

Joy

Robert E. Foster, Jr.

1 Full Score	4 Bb Trumpet 1
8 Flute	4 Bb Trumpet 2
2 Oboe	3 F Horn
4 Bb Clarinet 1	8 Trombone/Baritone B.C./Bassoon
4 Bb Clarinet 2	2 Baritone T.C.
1 Bb Bass Clarinet	4 Tuba
2 Eb Alto Saxophone 1	1 Timpani
2 Eb Alto Saxophone 2	4 Percussion 1: Snare Drum, Triangle, Bass Drum, Tambourine
2 Bb Tenor Saxophone	3 Percussion 2: Crash Cymbals, Suspended Cymbal, Cabasa
1 Eb Baritone Saxophone	2 Bells

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Program notes

All the positive energy implicit in the title is on display in the seemingly boundless spirit of the exuberant music. A majestic, energetic opening paves the way for the spirited musical material that ensues, combining to create an energetic and substantial work for young bands. A serious concert band work, this creative selection is well suited to be the main focus of a concert, either as an opener or a featured program selection.

About the Composer

Robert E. Foster, Jr. was born in Gainesville, Florida in 1966. He received his Music Education degree from the University of Kansas while playing varsity football for the Jayhawk football team. He signed a free agent contract with the N.F.L.'s Atlanta Falcons in 1988. Following his football career, he went on to complete his MS degree in Music Education from the University of Illinois. He has also completed additional graduate work at the University of North Texas and the University of Kansas.

Mr. Foster has been a band director and has taught at the University of Maryland, Texas Christian University, Haskell Indian Nations University, and Tennessee Tech University. Additionally, he has taught for many years in the Eudora and DeSoto, Kansas middle schools and high schools. He is a highly successful composer and arranger of band music at all levels, including works for military bands and marching bands.

Every selection in the Wingert-Jones *Achievement Series* features concise learning objectives that support the **National Standards for Arts Education**.

Robert E. Foster, Jr.

National Standards addressed through this publication:

- #2 Performing on instruments, alone and with others, a varied repertoire of music.
#5 Reading and notating music.
#6 Listening to and analyzing and describing music.
#9 Understanding the music in relation to history and culture.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Two of the hallmarks of any fine band performance are dynamic contrast and good style. This selection offers an excellent opportunity to work on both of these traits, while performing a really exciting, entertaining piece. Focus on style, and on distinctly different dynamics as indicated in the music. Make a clear distinction between the softer dynamics and the louder ones. Work for greater dynamic contrast. Play the slower melody smoother and more legato.

MUSIC THEORY

KEY: Concert Eb. Learn or review the scale and arpeggio, which are printed at the top of each player's part.

Concert E_b Major
Scale and Arpeggio



Key of E_b

TIME SIGNATURE

$\frac{4}{4}$ - The upper number indicates that there are four beats to a measure. The lower number indicates that a quarter note receives one beat.

DYNAMIC MARKINGS

mp (*mezzo piano*) – moderately soft

mf (*mezzo forte*) – moderately loud

f (*forte*) – loud

ff (*fortissimo*) – very loud

fp (*forte piano*) – start note loudly, and instantly get soft

Crescendo () – gradually get louder

TEMPO INDICATORS

Presto – very fast

Molto rit. – molto - very; rit. (ritardando) – gradually play slower

Poco accel. – poco – little; accel. (accelerando) – gradually play faster

STYLE INDICATORS

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

Majestic – in a grand style

OTHER TERMS

Slur – an arched line over the notes to indicate that they are played legato (connected)

Tie – a curved line over notes of the same pitch, that indicates that the notes are joined for the duration of the combined notes

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

(Student worksheet is on the score's back cover.)

Joy

Robert E. Foster, Jr.
ASCAP

Majestic ♩ = 120
(bottom note = oboe throughout)

Flute
Oboe

B♭ Clarinet 1

B♭ Clarinet 2

B♭ Bass Clarinet

E♭ Alto Saxophone 1

E♭ Alto Saxophone 2

B♭ Tenor Saxophone

E♭ Baritone Saxophone

Majestic ♩ = 120

B♭ Trumpet 1

B♭ Trumpet 2

F Horn

Trombone /
Baritone /
Bassoon

Tuba

Timpani

Percussion 1
Snare Drum, Triangle,
Bass Drum, Tambourine

Percussion 2
Crash Cymbals

Crash Cymbals,
Suspended Cymbal,
Cabasa

Bells

2 3 4 5 6

Joy

9

Fl. Ob. *mf* *f* *a2*

Cl. 1 *fp* *f*

Cl. 2 *fp* *f*

B. Cl. *mf* *f*

A. Sx. 1 *mf* *f*

A. Sx. 2 *mf* *f*

T. Sx. *mf* *f*

B. Sx. *mf* *f*

Tpt. 1 *fp* *f*

Tpt. 2 *fp* *f*

Hn. *fp* *f*

Tbn. / Bar. / Bsn. *mf* *f*

Tba. *mf* *f*

Timp. *mp* *f*

Perc. 1 *mp* *f*

Perc. 2 *mp* (Cr. Cym.) *f*

Bells

7 8 9 10 11 12

Joy

molto rit. **Presto** ♩ = 144

19

Fl.
Ob.

