

Tuqa Gloria Emmelés by Leroy Osmon

This composition was commissioned by the Westfield High School Band (Spring, Texas - Philip Geiger, Director) for performance at the 50th anniversary of the 1996 Mid-West International Band and Orchestra Clinic in December (Chicago, Illinois). This work is dedicated to the memory of my friend Thomas Gail Easton--Tom to his friends. Tom performed in the West Point Band as well as with the Houston Symphony. He is best known, however, as a Houston area band director and clarinet teacher. Many of his former students are presently some of the leading teachers in Texas. I was fortunate to know Tom (and his cats!) for several years. Thanks to his cats, my wife and I think of him daily. The Westfield Band wishes to dedicate the Mid-West premiere performance of this work to University of Houston conductor Eddie Green; a man who, like Tom Easton, has spent his life improving the quality of bands in Texas.

The two words in the title that may need an explanation are best defined as follows: Tuqa is an Arabic word that means the sound of bells. Emmelés is a word used by Plato in several of his works to describe a slow, sorrowful dance.

Important note to conductors

This work is one in a series of compositions for smaller high schools or middle school/junior school bands. All works in this series are published by RBC Music Publications of San Antonio, Texas. The owners of RBC are leaders in innovative works for young bands, and this composer is grateful that they have the vision to publish such works. This work is intended to be a grade 2 or 2-1/2. It is imperative that all dynamics be observed. Melodic lines are always to be to the fore. Percussion is used to enhance various textures. It is extremely important that the percussion balance in the following order: 1) pitched intrusments--bells, chimes, xylophone and timpani 2) color instruments--triangles, glass wind chimes, finger cymbals, bell tree, gong and suspended cymbal 3) non-pitched instruments--snare drum, bass drum, slap stick and brake drum. There are several traditional melodic lines throughout this work;

drum, slap stick and brake drum. There are several traditional melodic lines throughout this work; however, much of the work deals with color, color contrast, texture and volume, therefore, accompanimental and background material must be approached with the utmost care. The introduction should be distant sounding. The conductor is encouraged to have several other band members (non-percussionists) to bring various types of wind chimes from home. They can be mounted onto music stands and played with a free hand or with the leg. They should always be soft--under the ensemble---and be allowed to completely die away before resounding. They are not to be used beyond measure 22. The "extra" wind chimes should be spread throughout the band and should be made from materials of various texture. The baritone solo in measure 10 must sound over the band (they may need to be seated in the front or front side). The Allegro in measure 40 should be a minimum of 112. Conductors should feel free to move the tempo faster to fit their band. All of the crescendos in this section should be exaggerated. The Molto Grave in measure 65 should be played with the greatest of restraint - the ff chord should completely cover the pp chord so when the ff chord is released the pp chord appears "mystically." The Moderato a la Pastoral offers the most involved harmonies and should be approached in a rather transparent floating style. Measure 98 should be a very powerful climactic moment. The low brass "mysucally." The Moderato a la Pastoral offers the most involved harmonies and should be approached in a rather transparent floating style. Measure 98 should be a very powerful climactic moment. The low brass and woodwinds should crescendo molto into the E natural in measure 99. The alto sax, bells and trumpet one in measures 102-104 should simply float into each other. The last 4 measures should be very soft with the melody treated as a "distant calling" or perhaps a faint farewell. This composition was completed in the beautiful city of Mérida, Yucatan, Mexico on July 13, 1996 at 7:06 p.m. I have Tom Easton to thank for introducing me and my wife to the land of the Maya when we travelled there in November 1995. It was our last trip with Tom. My wife and I look forward to retiring to this beautiful and mystical world. The engraving was completed on August 25, 1996 by my friend and fellow composer Hua Vang

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TUQA GLORIA EMMELES Instrumentation

- 6 Flute
- 2 Oboe
- 3 1st Clarinet

1 - Full Score

- 3 2nd Clarinet
- 3 3rd Clarinet
- 2 Bass Clarinet
- 1 Eb Contra Bass Clarinet
- 2 Bassoon
- 4 Alto Saxophone
- 2 Tenor Saxophone
- 1 Baritone Saxophone
- 3 1st Trumpet
- 3 2nd Trumpet
- 3 3rd Trumpet

- 2 1st F Horn 2 - 2nd F Horn
- 3 1st Trombone
- 3 2nd Trombone
- 2 Baritone B.C.
- 4 Tuba
- 1 Timpani
- 1 Percussion 1 (Bells, Xylophone)
- 1 Percussion 2 (CHimes, Snare Drum, Sus. Cymbal)
- 1 Percussion 3 (Bells, Slap Stick, Sus. Cymbal)
- 1 Percussion 4 (Sus. Cymbal, Two Triangles, Bell Tree)
- 1 Percussion 5 (Glass Chimes, Finger Cymbals, Brake Dr)
- 1 Percussion 6 (Gong, Bass Drum)

