, for lamp and glass of water.

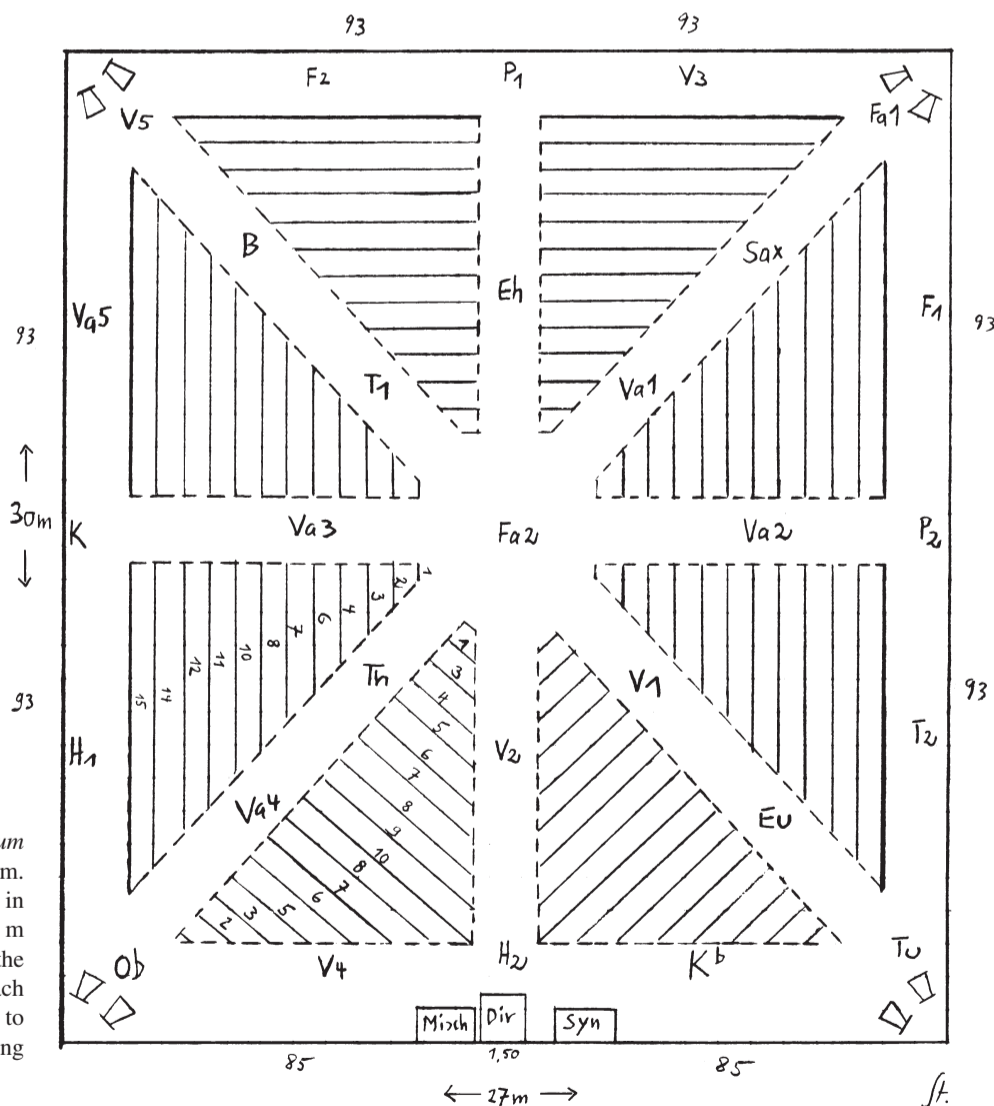
The spatial positions and movements of the singers are notated in the score.

The audience is seated in 8 triangles facing the centre.

