

Processional March

David Gorham

1 Full Score	5 Tumpet/Cornet 1
6 Flute	5 Trumpet/Cornet 2
2 Oboe	4 F Horn
6 Clarinet 1	3 Trombone 1
6 Clarinet 2	3 Trombone 2
2 Bass Clarinet	2 Baritone T.C.
2 Bassoon	2 Baritone B.C.
2 Alto Saxophone 1	4 Tuba
2 Alto Saxophone 2	1 Bells
2 Tenor Saxophone	2 Snare Drum
2 Baritone Saxophone (Alto Clarinet)	2 Crash Cymbals, Bass Drum

Extra Part - P3012911

WINGERT
JONES
PUBLICATIONS

3012912



TEACHER'S MANUAL presenting learning objectives that support the **NATIONAL STANDARDS for ARTS EDUCATION.**

National Standards which may be addressed through this publication include:

- #2 - performing on instruments... a varied repertoire; #4 - composing and arranging music within specified guidelines;
- #5 - reading and notating music.

PROCESSIONAL MARCH

David Gorham

This stately processional march is reminiscent of the great coronation marches in band and orchestra repertoire. Coronation marches are traditionally very solemn, slow marches suitable for the presentation of the royalty, or the person being honored, and this work is no exception. They are an important part of the tradition of 19th and early 20th century royal ceremonies, and they create an atmosphere and a feeling of dignity and respect.

This original composition is an excellent work for teaching and presenting contrasting musical styles, as well as dynamic contrast.

ABOUT THE COMPOSER

David Gorham has been director of bands at Owasso (Oklahoma) High School since 1989. He moved to Owasso from Van Buren, Arkansas after teaching in Hartshorne, Oklahoma and McAlester, Oklahoma. With more than 30 published band compositions, he has clearly established himself as one of the major composers of music for school bands in America today.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Syncopation

Syncopation is the placement of rhythmic accents on weak beats or weak parts of a beat. Syncopation is introduced in the melody in measures 22, 26, 27 and 30.

Music Theory

Key: Concert F and Concert B \flat . Review the following scales and arpeggios, which is printed at the top of each player's part.

The image shows two musical staves. The top staff is labeled 'Concert F Scale and Arpeggio' and 'Key of F'. It shows a scale starting on F4 and ending on F5, with an arpeggio of F4-A4-C5-F5. The bottom staff is labeled 'Concert Bb Scale and Arpeggio' and 'Key of Bb'. It shows a scale starting on Bb3 and ending on Bb5, with an arpeggio of Bb3-Db4-Fb5-Bb5.

STYLE MARKINGS

accent (>) – a sudden emphasis on a note or chord. Accented notes are separated.

staccato – a dot above or below a note indicates it should be detached, separated and light.

tenuto (-) – hold or sustain a note for its full value.

DYNAMIC MARKINGS

crescendo ($\text{<math>\text{<img alt='crescendo symbol' data-bbox='160 784 240 800'</math> }) – gradually grow louder.$

decrescendo or diminuendo ($\text{<math>\text{<img alt='decrescendo symbol' data-bbox='280 798 360 813'</math> }) – gradually grow softer.$

forte (*f*) – loud.

mezzo forte (*mf*) – moderately loud.

mezzo piano (*mp*) – moderately soft.

OTHER MUSICAL TERMS

rallentando (*rall.*) – gradually get slower.

simile – continue in a similar manner.

Grade 1½
Time: 2:25

PROCESSIONAL MARCH

David Gorham

Slow march (♩ = 96)

Flute
Oboe

Clarinets 1
2

Alto Saxes 1
2

Tenor Sax

Trumpets /
Cornets 1
2

F Horn

Trombones 1
2

Baritone
Tuba (L.W.W.)

Bells

Snare Drum

Cr. Cymbals
Bass Drum

Flute
Oboe

Cls. 1
2

A. Saxes 1
2

T. Sax

Tpts. /
Cts. 1
2

Hn.

Trbs. 1
2

Bar.
Tuba
(L. W. W.)

Sn. Dr.

