## **Furioso**

ROBERT W. SMITH (ASCAP)

## **INSTRUMENTATION**

- 1 Conductor
- 8 C Flute
- 2 Oboe
- 8 B Clarinet
- 2 B<sub>b</sub> Bass Clarinet
- 6 El Alto Saxophone
- 4 Bl Tenor Saxophone/ Baritone Treble Clef
- 2 El Baritone Saxophone
- 8 B Trumpet
- 4 Horn in F

- 6 Trombone/Baritone/Bassoon
- 4 Tuba
- 3 Mallet Percussion (Marimba, Optional Xylophone, Optional Bells)
- 1 Timpani
- 2 Percussion I (Snare Drum, Bass Drum, Medium Tom-Tom or Optional Conga)
- 3 Percussion II (Shaker, Claves, Suspended Cymbal, Crash Cymbals)

## **WORLD PARTS**

Available for download from www.alfred.com/worldparts

Horn in El Trombone in Bl Bass Clef Trombone in Bl Treble Clef Baritone in Bl Bass Clef Tuba in El Bass Clef Tuba in Bl Bass Clef Tuba in Bl Bass Clef

Tuba in B Treble Clef







## **NOTES TO CONDUCTOR**

*Furioso*, a musical term, indicates that the music is to be played with vigor and passion. This composition for the beginning band was written to capture the never-ending energy of your young musicians.

The first three notes should be strong and focused. As exemplified in measures 1 and 2, I have included dynamic markings throughout, which give an opportunity to teach and reinforce the expressive qualities of the music. Please feel free to adjust the dynamic contrasts as appropriate for your teaching situation.

The shaker beginning in bar 3 is crucial to the success of the performance. It is imperative that a percussionist with a good sense of time be assigned to this part. The conga and timpani parts are of equal importance and must work in conjunction with the shaker to create the rhythmic momentum for the piece. If a conga and timpani are not available, please note that the parts may be played on toms. I suggest the careful selection of a mid and low tom to ensure clarity in the percussion section. The mallet percussion part includes a marimba for optimum effect. However, if necessary, please substitute a xylophone (with softer mallets) or bells. Please note the 8va notation if bells are used.

Beginning in bar 7, the interaction among the percussion, horn/alto sax, and tuba/low reeds is of prime importance. I suggest isolating these figures during the early stages of the rehearsal to ensure communication among musical lines. The melodic line beginning at bar 11 should be as smooth and flowing as possible. Please adjust the dynamic marking to ensure balance with your instrumentation.

The sfzorzandos at bar 27 provide another opportunity to teach expression. Please note that this entire section should build up to bar 35. However, please be sure to highlight the subito dynamic change in bar 33. As mentioned earlier, please feel free to adjust the notated dynamics as appropriate for the performance situation.

The trombone countermelodic line beginning in bar 43 includes optional glissandos. If the glissandos are used, please reinforce the F in 6th position with the glissando moving up to 4th position. This will require additional attention to the trombone section. However, I believe that they will enjoy the musical effect.

The final statement of the opening motif is in bars 67 and 68. These three notes should be of full length. Care should be given to the end of the whole note in bar 68 and to the subito piano in bar 69. The crescendo in bars 69 and 70 should be as even as possible, leading to the ending statement.

I hope that you, your students, and your audience find FURIOSO to be a rewarding experience. It is my hope that your students will find the piece to be fun, exciting, and an incentive for many hours of quality practice. Best wishes for a great performance!

Robert W. Smith











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