- F 1, F 2 = flutes
- Ob = oboe
- Eh = English horn
- K^b = E-flat clarinet
- K = clarinet
- B = bass clarinet
- Fa 1, 2 = bassoons
- Sax = baritone saxophone
- H 1, 2 = horns
- T 1, 2 = trumpets
- Th = tenor horn
- Eu = euphonium
- P 1, 2 = trombones
- Tu = tuba
- V 1–5 = violins
- Va 1–5 = violas
- Misch = mixing console
- Dir = conductor
- Syn = synthesizer

The floor area of the *Baar gymnasium* in Donaueschingen measures 27 x 30 m. The chairs were placed as indicated in the drawing on the right, with aisles 2 m wide (circa 3 m wide in front of the conductor). 6 of the triangles could each contain 93 chairs, the 2 triangles next to the conductor had 85 chairs each, adding up to a total of 728 seats.

The public entered at the right. The soloists, conductor and half the musicians entered from dressing rooms on the left. The balcony, on which twelve of the orchestra musicians played the **4th Bridge**, was located at the right above the doors through which the audience entered.



The measurements of the conductor's podium are circa 2 x 2 m, ca. 1 m high. Synthesizer and mixing console stand on the floor.

Texts

The rotations of the notes in space are related to the rotations of the 9 planets and 61 moons of our solar system, whose names, astronomical characteristics and significances are sung. The sung texts were written by me and are printed on pages XXXVII – XLIII of this score.

Performance Practice

Orchestra Parts

There are **29 orchestra parts**.

Most of the time, **individual notes** pass from instrument to instrument; therefore, starting at bar (87), each of the 29 parts comprises the score (without the synthesizer part), to enable each musician to insert his individual notes **into the context**, thus contributing to the continuity of the spatial melodies. That is why each instrumentalist should follow the parts of the others and insert his tones organically, especially in regard to the durations and dynamic levels.

In the parts, the **orchestra** is divided into two groups of staves, one for the 17 higher instruments and one for the 12 lower instruments. Between them is a staff for the instrument concerned. Therefore, every note in that staff also appears in either the upper or lower groups of staves. For every section, the upper and lower part is rehearsed separately. Therefore, each player must mark the notes in his staff which belong to the upper part and those which belong to the lower part.

The pitches in the orchestra staves are notated as sounding; for **transposing** instruments, the **fingered** pitches are written **in the staff of that instrument** (see *Notation*).

Sectional rehearsals for the upper and lower parts are not recommended, because this differentiation is not consistent in the individual parts. All of the **noises** and the **microtonal pitches** should, however, be prepared in individual rehearsals.

In addition to these 29 parts, **each** of the 12 musicians who play on the balcony from bars (461) to (519) receives his part on an additional **sheet of music**. For this moment, 12 music racks stand on the balcony. The balcony should be at the upper right, as seen by the conductor. If there is no balcony, then a high podium must be built at the right wall (as seen by the conductor) for the 12 musicians.

If the orchestra does not play the end from memory, **29 small pages of music** are used when the musicians exit after *taking a drink of water*. These may be fastened to the forearm or to the instrument.

For the two **singers** there are special reduced parts which can be held in one hand during the rehearsals and possibly also during the performance.

The **synthesizer player** plays from the score.

Choice of the instrumentalists

The numeration of the instruments (F 1 - F 2 etc.) does not indicate various musical-technical demands on the individual players; on the contrary, all are equally important (also violins 1-5 and violas 1-5).

The customary division of **register** between the two **horn** parts is not made; both parts are high and low.

Bassoon 2 plays often because of its central spatial position.

Both **trumpets** need an **F-attachment**.

Course of a performance

Entrance

There should be dressing rooms at the left and right of the hall for the musicians (as seen by the conductor).

The orchestra tunes there before the beginning.

In a concert performance, during the fermata following bar (13), the 17 musicians of the higher group quickly but calmly enter the hall from the left and position themselves at the wall next to each other.

As indicated in the score, they successively enter the hall in the order

F 2 - V 5 - K - Ob - V 4 - K^b - T 2 - F 1 - V 3 - Eh - T 1 -
Va 3 - Th - V 2 - V 1 - Va 2 - Va 1

arriving at their places just before beginning to play (F 2 already at the end of the fermata in bar (13), V 5 in bar (15), etc.).

The **soprano** shows each one to his place and either personally lights the musician's **blue lamp** before he begins to play (see the instruments with * above the soprano staff), or she gives a sign to the musician to light the lamp himself. Exception: before bar (62), she also lights the green lamp in the middle of the hall for bassoon 2.