Cl. 1
Cl. 2
B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1
A. Sx. 2
T. Sx.
B. Sx.

Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Hn.
Tbn. /
Bar. /
Bsn.
Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1
Perc. 2

Bells

13 14 15 16 17 18 19

3

Joy

Fl. Ob. a2

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. / Bar. / Bsn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Bells

mp *mf*

mp *mf*

mf

20 21 22 23 24 25

31

5

Joy

Fl. Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. / Bar. / Bsn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Bells

32 33 34 35 36 37

The musical score for 'Joy' is written for a large ensemble. The instruments are arranged in the following order from top to bottom: Flute/Oboe, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Horn, Tuba/Euphonium/Bassoon, Tuba, Timpani, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, and Bells. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score shows measures 32 through 37. A large diagonal watermark 'Wingert-Jones Publications' is overlaid across the center of the page.

Joy

39

a2

Fl. Ob.

mp

Cl. 1

mp

Cl. 2

mp

B. Cl.

mp

A. Sx. 1

mp

A. Sx. 2

mp

T. Sx.

mp

B. Sx.

mp

39

Tpt. 1

mp

Tpt. 2

mp

Hn.

mp

Tbn. / Bar. / Bsn.

mp

Tba.

mp

Timp.

mp

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Bells

mp

38 39 40 41 42 43

47

8

molto rit.

9

56 Majestic ♩ = 120

Fl. Ob. *f* *a2*

Cl. 1 *f*

Cl. 2 *f*

B. Cl. *f*

A. Sx. 1 *f*

A. Sx. 2 *f*

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

56 Majestic ♩ = 120

Tpt. 1 *f*

Tpt. 2 *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. / Bar. / Bsn. *f*

Tba. *f*

Timp. *f*

Perc. 1 *f*

Perc. 2 *f*

(Cr. Cyms.)

Bells *f*

56 57 58 59 60 61

Joy

64

Fl. Ob. *mp* *f* *a2* *b* *a2* *b* *a2*

Cl. 1 *mp* *f*

Cl. 2 *mp* *f*

B. Cl. *mp* *f*

A. Sx. 1 *mp* *f*

A. Sx. 2 *mp* *f*

T. Sx. *mp* *f*

B. Sx. *mp* *f*

Tpt. 1 *mp* *f*

Tpt. 2 *mp* *f*

Hn. *mp* *f*

Tbn. / Bar. / Bsn. *mp* *f*

Tba. *mp* *f*

Timp. *mp* *f*

Perc. 1 *mp* *f*

Perc. 2 *mp* *f*

Bells

62 63 64 65 66 67 68

Joy

poco accel.

71 Presto ♩ = 144

Fl. Ob. *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *ff* ^{a2}

Cl. 1 *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *ff*

Cl. 2 *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *ff*

B. Cl. *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *ff*

A. Sx. 1 *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *ff*

A. Sx. 2 *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *ff*

T. Sx. *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *ff*

B. Sx. *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *ff*

Tpt. 1 *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *ff*

Tpt. 2 *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *ff*

Hn. *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *ff*

Tbn. / Bar. / Bsn. *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *ff*

Tba. *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *ff* dampen

Timp. *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *ff* dampen

Perc. 1 *mf* *f* *fp* *f* *ff* choke all on 3

Perc. 2 *mp* *f* *f*

Bells *fp* *f* *ff*

69 70 71 72 73 74

Name _____ Date _____

Instrument _____

Joy

Hit the right note! (2 points each)

Fill in the #s and bs in the concert scale below. You only have to complete the scale written in the clef for your instrument.

1. E $\flat$ Major Scale



or



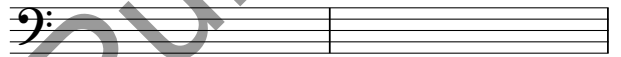
Transpose Scales for YOUR instrument! (2 points each)

Now it's time to write each concert scale as you play it on your instrument. Write the notes, including #s and bs, in the clef for your instrument. *Don't forget to transpose if you need to! Make sure you have the correct starting note!*

2. E $\flat$ Major Scale



or



Musical terms you should know! (1 point each)

Choose a term that best matches the definition.

3. $\frac{4}{4}$ indicates how many beats per measure?
a. 8
b. 4
c. 1
4. Presto an Italian term meaning ...
a. Very loud
b. Very soft
c. Very fast
5. This symbol $\rightarrow$  is called what?
a. a crescendo
b. a staccato
c. a fermata
6. The symbol in question number 5 indicates that the music should ...
a. slow
b. suddenly get louder
c. gradually get louder
7. A 4 in the bottom of a time signature indicates that a ____ gets one beat.
a. whole note
b. half note
c. quarter note
8. *Fortissimo* (*ff*) is an Italian term meaning ...
a. loud
b. medium loud
c. very loud