13

Flute Oboe *mf*

Cls. 1 2 *mf*

A. Saxes 1 2 *mf*

T. Sax *mf*

Tpts. / Cts. 1 2 *mf* *simile*

Hn. *mf* *simile*

Trbs. 1 2 *mf* *simile*

Bar. Tuba (L. W. W.) *mf* *simile*

Bells *mf*

Sn. Dr. *mf* Play 2nd time only

Cr. Cyms. B. Dr. *mf*

21 2nd time only

Flute Oboe *mp* -Ob. *mp*

Cls. 1 2 *mp*

A. Saxes 1 2 *mp*

T. Sax *mp* F. Hn.

Tpts. / Cts. 1 2 *mp* 21

Hn. *mp*

Trb. Bar., Bsn. (B. Cl.) *mp*

Bar. Tuba (L. W. W.) *mp*

Bells *mp*

Sn. Dr. *mp* play both times (*mp*)

Cr. Cyms. *mp*

1. play 1st time

Flute *mp*

Cls. 1 2 *mp*

A. Saxes 1 2

T. Sax

Tpts. / Cts. 1 2 *mp*

Hn.

Trbs. 1 2

Bar. Tuba (L. W. W.)

Sn. Dr. *mp*

B. Dr. *mp*

2.

Flute *rall.*

Cls. 1 2 *rall.*

A. Saxes 1 2 *rall.*

T. Sax *rall.*

Tpts. / Cts. 1 2 *rall.*

Hn. *rall.*

Trb. Bar., Bsn. (B. Cl.) *rall.*

Bar. Tuba (L. W. W.) *rall.*

Bells *mp*

Sn. Dr. *mp*

Cr. Cyms. B. Dr.

34 Broadly (♩ = 84)

Flute
Oboe

Cls. 1
2

A. Saxes 1
2

T. Sax

This section contains the first six staves of the score, covering measures 34 through 41. The instruments are Flute/Oboe, Clarinets (1 and 2), Alto Saxes (1 and 2), and Tenor Sax. The music is marked 'Broadly' with a tempo of quarter note = 84. The Flute/Oboe part features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The Clarinets and Alto Saxes play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The Tenor Sax part consists of a steady eighth-note bass line.

34 Broadly (♩ = 84)

Tpts. /
Cls. 1
2

Hn.

Trbs. 1
2

Bar.
Tuba
(L. W. W.)

Bells

Sn. Dr.

Cr. Cyms.
B. Dr.

This section contains the next six staves of the score, covering measures 34 through 41. The instruments are Trumpets/Clarinets (1 and 2), Horns, Trombones (1 and 2), Baritone/Tuba (L. W. W.), Bells, Snare Drum, and Cymbals/Drum. The Trumpets/Clarinets and Horns play a melodic line with slurs and ties. The Trombones play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The Baritone/Tuba part consists of a steady eighth-note bass line. The Snare Drum and Cymbals/Drum parts provide a steady rhythmic accompaniment.

42

Flute
Oboe

Cls. 1
2

A. Saxes 1
2

T. Sax

This section contains the first four staves of the score, covering measures 42 through 45. The instruments are Flute/Oboe, Clarinets (1 and 2), Alto Saxes (1 and 2), and Tenor Sax. The music is marked 'rall.' (rallentando). The Flute/Oboe part features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The Clarinets and Alto Saxes play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The Tenor Sax part consists of a steady eighth-note bass line.

42

Tpts. /
Cls. 1
2

Hn.

Trb.
Bar., Bsn.
(B. Cl.)

Bar.
Tuba
(L. W. W.)

Bells

Sn. Dr.

Cr. Cyms.

This section contains the next six staves of the score, covering measures 42 through 45. The instruments are Trumpets/Clarinets (1 and 2), Horns, Trombone/Baritone/Soprano Clarinet, Baritone/Tuba (L. W. W.), Bells, Snare Drum, and Cymbals. The Trumpets/Clarinets and Horns play a melodic line with slurs and ties. The Trombone/Baritone/Soprano Clarinet part consists of a steady eighth-note bass line. The Baritone/Tuba part consists of a steady eighth-note bass line. The Snare Drum and Cymbals parts provide a steady rhythmic accompaniment.