At the same time, during the fermata of bar (13), the 12 musicians of the **lower group** enter the hall from the right and position themselves at the wall next to each other. As indicated in the score, they walk in the order

Tu - P 2 - Fa 1 - Sax - P 1 - B - Va 5 - H 1 - Va 4 - H 2 - Fa 2 - Eu

arriving at their places just before each begins to play (Tu already at the end of the fermata in bar (13), P 2 in bar (15) etc.).

The **tenor** shows each one to his place and either personally lights the musician's **green lamp** before the musician begins to play (see instruments with * above the tenor staff), or he gives a sign to the musician to light the lamp himself.

The soprano and tenor, as well as the 14 players who light their own lamps, need suitable **lighters** (see photograph 2 on page X).

The following **list** indicates the players who light their own lamps (SELF) and how many **bars of rest** each has to count (starting at bar (14)) before his entry. (L) = enter from the left, (R) = enter from the right.

light	instrument	bars of rest starting at bar (14)	bar of entry
(L) blue	flute 2	0	14
(R) green	tuba	0	14
(L) blue	violin 5	2	16
(R) green	SELF trombone 2	2½	16
(L) blue	SELF clarinet	3	17
(L) blue	oboe	10	24
(R) green	bassoon 1	10	24
(L) blue	violin 4	11½	25
(R) green	SELF saxophone	14	28
(R) green	trombone 1	14½	28
(R) green	SELF bass clarinet	15½	29
(L) blue	E ^b clarinet	18	32
(R) green	viola 5	18	32
(L) blue	SELF trumpet 2	21	35
(L) blue	SELF flute 1	23	37
(L) blue	SELF violin 3	24	38
(R) green	horn 1	28	42
(L) blue	English horn	34	48
(R) green	SELF viola 4	34	48
(R) green	horn 2	42	56
(L) blue	SELF trumpet 1	48	62
(R) green	bassoon 2	48	62
(L) blue	SELF viola 3	52	66
(L) blue	SELF tenor horn	54	68
(L) blue	violin 2	60	74
(R) green	euphonium	60	74
(L) blue	SELF violin 1	61	75
(L) blue	SELF viola 2	63	77
(L) blue	SELF viola 1	64	78

It is important that each player knows how many **bars of rest** he has before his entry and walks in such a way that he can see the conductor.

During the **Entrance**, all INDIVIDUALLY and IRREGULARLY play sustained **isolated notes**, separated by pauses of various lengths. Following the **Entrance**, the *1st Wave* begins at bar (87).

4th Bridge

Starting at bar (448), 12 musicians go onto the balcony and position themselves next to each other at the balustrade in the order:

P 1 - Eh | Th - Fa 2 | Eu - Tu || T 1 - K | F 1 - T 2 | Ob - K^b.

Starting at bar (517) all of them quickly go back down into the hall and at (530) play from their previous positions.

Exit

Starting at bar (692), each musician irregularly and slowly plays sustained individual notes of various durations, separated by pauses of different lengths (similar to bar (14) ff).

During the rests where trinken (drink) is indicated, the soprano or tenor offers the musician his glass of water, or indicates that he should drink. Each takes a drink and then walks out to the right (as seen by the conductor), playing.

The tenor gives flute 2 and violin 3 their glasses of water and the soprano gives violin 4 and tuba their glasses of water. Everyone else – at signs given by the singers – picks up his own glass and takes a drink.

After all the musicians are outside and are no longer playing, the soprano and tenor sing the **Final Duet** in the middle of the hall. Starting at bar (737), with the soprano in the lead, they walk towards the conductor, singing, and then out to his left.

The conductor receives the applause, waving the two singers to join him on the conductor's podium. After this, he thanks the synthesizer player and the sound projectionist. Meanwhile, the orchestra enters and lines up side by side in front of the conductor's podium, filling the entire breadth of the hall. The conductor thanks the orchestra. He and the singers leave and re-enter from the left several times, the orchestra remains standing until the applause has ended.

Rehearsals

To prepare for the world première I had two rehearsal periods of 2 days each with the singers ahead of time. Then, twelve rehearsals of 4 hours each (in the forenoon) with singers, orchestra, synthesizer and the complete sound equipment in the correct set-up (with reduced dimensions) took place at the *Rosbaud Studio* of the *SWR* in Baden-Baden. Every afternoon, there was a rehearsal with the singers, synthesizer player, conductor and sound projectionist.

