

Heartland Heritage

David Gorham

1 Score	5 Trumpet/Cornet 1
6 Flute	5 Trumpet/Cornet 2
1 Oboe	3 F Horn
6 Clarinet 1	2 Trombone 1
6 Clarinet 2	2 Trombone 2
1 Bass Clarinet	3 Baritone T.C.
2 Alto Saxophone 1	2 Baritone B.C.
2 Alto Saxophone 2	4 Tuba
2 Tenor Saxophone	1 Bells
2 Baritone Saxophone (Alto Clarinet)	2 Crash/Suspended Cymbals
	1 Timpani

Extra Parts P3010431

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HEARTLAND HERITAGE

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This original composition by David Gorham reflects the beauty and heritage of the great expanse of America that pioneers travelled across on their long journey westward. Their sense of purpose, determination and religious faith, as well as the beauty and nobility of the vast region itself, are depicted in this new work.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

MUSIC THEORY

Good tone quality, balance and legato style (with legato-style tonguing) should all be objectives of any ensemble or group playing this work. With no serious technical questions to contend with, the teacher and the students should focus on producing beautiful, balanced, in-tune sounds. At the same time, everyone needs to continue to strive for a smooth, legato, chorale style.

Keys: Concert F Major and Concert Bb Major. Learn the following scales and arpeggios, which are printed at the top of each player's part. (It is important for a student to not only count quarter notes, but to also be aware of the underlying 8th notes, as heard in the percussion scale study.)

Concert F and Bb Scale and Arpeggio

Key of F

Key of Bb

Susp. Cym. Suspended Cymbal with stick

Timp.

same

pedal point

Rhythm Studies:

1 2 & 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 & | 1 2 & 3 (& 4) & | 1 (& 2) & 3 4 &

Write this rhythm on the board and have the students:

- (1) Count each rhythm out loud.
- (2) Clap each rhythm (keep hands together for half notes, etc.).
- (3) Take one measure and play that rhythm on each tone of the scale.

Style Studies: Play the scales using good breath support, and use the scale study to work on developing legato style. For better legato style, keep air moving through the instrument, and use "du-du-du" (not "tu-tu-tu") articulation. This requires concentration and practice.

Time Signature: C ("common time") or 4/4 – The upper number indicates there are four beats to a measure, and the lower number indicates a quarter note gets one beat.

Tempo Marking:

Andante – an Italian word meaning moderately slow.

Style Marking:

accent (>) – a sudden emphasis on a note or chord. Use more air.

Dynamic Markings: (All are Italian words)

piano (*p*) – soft.

mezzo piano (*mp*) – moderately soft.

mezzo forte (*mf*) – moderately loud.

forte (*f*) – loud.

fortissimo (*ff*) – very loud.

crescendo () – gradually grow louder.

decrescendo or diminuendo () – gradually grow softer.

Other Markings:

Fermata () – sustain that note as long as the conductor indicates.

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Grade 2
Duration 2:25

David Gorham

Andante (♩=63-69)

Flute
Oboe

Clarinets 1 2 *mp*

Alto Sax 1 2 *mp*

Tenor Sax *mp*

Trumpets/ Cornets 1 2

F Horn

Baritone cue *mp*

Trombones 1 2

Baritone, Bsn.
Tuba, B. Cl., B. Sax *mp*

Bells

Susp. Cym.
Cr. Cymbals

Timpani

Fl.
Ob. *mp*

Cls. 1 2 (*mp*)

A. Sax 1 2 (*mp*)

T. Sax (*mp*)

Tpt./ Cornets 1 2 (*mp*)

F Horn *mp*

Trb. 1 2 *mp*

Bar., Bsn.
Tuba, W W (*mp*)

S. Cym. *p* *mf*

Fl. Ob.

25

slowing to end

ff

mf

Cls. 1 2

A. Sax 1 2

T. Sax

Tpt./ Cornets 1 2

25

slowing to end

ff

mf

F Horn

Trbs. 1 2

Bar., Bsn. Tuba, W W

Bells

Cr. Cyms. Sus. Cym.

Timp.

ff

Cr. Cyms. ff

Fl. Ob.

33

mf

mp

Trumpet cue

mp

p

Cls. 1 2

A. Sax 1 2

T. Sax

Tpt./ Cornets 1 2

33

mp

p

F Horn

Trbs. 1 2

Bar., Bsn. Tuba, W W

Bells

Sus. Cym.

Timp.

mf

mp

p

p