Contents

Chapter I – Introduction
Chapter II - Transpostion
Chapter III - Instrumentation10
Chapter IV - Woodwinds
Chapter V - The Woodwind Section19
Chapter VI - Voice Leading and Revoicing
Chapter VII — Brass
Chapter VIII - The Brass Section50
Chapter IX - Combining Woodwinds and Low Brass64
Chapter X — Other Bass Instruments
Chapter XI - Percussion - Instruments of Definite Pitch
Chapter XII - Percussion - Instruments of Indefinite Pitch
Chapter XIII - Notation of Percussion88
Chapter XIV - The Full Band91
Chapter XV — Contrasting Colors
Chapter XVI - Polyphonic Music113
Chapter XVII - Transcribing - from the Piano
Chapter XVIII - Transcribing - from the Orchestra
Chapter XIX — Scoring For The Beginning Band
Chapter XX — The Mechanics of Scoring and Copying Parts169
Addenda 176

Chapter III.

Instrumentation

American concert bands are found mainly at schools and universitites. Community bands have dwindled to a handful and the professional band is extinct. Technical ability ranges from that of beginners in elementary groups to university and service bands of the highest standards. Arranging for the band "in general" gives no way to know what instrumentation or ability a specific band has. A typical junior high school band might consist of these players:

6 Flutes 2 F horns
1 Oboe 3 Trombones
8 Bb clarinets 1 Baritone
1 Bass clarinet 2 Tubas
2 Alto saxes Percussion — Bells being the only
1 Tenor sax. mallet instrument.
8 Trumpets Timpani — two drums

This instrumentation exemplifies the weakness of younger bands: Woodwinds are overpowered by brass and lacking in double reeds, low woodwinds and horns.

A well-instrumentated high school band might have these players:

8 Flutes — one doubling piccolo
2 Oboes
4 F horns
1 Bassoon
6 Trombones
12 Bb clarinets
2 Baritones
4 Tubas
2 Bass clarinets
1 String bass
1 Contrabass clarinet
4 Alto saxes
Percussion — Xylop

4 Alto saxes Percussion — Xylophone and bells as well as instruments such as the gong.

1 Baritone sax Timpani — three drums

This is a good instrumentation for a high school band but still weak in bassoons, alto clarinets and horns. It is common to see large saxophone sections, particularly altos and tenors. But I believe no more than one player on a part is needed; too many saxes can overpower and destroy the delicacy of other woodwinds.

An ideal concert band might consist of the following players:

10 Flutes - one doubling piccolo 1 Baritone sax 2 Oboes - one doubling English horn 9 Trumpets 2 Bassoons - one doubling Contra bassoon 8 F horns 6 Trombones 1 E b clarinet 18 Bb clarinets 2 Baritones 4 Alto clarinets 4 Tubas 1 String bass 4 Bass clarinets 2 Contrabass clarinets 1 Electric bass

2 Alto saxes Percussion - full component

1 Tenor sax Timpani - four drums

TRANSCRIBING – FROM THE PIANO

Compare these two examples from Bach. Although the *Gavotte* might work for woodwinds, it is too pianistic for heavier band scoring, even though the harmonies could be filled in: the *Bouree* has more possibilities.

Ex. No. 4 - GAVOTTE from the 3rd English Suite (Bach)



Ex. No. 5 - BOUREE from the 3rd Suite for Cello (Bach)



One possibility would be to feature a brass trio of two trumpets and trombone with puncuating chords from the ensemble:

Ex. No. 6