At the performance venue in Donaueschingen, it took a day to install the lighting and sound equipment. The forenoon of the next day there was a rehearsal with the singers. This was followed by 6 tutti rehearsals (forenoons and afternoons), including the dress rehearsal in the forenoon preceding the world première.

Actually, another week of rehearsals would be necessary to perfectly implement the dynamic and rapid rhythmic succession as required by the score.

For rehearsing the singers' parts, a recording of the orchestra and the synchronous synthesizer part (two 8-track tapes) and a *rehearsal compact disc* of the orchestra recording (**with upbeat pulses** following indeterminate fermatas) may be ordered from the *Stockhausen-Verlag*.

Sound Equipment

The instruments are **slightly** amplified using 29 microphones, mixing console with sound projectionist, 4 delay units, and 4 x 2 loudspeakers high up in the four corners of the hall. In doing so, the amplified sound of each instrument should be localised where it is being played.

Soprano and tenor are amplified using transmitters.

The **mixing console allocation** is, for example:

															VCAs																																			
															1	2	3	4	5																															
															orchestra groups																																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Soprano	Syn	Tenor	Eh	Va1	V3	Va2	Sax	Fa1	F1	H2	V1	K ^b	Eu	P2	T2	Tu	Syn	Dir																	
VCA I and delay, loudspeakers I								VCA III and delay, loudspeakers III													VCA II and delay, loudspeakers II					VCA IV and delay, loudspeakers IV																								
pan. pot.															I-II	III-IV																I-II	III-IV																	
level																																																		

The 29 signals of the instruments are distributed into **four groups (I - II - III - IV)**, which are projected relatively softly over the four groups of loudspeakers:

In order for the instruments to be heard from the place where they are standing, the 4 groups are delayed by ± 20 milliseconds. The optimal length of delay must be ascertained during the rehearsals.

In very dry acoustics, the 4 groups may be slightly reverberated using four reverberation units.

Soprano and tenor are circuited to groups I–II and III–IV using two faders each. The sound projectionist follows their movements in space using faders I–II for the movements at the **rear** and III–IV for the movements at the **front**, while using the panorama potentiometers for the *left-right* movements.

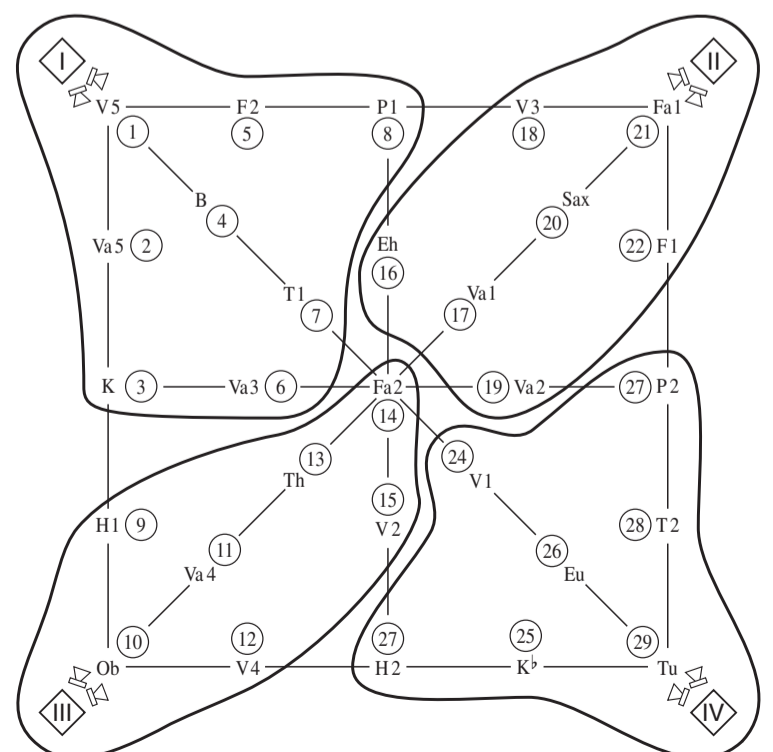
2 *quadrophonic joysticks* with only 2 faders for the dynamic levels would have been more suitable for continuously following the singers.

