
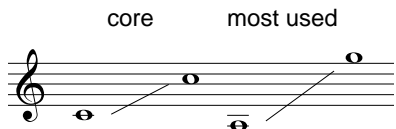
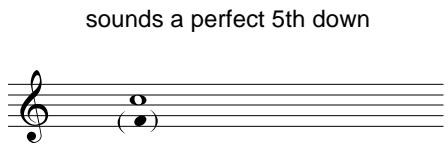
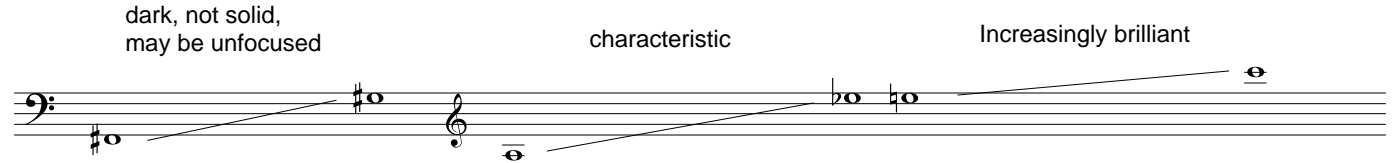


ASU - Instrumentation/Arranging
 Fall 1999
 Dr. Crist
 INSTRUMENTAL CHECKLIST

Name of Instrument : Horn

Range	Most Used Range (written)	Transposition
		

Register Characteristics :



dark, not solid,
may be unfocused

characteristic

Increasingly brilliant

Use in Ensemble : Write smooth melodic lines with sufficient rests. Great for background harmony

Parts of Instrument :

Response Problems : lower register, especially below the great A. Upper register, especially above G2, easiest when loud. Hard to attack, especially for young players. Not as agile as the trumpet. Watch the approach to the upper register. Repeated tones are not as sharply articulated.

Fingering Problems :

Intonation Problems : Lower and upper registers. Valve combinations. Stopped/muted horn.

Other Comments :

- (1) Construction : Conical instrument.
- (2) Blends well with woodwinds or brass.
- (3) Effects: stopped/bouché (+ or -), cuivré, glissando up, mutes, "bells in the air", lontano, fp effect, double/triple tonguing, multiphonics. ouvert = open, to return to ordinary playing. In muting or stopping the tone is sharpened - the player will compensate.
- (4) Score order: I and II are written on the same staff. III and IV are written on the same staff. Horns I + II interlock with horns III + IV so that horn III is playing the second highest part and horn II is playing the third highest part.
- (5) Great solo instrument.
- (6) Lower register is used mainly for sustained chordal effects.
- (7) For high school players, use two on a part.