

# Vocation Art Productions

## Orchestra (Old - Classic - Modern)

The **orchestra** appeared with the dramatic theater. The word **orchestra** assigned, old, the part of the busy theater for the musicians; later it started to assign the set of musicians when if they congregated to execute workmanships of great spread, such as parts symphonic or operas. It has the suffered **orchestra** deep transformations, data the desire of the composers to increase the sonorous power to it, enriching it with great number of instruments of well diverse timbres.

Let us see as she was constituted the orchestra used for Cláudio Monteverdi, in 1607, to follows its part “Orfeu”, considered first the great dramatical workmanship:

2 cravos	1 flute
2 agencies wooden	2 bugles
2 violins	1 clarino (trumpet from which if it originated “trompete”)
10 violas	3 trombotas
2 contrabasses	4 trombones
2 guitars	1 give (species of realejo)
2 harp	

The presence of the guitar is observed in this **old orchestra**. Other instruments of this type were also used as, for example, alaúdes and liras; such instruments, of noise very dry and weak, had been disappearing of the orchestras sets, strengthening in its place the number of arc instruments (violins, violas, cellos, contrabass).

For this they competed Carissimi to a large extent, in Italy, and Lully, in France.

In middle of century XVIII, not developed, it reached the orchestra the period called the **classic orchestra**, that was so constituted:

2 violins	2 oboes
8 violins	2 bassoons
6 violas	2 clarinets
6 cellos	2 “trompettes”
4 contrabasses	2 tubes
2 flutes	1 pair of spandrels

In this period they are distinguished **Emanuel Bach** (son of João Sebastião Bach). **Gluck** (the creator of the lyric tragedy), **Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven**.

With the advent of the **Romantism**, no century XIX, was it orchestra perfecting, growing the number of the instruments that composed it, until reaching the called period of the **modern orchestra**, with Berlioz, Wagner, Strauss and the contemporaries **Schonberg, Strawinski, Villa-Wolf, Lorenzo Fernandez, Francisco Mignone, Camargo Guarnieri** and many others.

The instruments that compose the great modern orchestra belong to ace three categories: **ropes, blow** (wood and metals) and of **percussion** (or battery).

### **Modern orchestras**

**Ropes** - cello, viola, violin, contrabass (rubbed). harp (fingering) piano (percutido).

**Blow - Wood** - piccolo, flute (free mouth) oboe, bassoon, contrabassoon (double vane).

**Blow - Metals** - tube, “trompette”, trombone (nipple) saxophones (simple vane) saxhornes nipple)

**Percussion** - celestial, spandrel, carillon, xylophone (definitive sound) boxes (clear and deaf) Plates, bass drum, tambourine, triangle, tantã, castanets (indeterminate sound).

The huge and important thus consisting orchestral mass modernly gives the name of **symphonic orchestra**.

**Regent** or **head-of-orchestra** calls themselves the musician who drive the orchestra, taking it with ability and intelligence to interpret with absolute allegiance the express thought in the partition of the author of the executed workmanship.

He enters the notables more regents contemporaries meet the names of **Serge Koussewitzsky** (Russian), **Arturo Toscanini** (Italian), **Leopold Stokowski** (English), Jose **Siqueira, Alceu Bocchio**, among others.

**Orchestration** is the art to summarize the some instruments, combining timbres e different noises, producing a composition where if they find the most varied shades of the musical expression.