The two channels of the **synthesizer** were separated: all M (MICHAEL) notes should be projected quasi parallel with the movements of the tenor, all E (EVE) notes with the movements of the soprano (see above).

The **conductor** needs a microphone for all the rehearsals. His voice is projected over loudspeakers III–IV and two small loudspeakers about midway at the sides of the hall.

The sound projectionist with complete sound equipment should participate in all rehearsals.

The dimensions of the rehearsal hall must correspond approximately to those of the performance hall.



Lighting

In the rehearsal hall, the places where the musicians stand, the aisles for the soloists, the mixing console, synthesizer and the conductor must be sufficiently lit. In the concert hall, at least 29 x 2 spotlights from above should be aimed at the music racks and the instrumentalists. Additional spotlights must light the middle of the hall, the aisles and the balcony (only during bars 447–529). The conductor must be especially brightly lit from above and a black curtain should be hung behind him. It is best for him to be dressed in white.

For the world première, traverses for the spotlights were hung at the ceiling of the gymnasium above all of the aisles. For lighting corrections, a lighting technician was present at all rehearsals.

Recording and mixdown

Following the world première, I conducted the *SWR Symphony Orchestra Baden-Baden / Freiburg* in a studio recording (*Hans Rosbaud Studio*) of *LIGHTS – WATERS* from October 25th to October 30th 1999. This recording was made without singers and synthesizer. The positions of the musicians were the same as during the rehearsals and performances. The 29 instruments were recorded on 29 tracks. Every afternoon (the recording sessions were forenoons only), we selected the best takes. The collaborators were: Bernhard Mangold (recording supervision), Frank Wild (sound engineer), Klaus-Dieter Hesse (multi-track editing).

From November 1st through 13th, with the same collaborators, the 29-track recording was first edited, and then mixed down by me to an 8-track version. This took place in *control room II* of the *SWR* radio play studio in Baden-Baden. We heard the 29 tracks in eight groups over eight loudspeakers set up in a circle (see drawing at the right).

The singers were subsequently recorded from January 17th to 21st 2000. Wearing earphones, over which I could hear the 8-track recording of the orchestra, I conducted the singers. After this, the synthesizer was synchronised into the recording.

From March 6th to March 18th 2000, with the above mentioned collaborators, I made the *stereo mix-down* of the multi-track recording in *control room II* of the *SWR* radio play studio in Baden-Baden.

This result was released by the *Stockhausen-Verlag* on compact disc (58).

Lists of all the movements of the soprano, tenor, *MICHAEL* and *EVE* notes of the synthesizer in the stereophonic sound panorama are in the archives of the *Stockhausen Foundation for Music*.

Quasi concert performance without orchestra

In a staged performance of *SUNDAY* from *LIGHT, LIGHTS – WATERS* as the *SUNDAY GREETING* must be performed with orchestra in a suitable hall on the day of (or the day preceding) the performance. The arrangement of the instrumentalists and placement of the audience, the ritualistic performance practice with lights and waters, and the sound equipment already described are inalterable requirements.