COMPLETE SET WITH FULL SCORE \$50.00 EXTRA FULL SCORE \$7.50

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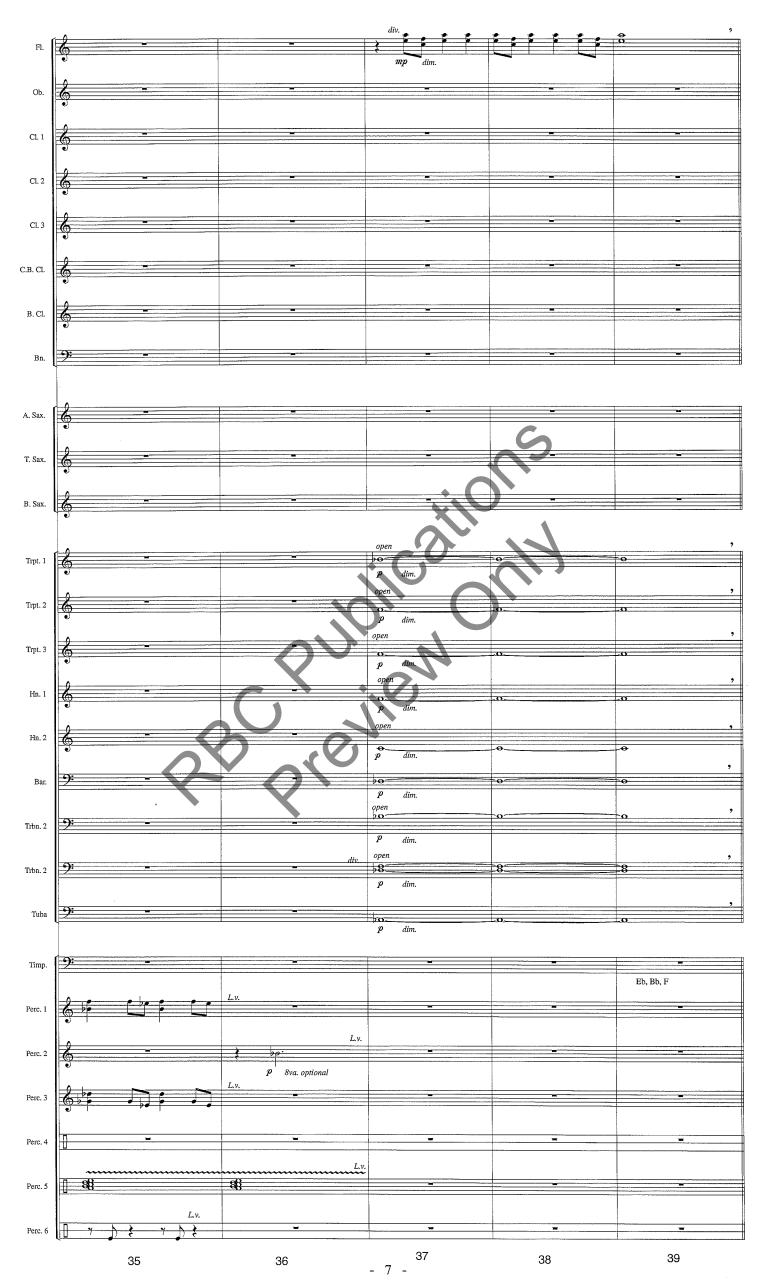
















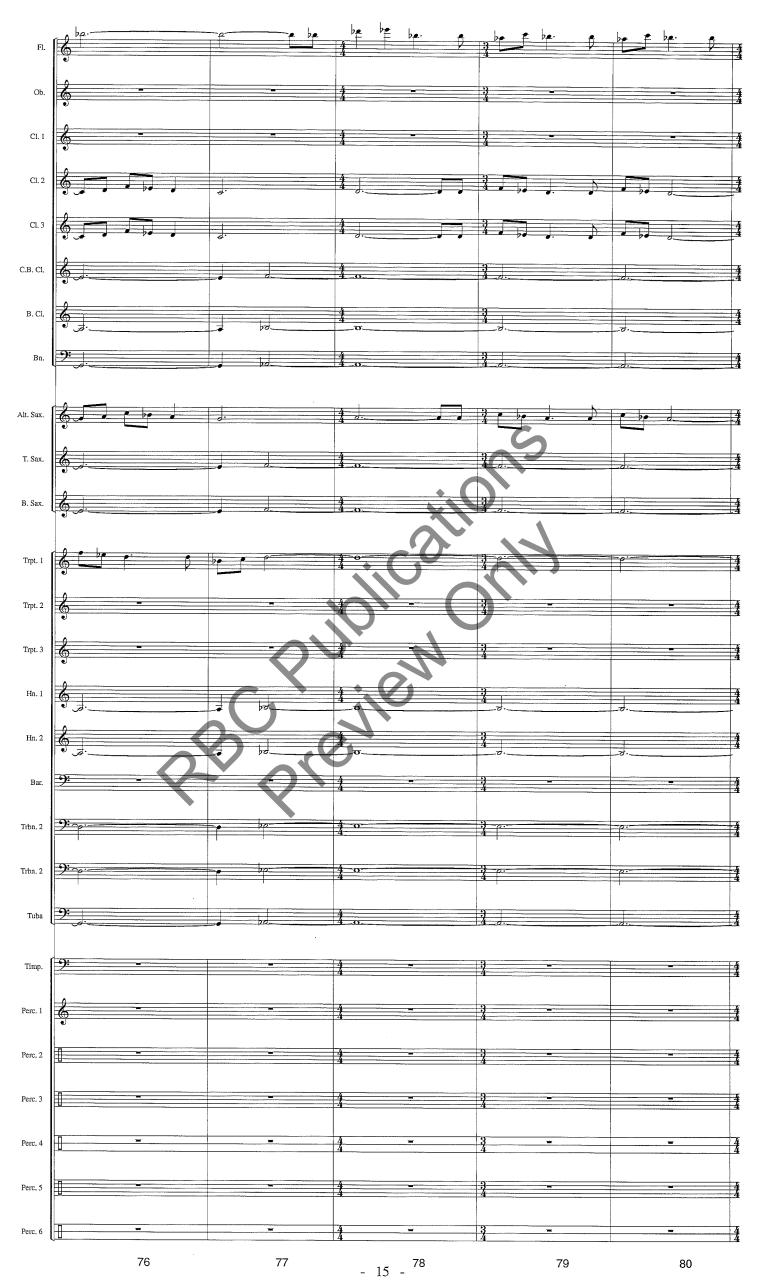
























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