

October Farewell

JUSTIN WILLIAMS (ASCAP)

INSTRUMENTATION

- 1 Conductor
- 1st Flute
- 3 2nd Flute
- 2 Oboe
- 2 Bassoon
- 1st B Clarinet
- 3 2nd B¹ Clarinet
- 3rd B Clarinet 3
- 2 Bb Bass Clarinet
- 2 1st El Alto Saxophone
- 2 2nd El Alto Saxophone
- 1 By Tenor Saxophone
- 1 Eb Baritone Saxophone
- 3 1st B Trumpet
- 3 2nd B_bTrumpet
- 3 3rd B¹ Trumpet

- 2 1st F Horn
- 2nd F Horn 2
- 2 1st Trombone
- 2nd Trombone
- 3rd Trombone
- 2 Euphonium
- 4 Tuba
- **String Bass** 1
- **Optional Piano**
- **Mallet Percussion** (Bells/Chimes)
- Timpani
- Percussion Bass Drum) (Wind Chi
- ssion 2
 - Cymbal, Crash Cy

SUPPLEMENTA AND WORLD P

Availa download from w.alfred.com/worldpa

Ito Clarinet

one Treble Cle

orn in E♭

Horn in E

1st Trombone in Bb Bass Clef 2nd Trombone in Bb Bass Clef 3rd Trombone in Bb Bass Clef

1st Trombone in B, Treble Clef

2nd Trombone in B₁Treble Clef Trombone in Bl Treble Clef

Baritone in B_b Bass Clef

Tuba in E♭ Bass Clef

Tuba in E, Treble Clef

Tuba in B♭ Bass Clef

Tuba in Bb Treble Clef

PROGRAM NOTES

s a piano piece in memory of the composer's grandfather, who passed away suddenly during Originally written the month of October in the composer's freshman year of college. Scored here for concert band, the piece's main melody is simple, yet sincere, with inflections of the Appalachia in its strains. The middle of the piece represents the er's grief, realization, and acceptance, with shifts in major and minor progressions. The work concludes with grand and majestic restatement of the main melody, with a final farewell and a bittersweet, yet peaceful ending, nting that difficult time all of us face when "moving on."



NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

The opening chord in the low brass and horns should crescendo softly. Feel free to dictate this free from meter. The oboe solo is cued with an alto saxophone, but either way, ensure the soloist is very free and expressive with the interpretation. As this is a memorial for a lost loved one, inspiration and relation should be easy to find for virtually anyone! The clarinet accompaniment should be very free and out of the way of the melody line. The piano part is optional, of course, but if the instrument and performer are available, be sure that timbre is present and well blended here and throughout the rest of the piece. As more voices enter at measure 11, take care that the melody in the flutes and oboes is not overpowered by the accompaniment. Additionally, be sure the accompanying voices are well blended and smooth.

The trumpet solo at measure 19 should be rather bold and cinematic, soaring above the entemble. This section culminates with the G-minor chord at measure 24. Programmatically, this moment represents the actual moment of losing a loved one. The attack, sforzando, and subsequent crescendo should all be quite aggressive to convey this painful emotion.

Measures 27 through 41 represent grief and acceptance. Feel free to use rubato on these phrases as you see fit. Be sure every attack is smooth and that every phrase is rounded and complete. Note the tempo slows a bit with the *Pastorale* at measure 33. Again, don't rush through these phrases here. Take as much liberty with the tempo and dynamic variance as you feel is necessary!

At measure 42, the main melody returns in a flute solo in a new key, signifying the movement beyond grief. (Note the plagal "Amen" cadence point here from the F-major chord before.) Again, the accompanying voices should be very smooth and blended forming only an ethereal chordal foundation. The countermelody in the horns and saxophones should be much more prominent alongside the solo, however.

The crescendo and subsequent statement at measure 50 should be very passionate and emotional! Ensure your ensemble understands the musical representation of celebrating life rather than mourning loss at this section. Emotion is key to the success of this entire piece, but especially here! Be very careful that there is total silence on the "and" of beat three in measure 57. The proceeding attack going into measure 58 should be glorious with the crescendo as intense as possible! No holds barred here!

Measure 66 to the end represents a peaceful, but reluctant final goodbye. Stylistically, it should be approached the same way as measures 27–41. Measure 70 should be slower and at your interpretive discretion. Ensure the flutes, aboes, clarinets, trumpets, and horns lean heavily on the concert G to F tension and resolve at measure 72. The final few bars should be very smooth and easy, fading away calmly at the end

October Farewell In Loving Memory of My Grandfather, J.P. Evans

















