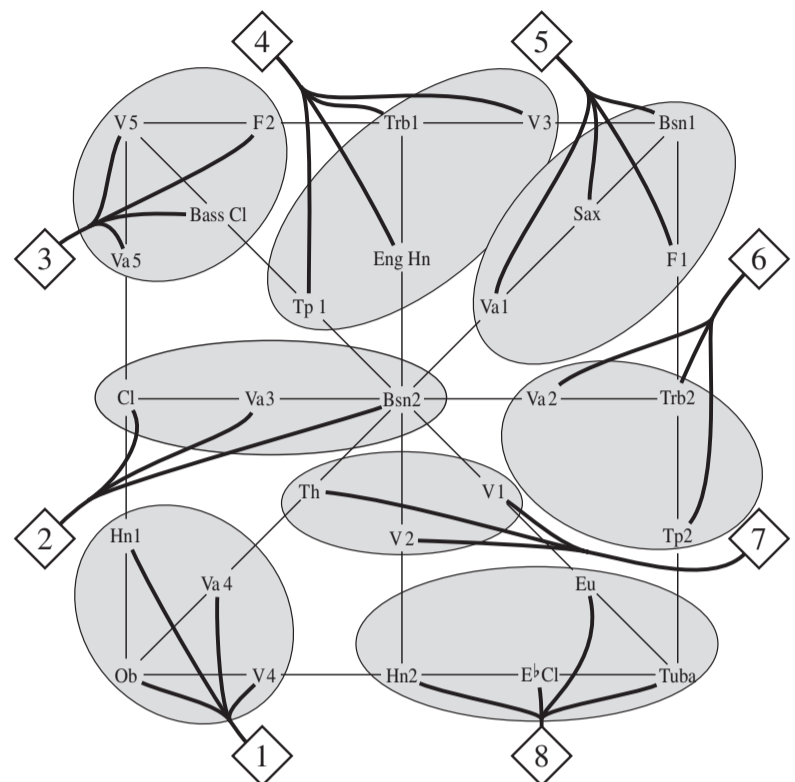
If – for a quasi concert performance of the work – an orchestra is not available, it is possible to perform *LIGHTS – WATERS* with soprano, tenor, synthesizer, and 8-track playback of the orchestra. The hall, seating of the audience, sound projection of the singers and of the synthesizer should be identical to that already described.

The 29-track recording of the orchestra was mixed down to an 8-track version (= 8 groups of instruments), which is played back over 8 or 8 x 2 loudspeakers 1 to 8, surrounding the audience. Its dynamic level is balanced with that of the singers and the synthesizer by a sound projectionist seated at a mixing console in the middle of the hall.

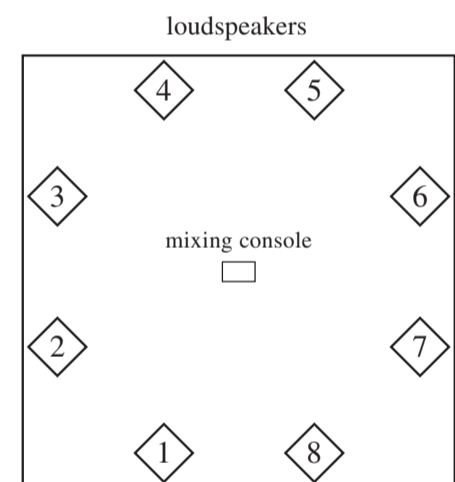
In this version, the synthesizer plays *live* only in the *Initial Duet* (until bar 14), during the *First Announcement* (bars 448–461), the *Second Announcement* (bars 484–493), the *Third Announcement* (bars 517–530) and in the *Final Duet* (bars 728–end).

Using a second 8-track tape machine (tracks 5–8), all of the other sections of his part are played back synchronous to the 8-track tape of the orchestra over the same 8 loudspeakers or groups of loudspeakers: tracks 5 and 7 on loudspeakers 1 - 2 - 3 - 4, tracks 6 and 8 on loudspeakers 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 (see drawing).

The entries for the singers after fermatas and entrances for the singers and sound projectionist (to start both 8-track machines following the three *Announcements*) could be given by the synthesizer player.



channel	instr.	VCA + GR
1	Ob	1
2	H 1	
3	Va 4	
4	V 4	
5	K	2
6	Va 3	
7	Fa 2	
8	Va 5	3
9	V 5	
10	B	
11	F 2	4
12	T 1	
13	Eh	
14	P 1	
15	V 3	5
16	Va 1	
17	Sax	
18	Fa 1	
19	F 1	6
20	Va 2	
21	P 2	
22	T 2	7
23	Th	
24	V 2	
25	V 1	8
26	H 2	
27	K ^b	
28	Eu	
29	Tu	



The two 8-track tapes with orchestra and synthesizer and a description of this special performance practice may be ordered from the *Stockhausen-Verlag*.

When performed in this way, it is absolutely necessary to inform the audience in the programme book that the movements of the notes from instrument to instrument as compared to a performance with orchestra is greatly reduced and to a great extent annulled.

For study purposes there are also two 8-track tapes with soprano, tenor, orchestra and synthesizer in the archives (see end of page XXXV).